





THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES





annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,
FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
BARRISTER AT LAW.

“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

SECOND EDITION.

VOL. V.

DUBLIN:
HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET.
BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1856.

DUBLIN :
Printed at the University Press,
BY M. H. GILL.

annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNAŁA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1501.

AOIS CRIOST, Míle, cúicc ced, a haon.

SEAN mac Ropa mic tomaiṛ óicc meḡuḡḡḡ baí na cānānāc copadh hi ecloḡar, na ṛearrún, ḡ na aipḡinneḡ i nachaḡ lupḡaiṛ Saoí eccnaḡḡe earpcna illaḡḡḡ, ḡ i nḡaḡḡḡḡḡ ṛḡṛ tḡcḡe aḡḡḡḡ cḡṛḡḡḡ ḡa ḡaḡ aon nó ṛḡccḡḡ a leaṛ, ḡ a écc in lḡ lún.

Níall mac aipṛ mic eḡccain uí néill décc.

Rúḡṛaiḡe mac uí cōncḡḡaiṛ ṛailḡḡḡ, .i. mac caṛaḡḡḡ mic cuinn mic an cālḡaḡḡ décc.

Ruḡṛaiḡe mac meḡmaṛḡamna, .i. bṛian mac Remainn ḡḡ ḡaṛḡḡḡ lá cloinn meḡ aengṛa.

Coccaḡ eṛṛ oṛḡḡiallaḡ ṛḡḡ, .i. Shḡḡṛ aḡḡa ṛuaḡḡ, ḡ ṛḡḡṛ Remainn. Máḡ maṛḡamna (Ropa) ḡḡ bṛḡṛ a cāḡṛaiḡḡṛa leṛ ṛḡḡ an luḡṛ tḡḡe, ḡ ṛḡḡṛ Remainn ḡḡ cḡḡ aṛ an tḡṛ amaḡ i cḡḡḡ hui neill. Máḡ maṛḡamna ḡḡḡṛaḡḡḡḡ ṛḡḡ ṛḡḡṛ Remainn, ḡ tḡccḡail ḡa ṛḡḡe ḡḡḡ aḡ áṛ an cḡḡleṛ.

* *John, the son of Rossa*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico*.”

^b *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers.—See note ^f, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

¹ *Loughly*, or *Louty*, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon’s loḡṛ tḡḡe or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOHAN, the son of Rossa^g, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts^h with him into the Loughyⁱ, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughy occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special privileges of Exemption."

Τοιρρδεαλβὰς (.i. mac ingine an iapla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñt acc congnañ lá plioét Remailn. Τοιρρδεαλβὰς umorpo, mac τιγεapna a aoíri ποδέμ lá pñr do γαιοδεαλβ do μαρβαδ lá μάγ μαέγαμνα anpñr, γ Mac mec domnaill gallocclaé (Eom mac Colla) do μαρβαδ co ποείδib ele.

Mac meguíðr tomár mac tomár oicc mic an giolla ðuib (.i. maguíðr) do μαρβαδ ap pliað bñta lá cloinn bñain mic Remailn meḡ μαέγαμνα co nár a muinripe ina pappað. Ατιαð na maíte po μαρβαδ ann. Giolla íopa mac emainn, Tomár mac ðuinn mic emainn, γ corbmac mac Sñain mic emainn meguíðr, Ruaiðr buíðe mac emainn óicc meguíðr, γ Emann, γ Μαḡ-nur eoḡanaé ða ñac aóða mic bñain mēguíðr, ðpian, γ ðonncħað ða ñac ταιðcc mic ðabñð mic giolla buíðe mic magñura, γ cóicclñ ðon éimð éeðna co ποείδib oile do μαρβαδ amaitle pñú.

Caplén pliccig do ḡabail le ðpeimripib, γ τοét pap anuar ap a ðapp lá cloinn Ruaiðr mic τοιρρδεαλβαig éappraig uí concóðair, γ lá cloinn peiðlimið mic τοιρρδεαλβαig capraig uí concóðair. An Calbaé caoé mac domnaill mic eoccañ uí concóðair do μαρβαδ ann, γ Sñan mac Ruaiðr mic τοιρρδεαλβαig éappraig uí concóðair do éuipim lár an cealβáé a pñpéḡuin ap in laéair pñ.

Aibne mac Sñan í catáñ do μαρβαδ lá a ðeapñpatair pñppñ bñain pñonn.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ (giolla na naerñ mac pñðe corbmaic mic aipe) do μαρβαδ la peiðlimið mac ðonncħað mic tomár mēguíðr.

Emann mac Ricairð a búpc do ḡabáil lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairð aḡ τοét ó turpur San Sem. Puapceclað móp do bññ ap, γ bñaiḡðe maíte ðia muinripe imó mac.

^k *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

^l *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

^m *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

Ðionnpaiḡ mac maéḡamna pop plioét Rémainn, γ po tḡamñpñt ð'á poile acc áé an cóiléir. Ro baol aḡ congnañ la plioét Re-

mainn, τοιρρδεαλβὰς, mac ingine iapla éille ðapa, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac τιγεapna a aoipe ποδέμ ba pñr do γαιοδεαλβ an zan pñr, γ do μαρβαδ é ip in ḡcaé hñrñ, ῑcā.

ⁿ *Slíabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bāhā, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir^k. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter^l), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough^m, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beathaⁿ, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίλεάιλμν mac uilliam meḡ raḡnaill ταοιρεαὶ μυντιρε heólaip décc iar ccian aoír.

Ταὸς mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖς mic péilim pinn do mārbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ διαριναθα.

Ḳrian mac Ruaiðri meḡ διαρινατα do mārbað α cailén tuillpe amac δαon upóon poḡðe, ἡ ní po haðmāð cia poḡ mārḃ.

Creac la hua cconcoðair poḡ concoðair mac διαρινατα hi ccairiul bpa-cáin uí brocan, ἡ an baile do loḡccāð laip.

Doimnaill ua huiccinn oide pccol epeann lé dān décc iar dtoct ó tyurp ran pém.

Donnchað ócc mág carḡaiḡ mac donnchað mic corḃmaic mic donnchað mic διαρινατα mic corḃmaic pinn mic doimnaill móip décc, ticcfina Ealla eipide.

Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ ο brian ticcfina τυαδmumān do loḡccāð conntae lun-niḡh, ἡ coip mágḡ ran nḡmḡrḃh.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1502.

Αοίρ Crioḡt, Míle, cúicc céð, α dó.

Semur mac Rúðruḡe meḡ maḡanina comarḃa cluana heoar décc.

Arḡ ua ḡalléuðair ἡ éon ó loipḡe diaḡ abbað baí in imḡrḡan pḡia poile in abðaine eapa ruacð, ἡ α nécc in aén ló co noḡðe.

Μαμριτιρ na mbráḡar ran ccaðan do ḡnoucéāð la hua Raḡallaiḡ ón Róin do na bḡaiḡrḃ de obḡepuaḡtia, i nacchað na mbráḡar de comuni mta.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do beaḡa ap Shliað ḡeaḡa.

^o *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^p *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of ouḡaiḡ Ealla, or Dnhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough. —See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

^q *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tulsk ; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhro-cain°, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla^p.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan^r was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar."

^r *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταῦτε mac cuinn mic doinnall uí neill, Doinnall mac feilim uí neill, Eocchan boét mac neill mic enrí uí neill, γ Doinnall mac Pílip mezuóip décc.

Ταῦτε mac tomaltaiγ an eimγ mac διαρματα ταναιρι maiγe luipce do mapbaó go haiéfraé lá cloinn Ruaióip meic διαριναδα hi ccoilltib cléiriγ.

Μαιðm na toléa pinne .i. i nglionn Eimγe do táβαιρt la cloinn τοιρρ-ðealbaiγ óce mic τοιρρðealbaiγ mic neill puaið, ap ó mbaoiγill ðeapðpaétaiρ a naétar .i. Niall buíðe, dú m po mapbaó ó baoiγill, Niall cona ðiap mac .i. Ruðpaiγe γ doinnall ballac co nðpuiγ ele, γ ba he ó baoiγill po moill celcc por cloinn τοιρρðealbaiγ ðia po mapbaó é buðém.

hðpαιccíð lá hua paiγillγ (Sfan mac caétail) ap Pílip mac τοιρρðealbaiγ mézuóip, γ maiγpéiðe an típe op cfñn cloinne hamlaoið do iγubal γ do lopcaó leó, γ Emann mac Pílip puabaiγ mic amlaoið co nðpuiγ oile do mapbaó. Ro mapbaó on tγluaγ pin uí Raγallaiγ, Mac uí Raγallaiγ buðém .i. Doinnall an maγa γ mac mic maoiλmaptain concóbar.

Donnchaó mac concóbaiρ mic tomaiρ óce mezuóip décc do γaið epo na nγon do paðaó paip hi maiðm pleiðe bíta.

Ap mac enri mic eoccan uí neill do mapbaó lá harp mac cuinn mic enri mic eoγain uí néill.

Eoγan mac aóða mic aipr uí neill do mapbaó la haoð mac cuinn uí neill.

Caétal mac maoileclainn ðuib méγpaippaðain do mapbaó le cloinn ui paγallaiγ ap tapraiγ mic bpiain γ a cloinne.

Slóicéaó la haoð óce mac aóða puaið uí ðoinnaill, γ Maγuióip Sfan do ðol la mac uí ðoinnaill ap ionnpαιccíð i nðaptpaiγe còimnnpι ap mac Sfan

^s *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

^t *Coille Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

^u *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

^w *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tír-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note ^p.

^x *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht^s, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh^t, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn^u, in Glen-Eidhnighe^w, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley^x, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha^y, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain^z, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha^a.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi^b, against the

county of Cavan.

^s *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called mag in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskillen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

^z *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

^a *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

^b *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.

buidé méḡ matḡaíḡna, ἡ baile mic Sḡain buidé ἡ an tḡir uile do lomlopcad leó. Cpeaca an tḡipe do tḡicḡn rḡmpo. Oipḡialla ó abainn na heóḡanaáa arteaá do bḡitḡ forpa, ἡ Shioct peidlimiḡ uí Raḡallaiḡ, ἡ phioct donncharḡ meḡuioḡ. Mac uí doinnall ἡ Maḡuioḡ do imḡeaá co cpóda corccariaá ap eiccin oḡpa rin uile, ἡ marbaḡ do denaḡm doib ap an tóir im peilim mac conáobair mic péilim uí Raḡallaiḡ co poáaioḡ oile, ἡ toáe plán dia tḡiḡib.

Donncharḡ ua bḡiaḡ do écc. Mac ríde bḡiaḡ mic conáobair mic Matḡaíḡna mic Muirḡḡitaiḡ mic tḡoirpdelbáiḡ mic tḡaíḡ mic conáobair na ríúdaíne mic donncharḡ cairppriḡ ḡḡa. Tḡopaí ríóḡ ἡ raiḡbḡḡra muman ap mḡóḡn, tḡḡearna ó áe dapa ḡo lunneach, ἡ on mbailé nua co maḡmḡḡir an aonaḡ. Tḡḡearna tḡhoḡlaá ἡ choille beḡhne an donncharḡ hí rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1503.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOCT, Míle, cuicc céo, atḡí.

Ua beóllam comarba áolam áille i nḡruim áliab décc.

Maḡuioḡ Sḡain mac Pílip mic tḡomair móir (i. an ḡiollaḡuḡ) én poḡa uḡḡiaḡaib eḡeann ina aḡmḡir, an tḡaon ḡaioḡeal pá mó tḡócaipe ἡ uaonnaáe, ἡ ap peairi do áaíḡam, ἡ do áḡraḡ a tḡí, ἡ a álaḡm, do bḡeairi do álée áoccaḡ i naccharḡ aḡḡine, ἡ coiccpíóe, pá peairi rḡmaáe, peáe, ἡ maḡcal hi

^c *His town*.—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows :

“A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town” [seat] “of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them,” &c. &c.

^d *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is : “rḡpeio an tḡir do tḡeithiḡ pompa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle.”

^e *Owenagh*.—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

^f *Adare*, áe dapa.—See note ^g, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

^g *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

^h *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisterane-nagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and they totally burned his town^c and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them^d. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh^e inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them ; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster ; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare^f to Limerick, and from Baile-nua^g to Mainistir-an-aenaigh^h, (and) Lord of Aharlaghⁱ and Coill-Beithne^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

ⁱ *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

^k *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (coir-íleábe), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille” [now Lilly], “and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

“There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth.”

ccill γ ι τυαιτ̃ decc ina lonpopec p̃sin ι ñm̃p c̃h̃t̃l̃onn dia dõm̃naiḡ do p̃onn-
pað iap ñh̃p̃t̃c̃t aip̃p̃onn, an Sẽc̃t̃mað callaim Appil, iap mbuað onḡta
γ αι̃p̃ic̃che, γ α aðnacal ι maiñp̃t̃p̃i na mbpãtaip ι nõũn na nḡall iap t̃toḡa
d̃õ m̃nte.

Mac uí dõm̃naill .i. donnchað na noip̃õcc do ḡabáil lé cloinn c̃uinn uí neill,
γ albanaiḡ baðap h̃i p̃p̃appað cloinne cuinn dia b̃p̃h̃t̃ leó do p̃aic̃c̃ið uí dõm̃-
naill aod̃ p̃uað, γ dõm̃naill mac uí dõm̃naill do p̃ccãtað donnchað (.i. ocon
aðaim̃n dian haim̃n an ðaol) γ α écc de.

ðriap mac aod̃a m̃éḡuioip̃ decc.

Emann mac eoḡain m̃ic aod̃a m̃éḡuioip̃ cona m̃ac, Mac copbmaic m̃ic
aod̃a m̃éḡuioip̃, γ mac toip̃p̃ðealbaiḡ uí m̃aoiledũm̃ do m̃ap̃bað ι noib̃h̃p̃cc
iõðce lá cloinn b̃p̃iaip̃ m̃ic aod̃a m̃éḡuioip̃.

Mac uí cãt̃áin (Rip̃õp̃õ) do p̃ccãtað lá α ðeap̃b̃pãtaip̃ p̃sin dõm̃naill
cl̃h̃p̃eáð.

Tebóio mac uãt̃eip̃ α b̃h̃p̃c̃ t̃ic̃c̃f̃na conmaic̃ne c̃uile t̃ólað c̃h̃n ðaon-
nãc̃ta γ ðaḡoiḡ ḡall connãc̃t̃ decc iap p̃eand̃atað.

Toip̃p̃ðealbāc̃ occ ua concõbaip̃ (.i. ua coñc̃õbaip̃ donn) decc ι m̃baile
tõbaip̃ b̃p̃iḡðe iap t̃p̃p̃ebl̃oio p̃ãða.

Maiðm̃ aðbal m̃óp̃ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaĩp̃õ p̃op̃ ua c̃ceallaiḡ, γ
p̃op̃ ð̃p̃m̃ do c̃onmaic̃noib̃ c̃uile d̃ú in p̃o m̃ap̃bað ep̃m̃óp̃ α nḡallóḡlað ðib̃l̃m̃b̃
do cloinn nõm̃naill, γ do c̃loinn t̃p̃uiõne α t̃t̃im̃ceall α c̃conp̃ap̃al, γ in p̃o
m̃ap̃bað uãt̃eip̃ mac S̃f̃ain α b̃h̃p̃c̃ p̃aoí c̃innp̃f̃ona ep̃iðe.

Tebóio mac uãt̃eip̃ α b̃h̃p̃c̃ t̃ic̃c̃f̃na m̃uip̃c̃p̃aiḡe cuip̃c̃ do m̃ap̃bað la
donnchað an c̃uill̃inn mac uí ceap̃baill γ la coñc̃ũbaip̃ ua noib̃h̃oip̃.

¹ *To O'Donnell*, do p̃aic̃c̃ið uí dõm̃naill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do p̃aic̃c̃ið, or do p̃oiḡið is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern ðionnp̃oiḡið, to, or towards, i. e. ad, or *usque ad*.

^m *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

ⁿ *Muscraighe-Chuire*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Uinction and Penanee, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell¹, i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael^m), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Connor (i. e. O'Connor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mae William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallows-glasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Museraighe-Chuire^a, was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuire. His words are:

“Θέκαν ναομέτα δο βεαννιγ α γειλλ βέα-
cám α Μυρεραιγε Chuirc δο'ν ιερε ευαδ δο
Shlucß γ-Crot, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed
Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuire, on the north
side of Slieve g-Crot.”—*Reign of Dermot, the
Son of Fergus.*

The church of this saint is now called Kil-

peacon, and is situated in the parish of Killal-
driff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county
of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the
Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It
should be also remarked that there is a lough,
called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty moun-
tains, on the south boundary of the parish of
Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—
See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Ιαπλα cille δαπα δο δολ hi δαχαιβ, γ α τεαάτ πο δυαδ ειρτε γ α mac baí hi laim mīg paخان do éabairt lñp.

Sluaicéasó lap an iaπλα ccéona lá gallaib γ la γαιοδelaib laigñ go maḡline go capraice fñccura dia po bñp caplén beól peppoe, γ dia nðearna conpábla hi capraice fñccura do m̃ac an tpanτάλαιγ.

Sluaicéasó aóbal mór la mall mac cumm mic aóda buide cona com̃aontasó gall γ γαιοδel ι τσίρ eoḡain dia po iméig tíρ eoḡain co hioimlán, γ uí eaódaé uile co pucc α lupce iomlán dia tíg.

Μαδ̃m lá cloinn bñain m̃ic neill gallua in po marb̃asó γ in po γabaó maíte gall éairpge fñccura.

Raḡnall mór mac ḡiollaearpoig mac mic dom̃naill conpapal albanac épeann, do écc ι nðm̃bepian ulaó.

Αοδ mac concóbaip mic uí concóbaip puaió, γ Ruaiópi mac donnchaó dub̃p̃nlig dá tanairi tocáide do marb̃asó α meabail lá Shioct écc peid̃lm̃iό f̃inn uí concóbaip.

Peid̃lm̃iό mac maolpuanaio meḡpaḡnaill daḡaóðbar taoíriceh pop α ontchaig, γ donnchaó baip̃leip mac maóiltuile décc.

Μαγ cap̃taiḡ mór .i. taócc mac dom̃naill óicc décc, copnaíac α aṡaróa, ip̃lig̃téóip α naímat, ap̃daig̃téóip α éap̃at an taóḡ ip̃in.

Copbmac mac donnchaio mic dom̃naill puabaiḡ décc. Fñp ḡa paibe tigheap̃nair γ tánairteac̃t ó ccaip̃p̃e do ñim̃c̃s̃ dñb̃paṡar α aṡar .i. diaρ-mata an d̃únaio.

Riúipe an ḡl̃ñda décc .i. Emann mac tomair, mic P̃ilip mic S̃c̃ain mic an p̃iúipe.

Taócc boirneac, Mupchaó, γ Matḡam̃ain, clann Matḡam̃ina í bñain Concóbaip mac bñain mic muip̃c̃ñ̃p̃taiḡ mic bñain puaió, γ Mac uí loclann concóbaip mac Ruaiópi mic Ana, γ Muip̃c̃ñ̃p̃taé, mac Toip̃p̃dealb̃aiḡ, mic

° *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

^p *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now ḡleann a' coipe, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England^c.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line^p [and] to Carrickfergus ; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal^q constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Rándal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh^r.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuile, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach^s, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe ; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana ; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

^q *Sandal*. — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

^r *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^s *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

murcharð mic ταιðεε δο ðol la mac uí πλατέβριταιḡ .i. Εοḡan ι μαρτάρ con-
naçt co poçhaiðe moir maille ppiú iar ná ταρραιḡ don eoḡan céðna ι
naḡhaið a bpaítreç (Ruaidri ócc γ doinnall an báio dá mac í πλατέβριταιḡ).
Αι ann báðarpiðe ap a ccionn a bporlongporc aḡ an ccaolráile puadh.
Ro ionnpaigret piol mbriam γ eoḡan an porlongporc, γ do porpat cpeça γ
éðala. Leanait clann í πλατέβριταιḡ γ an típ a τοραιḡεçt iad ḡo po pighð
iorḡal ftoppa, ḡo τοπέματα clann Μαḡamna í bpiam, γ eoḡan ó πλατέβρι-
ταιḡ lá muinrip πλατέβριταιḡ don chur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céð, a cftair.

Ḥiollapaτραιcc ó conðálaig (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heoar, iar
ngnoncçað eppcopoide cloçair dó décc.

Pilip ó Raḡallaiḡ abb cñannpa, γ a ðpðpaçair Eoḡan, cananaç baof
ipm mbaile céðna décc.

Maḡhnaḡ mac bpiam mic donncharð abb manrippe na τpinoíðe por loch
ce coñpaiḡ γ ciḡte coñmeða eccna γ eolair connaçt décc, hi ccíll buibðuín,
γ a aðnacal in oilén na τpinoíðe ap loç cé.

Τοιρρðealbac maḡuiðri cananaç corað ι cloçar, pfpriún ðoipe maoláin γ
ppióri loça ðeipcc ðo tuirim ðo ḡoaḡpe cloç ι mbaile aça buiðe in pél
πατραic co po écc ðe, γ a aðnacal ι manriprip an chabham.

Ruaidri maḡ maḡamna biocairpe cluana heoar décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of
Clare.

¹ *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies*,
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 482,
and note ⁸, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the
natives of Murrisk and Connamara, as if written
caol-íáipe puadh, of which Killary is a further
anglicised form.

² Under this year the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-
land, Isabel, the daughter of King Edward, died
this year. She was the most illustrious for
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland;
and the daughter of the King of the Castles”
[Castile] “was married by the King.

“The Mape” [of Maperath, in Meath] “was
killed this year in his own castle by the sons
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O’Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having^g drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh^t, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys^u.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly^w (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory^x and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin^y, and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maclain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

^w *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly*.—He died of the pestilence called *cluíc* in *puġ*, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

^x *Repertory*.—*Compcap* means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

^y *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmata tanaíri í nI. maolruanaid, mac tigearna bá tpeiri taimic d'á dúthaid ré cian daimpíri do mairbaid la mac diarmata i mbealach na nuphróintíoh.

Ait mac cairppe mic aeda uí neill cona mac 7 cona d'fbríatáir do mairbaid la Shiocht Rémann méz matzanna.

Brian mac mezuídi (Sfian mac ríli) 7 Mac raínpádan emann décc.

Mac diarmata moige luirec (Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmata) do mairbaid lá maolruanaid mac tomaltaig mic diarmata.

Faíebhríac mac fálge mic brian mic caba do mairbaid lé brian mac Alaxandair oic mic cába.

O cianáin giollapatreairic mac taíoc, Maileclann mac a'tairne uí fódora, O cairide cuile (.i. riapur mac tomair) ollam leaiga mezuídi, Sai dearbda i lígionn, 7 hi ríriccead, fíri tige aoidí coitcinn, 7 Ainriar mageraí mac comairba t'fmoimn dabeócc biaac coitcinn décc.

Maidm beoil a'ta na ngarbán do tábairt lá Sfian a bupic mac uillic mic mic uillic mic Riocaird t'ánairi cloinne Riocaird por ua cceallaig du hi ttorcáir uatéri mac Sfian mic tomair a búic aóbuir tigearna connairne co rochaide móir amaille fíur do cloinn ndoinnall, 7 do cloinn ndubgaill.

T'ri cairléin lá hua cceallaig do bupic lé Mac uilliam (.i. an t'fíur uillic) .i. an garbdoirpe, Muine an m'ída, 7 gallach conad t'fínníoríde do énaid ó ceallaig. Maileclann déccaoine a muid ríur an uiríur dia ro cuiread maidm enuic tuagh.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

² *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note ¹, under the year 1473.

^a *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

^b *Cuil*.—This is often called *cúl na n-oirpear*, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^c *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

^d *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

^e *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

^f *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or methglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh^z.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick^a, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil^b (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan^c was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell^d, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire^e, Muine-an-mheadha^f, and Gallach^g, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which^h was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note ^c.

^g *Gallach*, now Gallagher, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeney.

^h *The result of which*, &c.—Sir John Davis in his *Historical Relations* asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his *Annals of Ireland* under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheá aóbal do éfclamaóh laḡ an Iurṡir ḡḡioṡṡ mac toṡaṡ ἰaṡla cille ḡaṡa. Do ḡeaáaṡṡaṡ cétṡur maṡṡe leiṡṡe cuimn ina ḡoóum .i. ó Ṳoiñnaill aóḡ ṡuaóh, ḡ a maṡ co maṡṡib éenél conaill, ḡ ḡṡóṡḡ ḡo éonnaáaṡṡib .i. ua concóḡaṡ ṡuaó, aeó mac ṡeiliṡ ṡinn, ḡ mac ḡiaṡmaóḡa ṡiḡḡina maṡḡe luṡcc. Ṳaḡaṡṡaṡ beóṡ maṡṡe ulaó cenmoóṡa ó néill ṡṡin ṡionol éeḡna .i. aṡṡ mac aeóḡa uí neill ṡanaṡṡi éenel eoḡain, ḡoṡṡnaill mac mécc aéḡṡua, Maḡ maṡḡaṡṡina, ḡ ó hanluain. Ṳaḡaṡṡaṡ ḡna ó Raḡallaḡ, o ṡṡḡḡail .i. an ṡeṡṡoṡ, ó concóḡaṡ ṡailḡe Siol cceallaḡ, ḡ clann uilliam buṡc, ḡ lé cuimn uile ḡuṡṡóṡ, ní ṡo anṡaṡ na ṡloḡḡ lan ṡṡoṡa híṡin co ṡaḡaṡaṡ co cloimn Riocaiṡḡ. Mac uilliam cloimne Riocaiṡḡ ḡna, Ro ṡionóil ṡṡe ṡlóḡḡ iomóḡa aóbal ṡṡoṡa ina naḡaió ṡṡe .i. Ṳoṡṡṡealṡaá ua bṡiam (.i. mac ṡaícc) ṡiḡeaṡina ṡuaóṡṡuṡṡan cona bṡaiṡṡib cona ṡionol, ḡ ḡo Siol aóḡa aṡcṡna, Maolṡuaṡaṡṡ ua cṡṡaill .i. ṡiḡeaṡina ele cona ṡuaṡaṡṡh ḡ ṡaoṡeaáaṡṡib, ḡ co maṡṡib ṡṡṡuṡṡan, ḡ aṡaóh. Do ṡonaó comaiṡle cṡoóḡa anḡṡin la mac uilliam, ḡ lá hua ṡbṡiam cona ṡoóṡaṡe .i. ḡan uṡla na ṡṡoṡṡa do ṡaṡaṡṡe ḡon luéṡ baí aṡ a cciomn, aḡṡ a ṡṡṡcṡa ṡṡ caṡh hi cenoc ṡuaḡh do ṡonnaṡáó. ḡṡṡṡi caṡ cṡoóḡa ṡoṡṡa ḡana ṡṡiṡ a iomṡaṡṡail ṡṡ na ḡṡṡṡoóṡib co cloṡ co ṡaḡa o na ṡṡṡaáaṡṡ caṡaṡ na ccaṡṡṡileáó, ṡṡṡanna na ṡṡṡṡeó, Ruáṡaṡ na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucrímhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

ⁱ *O'Farrell*.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration."

^k *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrellⁱ, i. e. the bishop; O'Conor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke^k; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn^l. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha^m; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Araⁿ. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh^o. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard^p the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

^l *All Leath-Chuinn*.—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

^m *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

ⁿ *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

^o *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

^p *Were heard*.—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

πίογλαῖ, τοριανν na τεριαῖ, ἡ βοροεεαρ na μβυιῶν ἀγα μβαογλucchaoḥ, μαιρη ἡ μνημανιαῖ na μαεραῖδε, τεινηρησιῶ na τερῖνηεαρ αεεα τεριαρεεραῖ, ἡ ιομφορεραῖ na νυαραῖ ar na huipribḥ. Μαῖδεαῖ τpa an caṭ po deoiḍ ar mac uilliam ar ua mbrian, ἡ φορ λῆτομοḡa, ἡ Ro láo a nár im Mupchaḍ mac uí brian araḍ co rochaḍe do íariclanḍaib oile. Airm umoppo i paḍaṭar na naoi ccoimigṭe gallocclaḍ ina ceipe comḍamngḥn éaṭa ní tḥrna uib náma aḗt maḍ aon éopucchaḍ ípbaḍach. Ro marḍaite, ἡ po muḍhuigṭe opoḡga uipḥie do íocḥaḍe an iurṭir ḡer bó íḥmpa po ba paén. Bá dícu-mianec áipḥn nó aipḥir in po marḍaḍ do marcḥluaḡ ἡ do épocchṭeaḗaib ipin caṭ pin ar bá doimṭeaḗta an maigḥn φοpḥ mbáṭar la haḍḅle ἡ lá holiomat na nécht monncḍomarṭach ina bpaóinligḥb ar na bpaḥlḥḡarḍ, na ceḥaioṭeaḗ ar na ccoimḥbipṭeaḗ, na íeaṭ ar na íeolṭaḗ na cclaiḍḥn caṭa ar na mbloḗaḗ na ccolann ceioṭṭea ceḥoḡbuaḥṭe íinte ícḥḥarḅ, ἡ na ngiollaḗ nócc naḥulḗaḗ co haṭḥé.oiḡ ar na noḍeaḗ. Iar pḥaóiṭeaḗ an maḍma pin lar an iurṭir po comapḥeicc pḥi hua nḍoimḥaḥḥ uol po éḗoḡp ḡo ḡaḥḥmḥ. ISeaḗ aṭḥḥṭe ua doimḥaḥḥ pḥir, po marḍaite, ἡ po muḍhuigṭe ar íe rochaḗe diaḥ muḥṭir ἡ aṭa ar aḥḥ uib co hḥḥṭaṭe maḥ neccmaḥ. ISeaḗ ip téḗta ann aipḥḥḥn anoḗt ipin maigḥn po a monncḍomarṭa ceḥeear, ἡ φοpḥongpope do ḍenaḥḥ linn uaḥ ṭioceḥaṭ ar pḥaḥlaḗ, ἡ ar naḥraḗ naḥ nḍocum la ṭaḅ-

^a *The noise of the lords*, τοριανν na τεριαῖ, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

^r *When endangered*, αḡ a μβαογλucchaoḥ, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

^s *The triumphing*, ιομφορεραῖ.—O'Relly explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the *Annals of Ulster* it is written “mupcaḗḍ.”

^t *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

^u *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

“Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered.”

Ware says that “the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;” but that “at last the victory fell on Kildare's side.”

^w *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords^a, the clamour of the troops when endangered^r, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing^s of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha^t; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion^u. A countless number^w of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies^x stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous^y, after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell^z replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

^x *Mangled bodies*.—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"Ḑup am̃peioḡeabup an faig̃i o na hec-taib̃ pe himaib̃ na cpairech 7 na cloim̃ 7 na caḡpḡiaḡ 7 na colann cpoḡbuailei comap̃aḡ 7 na plaedoglaḡ p̃inzi peḡmap̃b̃ 7 na ngillaide namul̃caḡ neioḡi naib̃peḡḡa, i. e. So that the field became rough from the heaps of carnage, from the number of the spears, the swords, the battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-

gled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

^y *Hideous*, αḡείοḡ.—This word is written ειοḡi in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by γράμμα, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The αḡ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters is an intensitive particle.

^z *O'Donnell*.—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormans-town say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

αιρε αιτνε φορ αρ μειρηδωις, 7 φορ αρ ιντριαταδωις. Οο ροναδ παρριυιρ ριν. Λυδ αν ιυρτιρ 7 ο δοιιναλλ αρ αδριαχ 7ο 7αλλιιη, 7 δα ιιας ιις υλλιαι, 7 α ιηγν α λαμν λαρ αν ιυρτιρ, 7 βάταρ αδανδ ιριν ινβαλε α ρροδαιρ αριιλε οο ρυδαδ ροιιιιιιιιιιιι ιαιρ αν οορρεαρ ρέιιρράιτε. Λοδαρ ιαριιρ οο ιιάτ να ρίογ, 7 ρυαριρτε αν βαλε φορ α οοιιιι. Celebriat ua domnall 7 na maite arienna don iurter, 7 tñd ead uaiðib dia ttiðib.

Ρυαδαρτε ρεille φορ ια νεill (ι. δοιιναλλ) λα ταδδε ια νόοοαιρ ονα ελοιιι ιι οοαριέν υί νεill ρίν ι. ουνγνιιιιι, 7 αν οαριέν οο 7αδάν δόις. Ρο οιογαιρ δια αν 7ιοιι ριν φορρα ρο εδωίρ ιαιρ ιο βήιαδ αν βαλε οιοδ, 7 ιο ορροαδ ταδδε 7 διαρ δια ελοιιι, 7 ιο ροοαθαδ αν τριρ ιιας οο ελοιιι αν ταδδε εδωι.

Ριιγν (ι. ιιας οαριαιγ ιιαδαδ) ιιας διαρμαδα αν δύναιδ μέγοαριαιγ τιγοαριια ια οοαριβρε δέοο, 7 α βραταρ διαρμαιτ ιιας διαρματα αν δύναιδ οο 7αδαιρ α ιοιιαδ.

Υλλιαι ιιας δαυδ ιις Ειιιιιι δέοο. Τοιαρ α βραταρ ιια ιοιιαδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1505.

Αοις CΡΙοστ, Μιλε, κύιςς εέδ, α κύιςς.

Δοιιιιαδ ια οαταρ ιιι ιαριρτε ιιαγε οορρεαριι οο ορροαδ λα διαρμαιτ ιιας Ρυαδωι ιις ιιαγνυρα υί οαταρ, 7 διαρμαδ ρίν οο ροοαθαδ τριαρ αν ηγνιιι ριν.

Ειιιιιι οορέα (οο ριοετ αν ιυοιρε ι. αν τσιιιιιιιι) Ρριοιρ ροδαρ δέοο.

Λαβραρ ια ριιιιιιιιιιιι ρριοιρ δαιιιιιιιι δέοο.

Δοιιναλλ ιιας αιρε ιις οογαν υί νεill οο ιιαρβαδ λα βριαν ιιας ουιιι ιις ονρι ιις οοοοιιι υί νεill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

^a *Daughter*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two

daughters, διαρ ιιας 7 διαρ ιηγν.

^b *O'Hogan*.—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

^c *Mac Carthy Reagh*.—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

^d *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter^a, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan^b and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh^c), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain^d, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Mannus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Doreha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore^e, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish^f, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

^e *Of Fore*, foḃap.—This place is called by the natives in Irish baile foḃap, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note ^s, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

^f *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note ^w, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

Ο Δομhnαλλ αοδ puαd mac néill γαιpδ mic τοιρpδeαλbαg an póna ticchóna típe conaill, inpi heoḡain, cenél moain, γ ιοέταιρ éonnaét pñr dár ḡiallaτταρ pñmanaé, oipḡialla, clann aoða buíde, an púta γ caéánaḡ, Ro ḡiallpaτ ona ḡoill, γ ḡaoiðil connaét ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp anuaip dó, γ ḡið eipíde ann do ðioḡail ó doimnaill a anuñla paip a lñtpe dol ma ðúτhaiḡ dá ainnéóin co meime cona baí aen cétpaimé pñrainn ó púca anuaip γ o Sliab o naeða don τaoíð éiap naé paíde pó éioḡéain dua doimnaill. An tua doimnaill pi tpa epcca iomlan einḡ γ uaiḡle an tuairceipτ, pñr bá inó ḡrñn, γ ḡaiḡceaoð, pñr bá pñp ionnpaiceíð γ anað, pñr pob pñp pmaét, Reaét, γ Riḡail baí inepinn ma aimpip do ḡaoiðealaib, ap ní déntaoí do éoinéð i τtip éonaill pé a linn aét iaðaoð doḡaip na ḡaoíte nama, pñr bá pñp do éiono ecclaiḡ, γ eicceḡ, pñr po éioðlaic almpana aiðble i nonóip an éoinéde na noul, pñr laḡ po tuḡcebað γ laḡ po cuimḡaiḡð caipléñ céτup i ndun na ḡgall pó dāḡ ḡomað inneoñ pḡpaiḡéi dia clannmaicne ma ðeaoðaið, γ maupitip bpaτap de obḡepuañtia i τtip conaill .i. Maupitip ðúñ na ḡgall, pñr laḡ a nðeapnað ilomat do épeacḡluaiḡðaið timéill pó epinn, pñr dár dílḡ augupτ iaḡéaiḡ éuairceipτ eoppa do páð pñp, dḡaḡail báip iaḡ mbuaíð ó ðoinai γ o ðñinan, iaḡ nonḡað, γ iaḡ naéḡiḡe τocéaiḡe ma longpḡoḡτ pñn i ndúñ na ḡgall dia haóine do pñnpað ipñ cuicéið ío iulñ, ipñ oéτmað bliaðain Scétmoḡaτ a aoip, γ ipñ cétpaimað bliaðain cétpaéaτ a píaτa, γ a aðnacal i maupitip dúñ na ḡgall.

Maḡ cáḡtaiḡ caipbpeaé .i. pinḡin mac diaḡmata an dúnaið mic doimnaill paðaiḡ déce, γ a dñbpaτhaiḡ diaḡmaiτ do ḡabáil a ionaið.

Pñðlimið mac neill mic aipτ mic eoccan uí neill do inapbað la cloimn τοιρpδeαλbαicch uí maóileóñ.

^s *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, “to whom they gave hostages;” but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *pñmanaé, oipḡialla, clann aoða buíde, an púta* and *caéánaḡ*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is “a bpeug ḡpameamul, i. e. a disgusting lie,” to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: “*Ḋpeiz le baíde atá ann do leabap la hua Doimnaill. Conallaé am éú*, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tíreconnellian!”

^h *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages² from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenge^d for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha^b westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreachⁱ, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note ^k, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

ⁱ *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac domnaill gallocclach (i. colla mac colla) conrapal uí neill do mairbaid in ardomáca la giolla earpuice mac Somairle ruaid mic domnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patracc mic emann mezuoir ar éloind óicc an emainn cedna, brian, 7 eoccan, 7 eocchan do mairbaidh lá cloinn giolla patracc a ttoraiḡeaét na cpeice, 7 ffrigur mor mac caba do mairbaid o éloinn giolla patracc don éur rin.

Mac mezuoir (i. Sfan mac Pilib) i. toirpdealbác, 7 dá mac taidḡ méḡ garraid, 7 taidcc occ mac emainn mic gaillgille, co noét ffraid décc amaille rriu do bátaid i ccoite for loé eirne.

Mac uí plannaccain, corbmacc mac corbmaic décc.

Sluacéad la mac uí domnaill (aod ócc mac aoda ruaid) hi ttri neo-chain, 7 baile i neill (i. domnaill) dún nḡhainn do lopcaid lín, 7 baile aoda mic domnaill uí néill, 7 o abainn móir arteaé dimteaét dó gan ffrédeart rriu. Suide fa éapléen na deircece dó ar a iompúid, an cairléen do ḡabail dó (i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), 7 a uárida dpaccbáil ann. Dól dó ar rin ḡo cill mic nenáin, 7 tḡearna do ḡairm de fóir éir conaill an dapa lá daugurt do éoil dé 7 daoine.

Cairprie mac brian uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i mairtar mude, 7 brian ócc mac brian mic domnaill éaim uí uiccinn décc.

Sfan mac Riocaird a búrc poḡa gall macaem Epeann do mairbaid a meabail hi mainirtir torair patracc lá cloinn uillec a búrc.

Cairléen baile an tobair do ḡabail la hua conódbair ndonn, 7 la mac diaimada for rlioét ḡráinne nḡine uí éallaiḡ. Síð do dénaid dób 7 a nduthaiḡ do éabart do rlioét ḡrainne.

^k *Mac Gaillgile*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

^l *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

^m *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

ⁿ *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

^o *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile^k, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor^l inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to^m Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill mic-Nenainⁿ, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man^o.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick^p.

The castle of Ballintober^q was taken by O'Connor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne^r, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

^p *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

^q *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

^r *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1506.

ΑοιS CΡΙορτ, Mile, cuicc céo, a Sé.

Tomar buíde mac corccpaiḡ, oirícmneac cluana heoair, ἡ Sfan ó piaiḡ oirícmneac ar trian airiḡ bhorccaiḡ décc.

Mac méguiḡir aeḡ mac emainn mic tomair óig méguiḡir do mairbaḡ a tópaiḡeaḡt cpeiḡe do muinḡ lá cloinn éuinḡ mic enri uí néill ar cúl na noiriḡr, ἡ ba he Piliḡ mac Emainn mac giolla pateraiḡ po mairbh eiriunh.

Semur mac piliḡ mic an giolla duib méguiḡir pfi connal cpaibḡeaḡ eiriḡe do écc ἡ a aḡnacal i nḡn na nḡall.

Maḡnar mac ḡorpiḡa muaiḡ méguiḡir ἡ Mac briann tcallaiḡe fḡaḡ (i. pailm) décc.

Tomar mac oiluer ploingceḡ do mairbaḡ la pḡoḡt Maḡsaiḡna uí paḡallaiḡ i. laḡ an cealbach mac pfiḡlmuḡ, ἡ lá a cloinn. Cccaḡ ḡall ἡ ḡaioḡel ḡfiḡe triḡrin.

Mac uí caḡain i. briann pionn mac Sḡain do mairbaḡ la doinnall mac neill mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill, ἡ mac don briann rin do mairbaḡ la donnchaḡ ua caḡain.

Mac uiḡilín i. ualḡar mac corpbmaiḡ mic Sḡimein do mairbaḡ la hua ceḡain i. tomair mac aibne, ἡ po mairbaḡ ariason rin ḡá mac tuiḡail uí doinnall, ḡá mac uí fḡra, tri mic uí baioḡellain, ἡ ḡá mac uí éuinḡ, ἡ pḡaḡt rin ḡécc do mairbh a tuiḡail rin pḡta do pḡmḡaḡ.

Coḡ muaiḡ mac ḡlaipne méḡ maḡsaiḡna do mairbaḡ la hua paḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac caḡail) ἡ la a cloinn.

Doinnall ua cpaibḡen, cḡnaiḡe cpaibḡech corccpaiḡ décc acc eiriḡeaḡt aiprin i nḡn na nḡall.

Paiḡín ua maolḡonaiḡe en poḡa Eireann ina ainḡiri lé Sḡncur, ἡ lé piliḡeḡt décc.

^s *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

^t *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

^u *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

^w *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

^x *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear^s. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly^t, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish^u.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne^w. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen^x [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry^y, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

^y *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αὐτ' εἰμιμ δὸ λορρεαδ δὸ τεने δοαιτ.

Μαζ αἰρῆαιζ αἰρβρεαδ .i. διαρμαιοδ μαε διαρμαιοδ αη δύναιοδ μιε δομ-
ναλλ ριαβαιοζ δέεε.

Ο αἰταιν τομάρ μαε αἰβνε, γ clann τδσαιμ μιε αἰβνε δοννχαδ γ δομναλλ
clepead δὸ δὸλ ταρι banna ροιρ ζο ττuccpaτ αιρζδῶα, γ ζρῖζα ιομδῶα λεό, γ
τεαδτ ζο μολαδ γ ζο ναίτῖρ ροιρ ccúla.

Caithlin ιηζή ιαῖρα δῖρμυῖαν .i. τομαρ μαε δεμαρ βαητιζεαῖρνα ua
ccairpπε βήν δερcach δήζεμιοζ δέεε, αρ λέ δὸ ρόναδῃ αη βήν duh, γ δύν na
mbhú.

Όραιοῖτ ρυιρτ ερδῖρι ρορ ριοναηη δὸ δέναιμ la hua mbriain, τοιρρδεal-
bach μαε ταιδεε μιε τοιρρδεalβαιζ, γ la δομναλλ α δεαρβραῖταιρ, la heppcop
éille da lua γ la heppcop éille ριοναβῖrach.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1507.

Αοις CΡΙορτ, Mile, cuicc céδ, αδeacht.

Seon Ραμντ eppcop na μιδε βραῖταιρ ρηερεδιυplepδe, γ ριαρur ua μαολ-
μῖδῖρ abb clocair δέεε.

Ζραιννε ιηζή μέζμῖδῖρ (.i. emann) βήν Ρῖλρ μιε τοιρρδεalβαιζ, βήν
δέρcaδ δήζεμιοζ, γ αταρῖονα ιηζή cónconnaδτ μιε μαζνυρα μέζ ματζαῖηηα
δέεε.

Ο ρlannaccain τυαιτε ραῖα Μυιρῆεapταδ μαε Μυιρῆεapταιζ δέεε.

Ζρῖρ οῖδεε lá niall ρυαδ μαε δομναλλ μιε neill ζαρῖ.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

^a *Herd*s, αιρζδῶα is the nominative plural of αιρζε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

^a *Horses*, ζρῖζα is the nominative plural of ζρῖζ, a horse.

^b *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

^c *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds² and horses³, and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh^b and Dun-na-m-beann^c were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi^d upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Pauint^e, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault^f. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

^d *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Lime-
rick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

^e *John Pauint*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Sannel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

^f *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ερηι mac αεθα υί neill ραοί εἰνῆρῶνα duine bá ρῆρ αιῖνε ap γαό ealaθ-
αιν δέcc.

Feilim maz uinnennáin oficel tpe conaill bñitḡm tocḡaḡe ραοί élépḡḡ
co ccapaḡḡ ἡ co ccaóḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ δέcc .12. iulí.

Siubán inḡḡn mḡḡ maḡḡamḡna (.1. Aeḡ ρuaḡ) δέcc.

Slóiccεaḡ lá hua ndomḡnaill (aḡḡ ócc mac aḡḡa ρuaḡ) ἡ τῑρ eoḡain.
Porlongpore dḡ ḡénaḡm ḡo im cáipḡén υί néill (dúḡḡḡḡḡḡ) ἡ rochaḡe ḡo
māpḡaḡ ḡo luḡt an baile im Mac ḡilla ρuaḡ .1. bñan, ἡ ó néill ḡo ḡénaḡm
ρῑḡḡa ρḡḡḡ ua ndomḡnaill. Ua domḡnaill ḡo ḡol apḡe hḡ ccḡḡn an lypḡḡ, ἡ
cenel Moain ḡo épeaḡḡ lá hua neill na ḡeaḡḡaḡ, ἡ bñan mac υί ḡaipm-
leaḡaḡ ḡo māpḡaḡ laip.

Niall mac cuinn mic aḡḡa buḡe mic bñain baḡlaḡ υί neill ḡo ḡabail lá
muḡḡḡḡ cáipḡe ρḡḡḡḡḡ, a bñt pḡ haḡḡaḡ hḡ laḡm, ἡ a léḡeaḡ amach iap
ḡḡ, ἡ Sé bñaiḡe δέcc ḡo buain apḡ.

Coccaḡ eḡep ó neill ἡ clann cuinn υί neill. Clann aipḡ ḡo bñt ḡo éaḡḡ
cloinne cuinn, ἡ ḡḡḡ cpeaḡa ḡo ḡénaḡm leḡ ap énel ρḡḡaḡḡaḡ. Cpeaḡa moḡ
ḡo ḡénaḡm lá hua neill ap cloinn aipḡ po ḡéoiḡ.

Aḡḡh mac ḡoipḡḡeaḡḡaḡ mic ḡḡḡp mḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo māpḡaḡ lá mac υί ρuaḡḡ,
ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ócc mac eoḡḡḡḡḡ.

Mac mḡḡḡḡḡḡ (ḡaḡcc mac conḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic ḡomáḡḡ ócc) ḡo māpḡaḡ lá
cloinn donḡḡḡaḡ mḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ lá Remann ócc macc māḡḡamḡna.

Cáipḡén móḡ cáipḡe ρḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ mḡḡe an baile pḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo ḡabáil lá mall
mac cuinn (po ḡabaḡ leopoiḡ pḡaḡḡ ḡiaḡ) ἡ a bñaiḡe pḡḡ ḡo bí ḡan cáipḡén
ḡo buain amac ḡó.

Teampall aḡḡaḡ bñḡe ḡo loḡccaḡ, ἡ epḡmḡ maitḡḡa an tḡḡe ḡo loḡccaḡ
ann.

Emann mac ḡomaiḡ ócc mic ḡomaiḡ ócc δécc ḡo éḡḡḡḡḡ aḡḡ oiḡḡe.

Ua dúnáin ḡomḡḡaḡ maitḡe ḡa claoḡḡe ḡo māpḡaḡ ḡo ḡaḡḡ ḡo ḡcḡḡ lá a
bñaiḡḡḡ pḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡaḡḡaḡḡ mac ḡḡḡḡ.

³ *Maguinnsenain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

^h *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain^g, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone ; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill ; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken^h by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them ; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned ; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoineⁱ was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

ⁱ *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes, now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Ὀριαν mac mēg ραῖηραδάν (domnall bērnac) do mārbað la τοῖρηδεαλβὰς mac αὐδα mic eocáin meḡ ραῖηραδάν.

Mac conmidhe (Solam mac Sfam mic polam) ollam uí neill Saoí i ndán i pproglaim, ἡ hi pphilideact, ἡ pph tige aoidē coitcinn [decc] .30. October.

Μαζεραῖτ, τομαρ (.i. mac Pihp mic τομαιρ mic μαολμυρε óig mic μαολμυρι μοιρ), ua cuill cñdραολαð, O δαλαῖḡ pionn ḡoppaυh, O δαλαῖḡ cairppeac aengur (.i. mac aengura caoíc) ἡ ó ḡépain (Sfam .i. mac conco-bair) décc.

Mac an baipð ariḡiall, ḡiollapaυpaicc mac αὐδα, ἡ Tuatál buide mac αὐδām ḡairb mic an baipð do mārbað ari aon lá coinulað uá conδalaḡ ἡ lá a bpaῖtṛib.

Cairlén droma dá eṡiar, ἡ cairlen na dñpce do tuitim.

An barrac ruac Sémar mac Semair do ðol dia oilēpe don pṛáinn co maiṡib a munnṡipe aṛaon mṛ, ἡ iari ndenam a noilēpe dób do cūatar hi luing do ṛoað ina pṛpṛēḡ ἡ ní pph a mbár nó a mbeata órin alle. Domnall mac ταιðcc mic ḡiolla mícil í pñac páit epeann, ἡ alban doide lé Sñcūp a τtuicci laiðne, ἡ pñideacta do baṡað hi pṛappað an bappaḡ ari an oilēpe rin a duḡpamari.

Sfam a búpe, mac uilicc, mic uilicc, mic Riocairð óicc tanapṛte cloinne pñocairð paop clann ḡall epeann pñideac lán demeað, ἡ dñpionne, tinne cṛuaða lé coṡuccað décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟΣΤ, 1508.

Αοιρ Ἐριοςτ, Mile, cuicc ceo, a hoct.

Μαιḡi μαζεραῖτ eṛpcoṛ cluana pñṛta paóí paṡmar pñḡalta ceillib cṛaibdeac, décc, ἡ Dauid mac τομαιρ a búpe décc ari pñcēð na pñma iari na oipðneac ina ionað ipñ ḡpcoṛpñde.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

^k *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

^l *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

^m *On board a ship*, &c., literally, “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Connidhe^k (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More) ; O'Cuill (Kenfaela) ; O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough) ; O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech) ; and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Drunim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe^l, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship^m, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died ; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Romeⁿ.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

ⁿ *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Τομαρ ó congalaín Eppcop Oilepinn, ἡ Ὑατερ α βλάε eppcop cluana mic nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac airt mic caémasóil ófganaé cloéair décc, deapbpaéair píde deóccchan deppcop cloéair.

Ο μαολμναϊό (αοῦ όcc) do mārbað ina éairlén pñirín lá α βραιτρνῖς buðóñn.

Domnall ua brian (.i. mac éaðcc mic τοιρηδεαλβαῖ) ταναίρι τυαθυμνάν, ἡ Ἐροιστε mac αοῦα mic caéail uí paḡallaḡ décc.

Mac mécc maéḡaínnα, Remaínn ócc mac Remaínn do mārbað i ndomínaé maḡe dá élaíne lá péle Πατραιcc lá mac mḡeuiðir Pílip mac emainn. Bá hamlaíð do pónað an ḡníoñ hīrín Pílip do ðol i nonoir Πατραιc déirteaéτ οίpppínn don baile, ἡ aínail báτair occ an οίpppíonn irín ecclair do puacé Rémaínn ócc ḡo mbuíoñ móir ina pócair imon éñmpall. Ro haðnaíτ éñnte leo hi ecclēre haipñib an éñnpuill. Ar na éluirpín rín do mac meḡuiðir do ráíð naé léicpeað éñmpall Πατραιcc do lopcaáð. Ro ḡpíer α mūnirp im éalma do ðenaíñ, tícc pílíp cona bραιτρνῖς amac i nanmaim dé, ἡ Πατραιc. Do pala ítoppa cop epapepað Remaínn dia eoé ἡ po mārbað íapaíñ cona éomáíτα amaille ppír .i. mac brian puacó mic ḡiollabpíḡde ἡ ḡaḃéar beór bpaḡde an co po mópað aínn dé ἡ πατραιc trít rín.

Corbmac ó cianáñ paíó Shñcáða ἡ pípðána ἡ donnchað mac brian mic pílíp mḡeuiðir décc.

Μυιρῑρταῑ mac αεῦα mic pñḡaíl óícc mic pñḡaíl puaið meḡeoéccacáñ do mārbað lá α βραιτρνῖς péín.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

^o *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Congalán, Comḡiollán, Comðealbán, and Caomðealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Comðealbán, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

^p *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camail in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

^q *Domhnach-maighe-da-chluoíne*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain°, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher^p.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine^q, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus : Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire^r to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick^s to be burned ; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride^t ; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghagan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyne, which is called in Irish *Doimnac margin*—See note under the year 1507.

^r *Set fire, &c.*, literally, “fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points,” i. e. north, south, east, and west.

^s *Church of St. Patrick*.—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119. because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: “In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum adium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91. and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

^t *Mac Gillabride*.—This name is now anglicised

Pilip mac brian mic fídhlimiú uí Raḡallaiḡ cñd fídhna, ḡ fídhn tighé aoiúfídh, fídh lán daitne ar ḡach ealaḡdaiñ décc iari mbuaiḡ oḡḡa ḡ aitéricche.

Ticchínan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do marbāḡ lá Sfan mac tighírnáin fínn uí Ruairc.

Níall mac alaxandair mic cabba, ḡ ení mac brian mic caba décc.

O doínnaiḡl Aod ócc mac aodā ruaiḡ do tóct i nḡtraiḡ for loc epne, ḡ cairléin iní cñtíhonn dpaḡail do ó Ruaiḡri maḡuiḡri, ḡ o doínnaiḡl do tábairt an cairléin do pilip mac toirpḡealbāiḡ méḡuiḡri, ḡ braiḡde an típe dpaḡail dua doínnaiḡl. O neill .i. doínnaiḡl, ḡ Maḡuiḡri .i. concóbair do tēacḡ co himp cñtíhñd do fāiḡiḡ uí doínnaiḡl ḡ a riapuccāḡ doib, ḡ ríḡ do ḡenaiñ fíur. Pilip mac brian méḡuiḡri do brireaḡ a cairléin fídh ar scēla uí doínnaiḡl, ḡ clann brian fídh dpaḡcábail an típe .i. Ruaiḡri do ḡol hi cēfñn uí ruairc, ḡ Pilip hi cēfñn airt ócc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caḡáin (ḡorraiḡ mac tomair) do marbāḡ la ríhóct maḡnura uí caḡáin.

Eóin mac doínnaiḡl ḡuiri do marbāḡ lá mac uíóilín.

Slóicēaḡ lá hua ndoínnaiḡl i moḡtar cōnnaḡt, ḡ braiḡde ioḡtar cōnnaḡt do tábairt lair dia tighé.

Brian mac Pilip mic donnchaḡ meḡuiḡri do ḡabāil lá maḡuiḡri hi tēfm-pall acharḡ lupcāpe.

Pilip ócc mac amlaiḡ .i. mac Pilip riabāiḡ mic brian mic amlaoib mic Pilip mic amlaoib mic duinn cāppaiḡ meḡuiḡri décc. Cñn a aicme fídh ḡ fídh tighé aoiúfídh epíde.

Cophmac mac neill mic an ḡiolla duib mic aēḡa do marbāḡ la tēallac eacḡac, ḡ lá clonnn Pilip mic brian meḡuiḡri ar ḡreir oíḡe.

Emann mac maḡnura uí ḡairmlíḡhaiḡ do marbāḡ lá conn mac néill

Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

^u *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

^w *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

“O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge^a of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Unection and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it^w up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught^x, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe^y, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

^x *Lower Connaught*.—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

Connaught."

^y *Head of his own tribe*.—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

βήρμαιζ mic enpí mic eoḡain, ἡ conn pñn do mārbað la brian mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoḡain ipñn mí céðna.

Indraicchið lá cloinn donnchaid meḡuiðir (tomar, pñip, pñðlimið) ἡ lá cloinn tṛfain buiðe meḡmatḡaínnna ar mḡuiðir concòbar. Maḡuiðir ðñpḡe ma nacchaid ἡ bñpṛeað óó pōppa. Pñðlimið mac donnchaid do mārbað leip. ðrian mac ðfain buiðe méḡ matḡaínnna do bualað ἡ do ḡabail laip, ἡ eóccan mac tómar mic aipṛ puaid méḡ matḡaínnna do ḡabail béop.

Cṛeacá mópa lá harit mac cuinn uí néill ar cénél pṛapadhaiḡ. Eoḡan mac uí neill, ἡ clann mec caímaoíl do bñstṛ fapñ. Aenḡup mac ðoinaple bacaiḡ do mārbað ó aipṛ ἡ aipṛ pñn ðimṛeaçt ar éiccin ἡ na cṛcá do bñstṛ laip.

Aibilin inḡñ uí çatáin (.i. tomar), bñ eoḡan puaid meic uí neill décc.

Doimnall (.i. mac ui brian ara) mac taiðcc mic toipṛðealbhaiḡ mic muipchaid na paitimḡe, ðaoí çinnpḡona bá caoín lé cairðib, bá hainḡuio lé heapccaiṛðib décc iap ccaíññ a nḡap do céð bliaðann lé huaple, ἡ lé hoipbñṛ.

O hñoiṛpṛceoil móp concòbar mac pñḡin mic miccon décc. Pñi cṛoða coranṛac, caip na nópð, ἡ na nñccṛ epðe, ἡ a mac pñḡin ðóipṛneað na ionað iap ná çabaiṛṛ amaç, ar po baof hi laim hi ccoipcaiḡ tuilleað ar bliaðann.

Maḡ carṛaiḡ móp doimnall mac taiðcc mic doimnall óicc pñi pḡḡaimñ poaḡallmā aḡa paíðe aipñ ip na healaðñnað décc.

Coccað ðñpḡe eṛep taiðḡ mac doimnall .i. mac ðon mácc cáipṛaiḡ pñn, ἡ ðñbṛaṛaiṛ méḡ cáipṛaiḡ .i. corbmac laðpṛac mac taiðcc mic doimnall óicc ðia ṛṛainicc ðíṛ ðaoíne uapñ do çuip óçṛ pñcṛṛ décc co tuilleað ṛṛoppa.

Mac mic Þiarpaiṛ décc .i. Semup mac emann mic ðenaiṛ mic uilliam mic mic Þiarpaiṛ buipṛleip. Riðipe ar laim ἡ laoc ar ḡaipṛceað epðe.

^{*} *Upon Kinel-Ferry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

^a *Aibhilin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

^b *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry^z. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin^a, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara^b), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe^c, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty^d persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshruth and Abhainn-O-gCathibhath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

^c *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

^d *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαινιρτιρ baile uí Ruairc da ngoiréir carpuice patruiice hī econnáctairb in eppcopóidect ARdachaíð do éionnighnað lá hua Ruairc Eóghan γ lá a mnaoí Μαυγρέξ ινγλή concóðair uí brian.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céð, a naoí.

ÓRian mac ταιðcc inēg uinnpennáin oppicel cloðair décc.

Donnchað mað puatõr aiρéinneac macairc na cpoirc, pñr uinal impeal ar pēirc uðé, γ pñr congimála tighc aoiðfð [décc].

Mac uí neill apt mac cuinn mic énpí mic eoðain do ðabáil a bpioll lé harc an éairlén mac neill mic apt mic eoðain uí néill iar mbñctñ ina éáipðñr epíopt aicce, γ iar na éoðuipcað éuicce dia éairlén pñr, γ a mac mall mac apt γ pēilim ua maoiðeaclainn do ðabáil amaille pñr, γ a ttabairc hilaimeh uí domhnall, γ buaidhriðh mór do theacht tπér an ngabáil pñ.

Slóicécað lap an iurtir iaíla cille dapa hī tπír eocchan ar éappanng cloinne cuinn uí neill, γ carlén ðuime ðñnainn (.i. carlén í neill) ðpaðail do cloinn éuind puá piú tainic an iurtir ina éimcell. An iurtir do ðol ar pñ im éairlén na hoðmuige co pió ðabað lap. Ro ðabað lap ann tpiupðeallbað mac neill mic apt uí neill, γ eocchan puað mac Suibne. Ro bñpcað an carlén lap an iurtir, γ do éoð iarpirn dia éicch.

O neill domnall mac enpi mic eocchan tighcapna tπpc heoðain, pñr ar mó po uill γ imop milleað, γ ar mó do póime do éoccað, γ do épcaðñ acc

* *O'Rourke's town*.—Ware calls this monastery "Cruleagh or Balli-ruark." The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs*, &c., by Dr. O'Conor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

* *Corrickpatrick*, carpuic patruiic, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town^e, which is called Carrickpatrick^f in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnseennain^g, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory^h, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croiseⁱ, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall^j, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roc Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for^k the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

^g *Maguinnseennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

^h *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

ⁱ *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^j *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

^k *Contending for*, *cornam* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note ^q.

corraim ticcérnair co po gáb é po deóid, décc an Seiréad lá do mí augur, 7 ar mac aoda mic eogain uí neill doirpnead ina ionad.

Slóicéad lá hua ndoinaill aod ócc mac aoda ruaid ar mac ndiarmata co po mill móran hi maig luirec. Tomar mac Remann mic Pílip méguidir do marbad ón epluaig, 7 ó doinaill dionnrúid tar a air don tuiur rin.

Ο βασιγίλλ (emann buide mac neill) do marbad ipin oidce daon upcor gae la concobar ócc ua mbasiγίλλ hi luaépor.

Αρτ ό neill do léccéad ar a bpaigófnur, 7 bpaigde ele do dol ar .i. a mac pín, 7 a ófnbpaéair brian.

Pílip mac brian mic pílip méguidir, Maolmórho mac paulge mic doinaill bán uí pagallaiγ, 7 eogain mac cuinn mic aoda buide uí neill décc.

Ionraicchió lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar plioct ingine mec murcuid ar brú loca laogaire. Enpi ócc mac enpi ócc, eoccan mac neill bfnraiγ uí néill, brian mac neill bfnraiγ, 7 Mac aoda bailb uí neill do marbad lair, 7 cñtre heic ar epi pícitib do buain ófobh.

Corbmac mac Sflann mic concobar ócc méguidir, Diarmat mac ploinn mic an baipo, 7 eadg ó cianain décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocair, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocair ócc, pfn cñthair lé cáipuib, eccñthair le hfnccairuib décc.

Mac an píló gíollacrip mac amlaib paóí ppoána décc.

Αν τοετμασh King Henry do pioγad of Saxaib .22. April.

¹ *In this army*, ón epluaig, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

^m *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

ⁿ *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

^o *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

^p *Mac an Fhilidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

^q *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army¹. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros^m, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaireⁿ. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh^o O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhiledh^p (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April^q.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority^r royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—
See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542.

Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1510.

Αοις CRioct, Mile, cúicc céo, aoeich.

Murcértach mac murchaíó mic toirpdealbáig eppcop éille Fionnabrac décc.

O Raḡallaig Sían mac catáil décc. AS laiprióe tuccaó cetup bpaíre de obrepuantiae don éabán a huguapirap an pápa.

ḡrian puáó mac doínnail mic aóda uí neill décc.

ḡrian mac pilip uí paḡallaig do inarḡaó la cloinn Remann mic ḡlaipne méḡ maḡaíma a ttopaigéct cpeice.

Máḡ caba bpeipne .i. peilim, ḡ mac loclann .i. uaíre décc.

O Fialán pḡḡal oíde óḡpccaigéte lé uán, ḡ eocchan mac bḡian uí uiccinn oíde Epeann décc.

Mac an baipó típe conaill eocchan puáó décc i muip mic an buipn.

Sloicceáó lá ḡḡríoó iaḡla éille uapa (.i. an iurtip) hi ccúicceó muíman ḡo maíóḡ ḡall ḡ ḡaoídeal laḡen laip oia ḡo cumtaig caiplén daímdéoin ḡaoídeal muíman hi ccappaice cital. Leanaip ó doínnail é co nuatḡaó rochaíde tḡiaḡ an míoḡ, ḡ ipn muíman pḡap co coímpaíne pḡip ann pín. Tiaḡaíḡ i nḡalla apḡéin, ḡaḡaíḡ caiplén cinnḡuip, ḡ apceit an típ. Tiaḡaíḡḡ iaipḡin i nḡḡmuíman móip, ḡaḡaíḡ caiplén na Paipí, ḡ caiplén ele ap bḡú maíḡe

¹ *Murtough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

² *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

³ *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

⁴ *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

⁵ *Carraig-Cítal*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Killeely, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickkittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

⁶ *Ceann-tuirc*, i. e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough^r, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin^s, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duinn^r.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice^u of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital^r in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc^w, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis^x, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang^y, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

^x *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

^y *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Caupleán na Mange*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

ἡ εἰσκαίτε πλάν ταῖ α ναῖρ ἡ cconntae luimniḡ. Dó níad aitéionól pluaiḡ iarrpin, ἡ cpiunniḡit gearaltaiḡ na munan im Shemur mac iapla dŕpmuman co ngallaiḡ munan aréſna, ἡ Mácc cáptaiḡ riabach, Domhnall mac diarmada mic pingin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmair mac taiḡ, ἡ goill ἡ gaoiḡil Miḡe, ἡ laiḡſn, ἡ tiaḡait iapaḡ go luimneac. Tionóilḡ toirpḡdealbaḡ mac taiḡcc uí bŕiam ticéſſna tuaḡmunan go líon a roéſaiḡe, Mac conmapa Síol aḡda ἡ clann Riocairḡ plóiḡ lánmópa ele ina naḡhaiḡ. Ticc an tiapla (.i. an iurtpir) cona pluaiḡ epé bealaiḡ na paḡbaḡe, ἡ epé bealaiḡ na ngamna co paimicc ḡpóiḡſt cŕoinn (.i. ḡpóiḡſt puipt cŕoipt) do pónaḡ la hua mbŕiam por Sionann, ἡ bŕiuiḡ pŕom an ḡpóiḡſt, ἡ anair oiḡſe ἡ pŕoplongŕopit ip in tír. Gabaiḡ ó bŕiam pŕoplongŕopit ina coḡpoccur co cclunneac cach oiḡb guth ἡ coḡpḡaḡ aŕoile in oiḡſe pin. Iap na mairac po ḡpḡaiḡ an iurtpir a pluaiḡ ἡ po éuir goill ἡ gaoiḡil muman ap éúr, Goill miḡe, ἡ aḡa cliaḡ ap deiḡſó a plóiḡ. Toirpſiḡſó ó doḡnall an bſecán buiḡne po baí, ἡ anair ap deiḡeḡ amſſec gall aḡa cliaḡ ἡ miḡe, ἡ gabait an aḡhḡoipt epé moín na mbŕaḡar go luimneac. Ro ionḡŕaiḡŕiḡt pluaiḡ pil mbŕiam an pluaiḡ gall, ἡ mapḡḡar leó baŕún cinḡ, ἡ bſſnaualac cŕicupſoum, ἡ pochaiḡe do deaḡḡaoíniḡ naḡ aŕiuiḡſſ. Tiaḡait ap an pluaiḡ gall a ccóip maḡma poait, pluaiḡ pil mbŕiam iap naiḡſſ ἡ iap nédalaḡ ionḡa ἡ ní baí do ḡallaiḡ na do ḡaoiḡealaiḡ ap an dá pluaiḡ pin én laiḡ bá mó clú cŕóḡaḡta ἡ ḡaiſceiḡ in lá pin má ó doḡnall acc bŕiḡḡ deiḡiḡ plóiḡ na ngall laiḡ.

Mac muiŕip ciappaḡe, Emann, mac tomair, mic paḡŕaicín poiḡeac lán ōſcna, ἡ doineach dēcc.

Diarmaid mac doḡnall mic doḡnall inéḡ capḡaiḡ cluapaiḡ dēcc.

^z *Bealach-na-Failbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

^a *Porteroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

^b *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

^c *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus :

“Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna², until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Porteroise^a), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar^b to Limerick^c. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown^d, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell^e, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

^d *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

^e *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rere of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

Ο δομναλλ αοδ mac αοδα ρυαιδ वो ढोल वोन रीमं द्वा औलेरे, 7 an ccln वो ढा amucch बट्टारि a पान् 7 a चारिउ 1 म्ब्रोन, 1 न्दोङ्गालि, 7 1 न्दोमंमाम् मा ढेाढ्हािद, 7 माङ्गार ढो दोमनाल्ल a माc ढ्प्राङ्गबाल ढो अङ्ग 1 omcornam an तीरे an ccln no ढिाढ मा पेccमाय.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1511.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cuicc céo, a haonvécc.

Αρτ mac cuinn uí neill (baoi hillaím acc ua ndoimnaill occ mteact वो वोन Rom) वो léccaढ ar a ब्रािङ्गढ्नुय la माङ्गार mac uí दोमनाल्ल, ङान cfo द्वा दोमनाल्ल, 7 a माc .i. माल्ल ढोc वो तेचट ar 1 न्गिळल lé comall ङाc रिोचhána दा न्देारिणट.

Tomar mac andriu mégbraढािङ्ग eppcop 7 aिpćinneac an दा ब्रैिपने प्पि र्पे त्रिोcाट ब्लाढान, aoin cfn po प्पारािङ्गिोत् ङोळ, 7 ङाोिढ, ङाोि 1 नेाcना 7 hi cप्राढाढ, loćpam polupटा no पोल्लिपिच्चेाढ त्नाटा 7 eccalpa त्रे प्पिोc्ठल 7 प्पिोc्ठ, aोङ्गारे तारिपि ना हङ्गालि 1ारि न्पिोढ्नेाढ ङaccap 7 aोप्रा ङाcा ङ्रािढ अिप्ठना ढो 1ारि ccoिप्रेccaढ त्मपल्ल 7 पेळ्ळcढ मोमढा, 1ारि त्पिोढ्नाcल ङेोढ 7 बिढ वो त्प्राङ्गबि 7 त्पेनाबि, पो प्पाोढ a प्पिप्राट docum मीमे an .4. cलान्म वो माप्रा (no augupट) द्वा मापिट वो प्पन्पिाढ 1 न्पुपुम दा ऐतिार, 1ारि त्पोc्ट वो cोिप्रेaccaढ ल्ccaप्रे 1पि म्ब्रैिपने 1ारि an पेाc्टमाढ ब्लाढान ङिप्रेcaट a aोपि, 7 a aढnacal hi मापिपटिप an cलbáin द्वा हाोीने ar aoi लाटे ङेाc्टमािने.

Corbmac mácc पाम्प्राढáin द्वा पो ङोप्रेाढ eppcop 1पि म्ब्रैिपने ढेcc प्पा न्पेत्लाicc:

Uimhóir ím oibpe त्मपल्ल अप्ठामाcा वो लोपccaढ.

Ο concobair pailge, catair mac cuinn mic an calbaicé पेिc्ठि cοιτćm ढेीcपि, प्पाो cinnp̃f̃na प्पि ङाल्लबि, 7 ङाोिढेलाबि वो मापिढाढ la ढ्पुपिङ्ग द्वा cinñf̃ प̃m .i. cलान्म त्पािढेc uí concobair, 7 cलान्म त्प̃f̃am ballaिङ्ग uí cōncobair lá ताढ मापिपट्रेाc पेोपार.

^f After him, i. e. in his absence.

^g Thirty years.—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

^h A faithful shepherd of the Church, aοङ्गारे

तारिपि ना हङ्गालि. This phrase is translated, "Pastor fidelis Ecclesiae," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

ⁱ Druim-da-ethiar, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him^f; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years^g; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church^h—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiaⁱ—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran^k, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Conor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conor, beside Mainistir-Feorais^l.

^k *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

^l *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

Ο ceallaig Maoileaclainn mac taidcc, mic donnchaid, mic maoileaclainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaid muiinnig décc. Fíri coṡaiccṡe a ṡpíe, a caratt, ṡ a ṡlann maicne. Feicṡn coitcṡn daṡ ṡ deoraíṡ, fíri lár a ndearnadh cairlen gallaig an garbṡoipe ṡ Muine an mṡa.

Mac mupcaṡa, Mupcaṡ ballac mac donnchaid mic airt décc.

Tomár mac glairne mic concobair uí raiṡillig, ṡ emann mac glairne décc.

Glairne mac concobair mic Sṡain uí raiṡillig do marbaṡ lá luṡt tiṡe inéṡmaṡṡanna.

Eoṡan mac bṡiain ruaid mic caṡail uí raiṡillig décc.

Ο doṡartaiṡ Sṡan mac doṡnaill mic concobair décc, ṡ ó doṡartaiṡ do ṡairm do concobair ṡarpiac.

Mac donnchaid típe hoilella Sṡan décc, ṡ a dearbṡatair ele fíriṡal tanairte típe hoilella do marbaṡ la mac diaṡmata.

Airt mac cuinn mic enṡi i néill do ṡabáil tuapaṡṡail ó aoṡ mac doṡnaill mic enṡi.

Seaan mac Eṡann mic tomáir óṡ meṡuidṡi do écc.

An diolmaicneac (.i. Semar) macaire cuṡcne décc.

Aoṡ mac feilim mic maṡnupa do marbaṡ lá Sémur mac Sṡain, mic an eṡṡoip meṡuidṡi.

Dubṡac mac dubṡaig uí duibṡṡnnáin raóí lé rṡnṡur, fíri ronaṡa, ṡ raiṡbṡra moíṡ décc.

Sloicṡeac lá hua néill airt mac aoṡa hṡ tíṡiṡ cṡnaill dáṡ loṡṡc ṡleann fṡinne, ṡ ó fṡuilṡ anall, ṡ bṡnaiṡ bṡaiṡṡe dua doṡartaiṡ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuacṡa mṡaige, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Connor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

“ In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris.”

^m *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagher, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

ⁿ *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha^m.

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the household^a of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend^o from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuirene [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne^p and [the country] from the Swilly^q hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

^o *Stipend*—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *tuagar-cul*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

^p *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain^r eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe^r, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh^u, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail^w, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly^x, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar^y, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

^w *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

^x *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

^y *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

décc ele acc teacét anoir. Fuairpíomh dha onoir 7 airimíodh ó Rígh Saxan King hanu, támc iaramh plán co hepinn, 7 baol lé hatad hī ppiabpup ran mīde, 7 iar ppaḡbáil pláinte dō táinice dia éicé, 7 bá rubac porbpaohig cealla 7 tuata dia éoidéct.

Coccað mór etip ó ndomnaill 7 ó neill apt mac aoda. Coccað ele beór etip ó ndomnaill 7 mac ulliam bupc .i. Emann mac Riocaird, Ro forp ua domnaill cúice céo décc tuacé hī ttip éonaill hī fspairb manac, 7 hī ceúice-eað éonnaéct, 7 do pad buannaéct dóib ap na hionadairb pin, do éaoð poru iaramh 7 Maḡnar cona poépaide amaille ppu ó doipe go pangadap ioétap éonnaéct, appide 7 ngailhgaib, 7 puioit im éapléen beól an élaip, 7 po gabað an baile laip. Págbair a bapda ann, lottap tap anair anuap tpe phab ḡain, 7 hī ttip pīacpāc, battap annpide athaíð dā naimpup. Oð éuala Mac ulliam búpc an m pin táinice go lion a poépaide a ttimcéall an éapléen pin beól an élaip m po páccairb ó domnaill a bapda, O Ro clor lá hua ndomnaill mac ulliam do bhé imon mbaile, luid go hatlam iméppaio tap a air puap tpe phab ḡain, O Ro pīctup mac ulliam ó domnaill do bhé dia paḡið po páccairb an baile conac pucc ua domnaill paip, do éaoð mac ulliam hī ttip pīacpāc, 7 po éup lón 7 bapda hī ceapléen eipcepac abann iar na bhīn do dūtcapacairb an baile fīn dia tapd ó domnaill é paip an tan pin. O Ro pīoip ó domnaill ḡup ab hī ttip pīacpāc do gab mac ulliam po lñ go nñilspcc nñij-aðal é tap a air apīp tappna plebe ḡain. Oð éuala mac ulliam pin págbair a

^a *Gaileanga*.—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

^a *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmaeteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Doekwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham :

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare."

^b *And they*.—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows :

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house ; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaile-anga^z; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair^a; and they^b took the town, and left their warders in it ; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh^c, into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders ; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann^d, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh ; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

"He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaile-anga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh."

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

^c *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

^d *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inisherone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the "Baye of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac γ α οἶρε, uillsc mac Emainn, mic Riocairb, γ barba ele amaille nyr
 ym ceaplén ym eipeceac abann, γ do luid fín joimne amail ar déine con-
 páime doéum aipb na piaḡ. Ruccrat apail do maperluaiḡ í domnaill paðape
 ap mac uilliam, γ lisciet ina deaðhaib iatc go po cúippte a maithm é po
 ṛnám na muaidhe. Ro línad tap muaid anonn é, γ do bñad eic γ daoine iomda
 de, γ tépna ap liscin uaðaib. Sóap ó domnaill cona pluaḡ, γ ruidit pá
 caiplén eipeceac abann aipm ambaói mac mic uilliam. Ro ḡabāo an caiplén
 leó pó énd cñtpe lá iar mór paotap, γ do bñit emeac γ anacal don barba.
 Eriḡabēap mac mic uilliam laip go mbaoí i nḡiallur aige. Ro ḡorpcōḡap an
 caiplén do éop ap uaiēnñdaib iar ym, γ po lscad go lár, do éoib iapañ dia
 ticc co mbuaib γ corccap. Tapaice tpa mac uilliam ina diaib iar ym go dún
 na nḡall, γ do bñit a óḡriap dua domnaill, léiḡib ó domnaill a mac la mac
 uilliam dia tḡ.

Slóicēac lá hua ndomnaill hi tēip eoḡa n go maiēib ioctap cōnnaēt γ
 ḡḡimanaē, γ co mbuanñdaib iomda, do ṛaiḡib í neill aip mīc aōda. Mille-
 teap γ loipectep leó céduy tḡp eóccain ḡḡinpa nó ḡa paḡḡatcap dún nḡñaimn.
 Baḡtap ḡectman ym tḡp aḡá millead co tcapatc ua néill ṛíð dōib, γ co po
 mīaē dua domnaill ḡac accpa do mbaoí tḡp a ymnpñdaib .i. cōy ceneoil
 moain, mny heoḡain, γ ḡḡimanaē uile. Ticc ua domnaill iapym don óḡmaiḡ γ
 cuñdaḡy caiplén na hoḡmaiḡe ḡṛí pé aom tḡectmaine iar na bñpead la
 hiaṛla cille dapa ḡect mañ γ ḡáḡbaip ua domnaill a barba ann.

Slóicēac la ḡḡṛíotc, iaṛla cille dapa iurcyp na hepeann tap át luain hi
 cōnnaētāib, Cḡeacāp γ loipey clann cōnnmaiḡ; ḡabāip Rop comain γ
 ḡáccbaip barba ann, Tñd iar ym hi maiḡ luipcc γ ḡabāip caiplén baile na
 huamā iaṛ millead mórāin don tḡp. Ticc ua domnaill pluaḡ mór dia cōy
 ym cōipḡḡiaḡ baḡallam an iaṛla γ do dénam a dāla ym. Ticc tap a aip an
 oioē cédna co bñicḡiaḡ da ḡorlongḡort ḡñ, γ po mapbaḡ bñccān dia

^a *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

^f *Permitted his son*, literally, “O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house.”

^g *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “as they passed along.”

^h *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts^e, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son^f to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them^g, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha^h, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curlicu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabhⁱ, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references

to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

ⁱ *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain.

μουντιρ acc τεαέτταρ α αιρ ιριν mbealaé mbuidé. Ro fuíð iapaín in cailén Shicciḡ, ἡ πο milleað lair dútaíḡ rleacéta bpiain í concóðair uile, ἡ ní póét lair an baile do ḡabáil don cúρ rin.

Slóicéas lá ḡhíóio iapla cille dapa iurtip na hepeann ap trian congail dia po ḡab cailén beoil fíirpte, ἡ dia po bpiρ cailén mic eoain na nḡlinne, ἡ dap aipcc na ḡlinne, ἡ mópaρ don tíρ, ἡ tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbpiaiḡ-óñup lair.

Inoiaicéio la doínnall mac bpiain mic doínnail mic enpí í neill ap ḡiolla-pátpaicc mac Pílip mic τοιρρóealbaiḡ meḡuiðir, báτταρ plicoét flaitber-taicé méḡuiðir in pparpað doínnail, dol dóib ap baile bon abann, ἡ cpeacá do ḡlacáð leó, bpiρteap iapaín poppa, ἡ πο bñað α cpeacá díb. Ro mapbað, ἡ πο báíðeað úrhoḡ dá μουντιρ in mac maḡnappa inic bpiain mic concobair óicc méḡuiðir etip baile bono abann, ἡ inip móip, ἡ doínnall mac bpiain fín do ḡabail hi tcaínnaiḡ an píta hi pfpíann na hapða μουντιpe luinín ἡ naonðap dá μουντιρ do baðað hi ccapaið μουντιpe banain an lá céðna.

Pílip mac τοιρρóealbaiḡ méḡuiðir cona éloinn, ἡ clann tomap mic maḡ-napa méḡrapmipaðáin do ðol ap ionnpaiccéio hi tpeallaé eaéðac, ἡ cpeacá do dénami díob ap τοιρρóealbac mac aóða méḡrapmipaðáin (tanaipte an típe), ἡ τοιρρóealbac fíirin do mapbað hi ttopaiḡeét na cpeiçe hírin, lottap apriðe pó cpaítpóicc méḡrapmipaðáin po ḡabað leó an cpannócc, ἡ mac ram-paðáin fín ḡé do baof tinn, pácaibteap iapaín mac paímpaðáin dáíḡ níρ

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note *, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

^k *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curlicu mountains.—See note *, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^l *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

^m *Of Brian O’Conor*.—Charles O’Conor interpolates *Luíḡnḡ*, which is correct, for all the O’Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O’Conor, King of Ireland.

ⁿ *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river’s mouth. now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

^o *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe^k. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo^l, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor^m, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy] ; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynnns, plundered the Glynnns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhannⁿ, and seized upon spoils ; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor^o. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata^p, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin^q; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain^r on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory ; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took ; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

^p *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy and county of Fermanagh.

^q *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

^r *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now capaō Uí Óhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isl.

πέδαταρ α ταβαρτ λέο. Rucc iarom mac uí Raigillig .i. emann ruad mac aoda mic catail ar na mancaib rin 7 ar mac maighair. Dripter lair orra, 7 Ro marbad donnachad mac Remainn mic Dilip méguiðir, Dilip mac eoðain mic doinnail ballaig méguiðir, Aod mac eoðain mic toirpdealbaid méguiðir, Muiréirtað ruad mac murchad, 7 Sémar mac mic epairt méguiðir co roð-aib ele, 7 Ro beanað beór eic iomda diob irin ló rin.

Mac méguiðir brian mac émainn mic tomair décc.

Mac raínpadán catail mac aeda mic eocáin décc, 7 tigeapna do gairm do tomár mac maighura mégpaínpadán.

Mac tigeapnán (.i. uilliam) teallaid duncáda décc.

Faige mac maolmóroa uí raðallaid do marbad la cloinn trefain mic eoðain mic doinnail bán 7 la remur mac toirpdealbaid mic eocáin i nhoruim lftain.

Taðcc mac doinnail uí brian décc, 7 brian mac doinnail mic ταιόcc mic toirpdealbaid décc ró éno lft páite iarom.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, α τπί décc.

Muirir ó ficeallaid aipderroc tuama maighirir diauácta po ba mó clú cleiréacta na aimir péin décc.

An toirpicel magcongail décc.

Roppa mac Maighara még mathgaína ticéapna oirgiall, 7 Taðcc mac maoleclainn uí céallaid (.i. ticcína ua maine) décc.

Forlongporc do denam dua doinnail i ττιmcell Sliccig ó pel bpiðoe co cinctoir, ar α αοί ní po gab an baile ppiir an pé rin, 7 po marbad duine uaral do muirir uí doinnail don cup rin .i. Niall mac Epeimóin do cloinn tpuibne pánaττ.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^s *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^t *Six weeks*, lft páite, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

^u *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire ; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire ; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire ; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough ; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others ; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died ; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan^a of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died ; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks^a afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly^u, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail^w died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide ; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

^w *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Caṡal ócc mac doimnaill mic eoccham uí concobair, mac ticcŕina ba fŕiur eimec 7 ſhŕnañ, ſaoŕ 7 ſliocur baí i moctar connacht do marbāð la a ðŕbpraṡair fŕin .i. Eóccan mac doimnaill hi fŕiull la taoð baile uí ſiollſáin, 7 teaṡt do bŕiŕŕinnar ðipeac dé, eóſan fŕin do cŕochað la hua ndoimnaill po éñn epí lá iappan tanŕin.

Eóſan ua máille do teṡt luṡt epí long ſo cuan na cceall mbŕec ipin oiðce, 7 maíte an típe an tan ŕin ap éipŕe aimað i fŕappað uí doimnaill. Airceit, 7 loipeit an baile, 7 ſabaic bŕaiſde iomða ann. Rucc doimŕn porpa ſup bo hŕiceſn dóib anaiman i nimeal an típe do níað tŕinnce, 7 tŕin-dála in impoccur a long. Rucc macaſin ócc aŕŕŕach do cloimn tŕuibne porpa .i. bŕian 7 clann bŕian mic an earraic uí ſallcubair, 7 buiðŕn ŕcolócc 7 baclað, 7 ionŕpaſiṡt iad co ðŕſŕmŕmŕ, 7 marbṡar leó Eóſan ó máille 7 cuícc ŕiṡt nó a ŕe amaille fŕur, 7 bŕnṡar dá luinſ ðioð, 7 na bŕaiſde po ſabŕac epé imoŕbŕilbh dé 7 caiteŕiðna ipa baile po ŕáŕaiſŕioṡ.

O doimnaill do ðol bŕecán fŕona in Alban ap tócuŕeað miſ Alban, iap ccor liŕeað 7 teaṡtað ap a éñn, 7 iap ndol ŕoir do fuaŕ onóŕ, 7 arccaða móŕa on Riſ, 7 iap mbŕŕt ŕáite do ma ŕappað, 7 iap ccaſmcluð comhaŕple ðon Riſ ſan teṡt in epinn aimail po tŕiull, tice ó doimnaill ðia tiſ iap fŕaſſal ſuaŕaṡta móŕi do ŕop muŕ.

Mac uilliam búŕc Emann, mac Riocairṡ, mic Emann, mic tomáŕ, fŕi dár bo muinṡip na huŕṡ, 7 na hollainam do marbāð hi fŕiull cloimn a ðŕbpraṡair .i. tŕepóŕ ŕiaṡach, 7 Emann éiocaŕiað dá mac Uáteŕ mic Riocairṡ.

Slóicceāð lá hua neill .i. Apt mac Aoða hi tŕpian conſſail ðia po loipe maſline, 7 ðia po éŕeað na ſlinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [7] mac uiðlin ap cuṡ ðon tŕluaiſ, 7 po marbāð Aoð mac uí néill ðon éup ŕin. Teccmaṡ an ŕluaiſ 7 an tóŕi fŕi apoile ap na maraṡ, 7 po marbāð Mac uiðlin .i.

* *Baile-Ui-Ghíolgáin*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

[†] *Killybegs*, *cealla beacca*, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

* *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

^a *On his arrival there*, literally, “after his going to the east,” Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

^b *Changed*, *caſmcluð*.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain^x. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs^y; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine^z, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there^a, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed^b the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics^c were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach^d, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chon-gail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

^c *Whose domestics*, óap bo muintir, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

^d *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Riðsfu mac Ruðhpuðe, 7 ðponð ðalbanchoið laṛ an ploð, 7 ticc ó néill tar a air iarain.

Cairlen dúnlir do gabail la hUa ndóinnail ar éloinn geroiṛt mic mðilin, 7 a éabairt do éloinn Ualtair mic mðilin.

Art mac néill mic airt uí neill décc .6. auðupṛ, 7 a adnacal i ndun na ḡall.

Eoðan puað mac puðne do marþað la cloinn a ðearþraṛar fñn, 7 le ðonachað mac toipṛðealbaið uí ðaoíðill.

Inðraicchið cille do éabairt la taðcc na lñna ar éorþmac laðrac mac taðcc mic doinnail óicc, ar ḡairm mēð cáptaiðh ða ḡach fñn ðñ, 7 an tñh i paðe Corþmac do loṛccað, 7 é fñn 7 a conṛapail do ðol amach ar an tñh, 7 conṛapal Taðcc do marþað leo, 7 corþmac cona muinṛiṛ ðim-éechṛ ḡo haðmar aiṛfṛach. Ófmuina do poiṛn ar ðó etiṛ corþmac 7 taðð co bar taðcc.

Mac maðḡainna décc .i. taðcc, mac toipṛðealbaið, mic taðcc mic ðonm-chað na ḡlaice.

O maðḡainna Concoðar poiṛn mac concoðair mic ðiaṛinaṛa uí maðḡainna ðécc, fñn do éuaðh tar lañaiðh pññṛfñ 7 poiṛfñ hi ccñṛup a ðmṛhce an concoðar hiṛn.

* *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

¹ *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of *dún* and *loip*, in which *dún* becomes an adjective to *loip*, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluce, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word *dunloip* is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "ḡeipṛ Turgesius a lañ ḡo ðunloip Mhaol-peachlainn map a paðe pealað a ḡeibionn aca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunlifsia by Colgan, and

written *dun lipe* by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluce; but that by *Dunlios* the Four Masters meant Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland* under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubourdien's *Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim*, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 7, 117.

² *A treacherous attack*, *mðraicchið cille*, i. e. *clæn-mðraicchið*. The *l* should not be doubled in *cille*. In Cormac's Glossary the word *cil* is explained by *clæn*, false, treacherous.

³ *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home^e.

The castle of Dun-lis^f was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack^g was made by Teige na Leamlua^h upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constableⁱ; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon^j (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear^k.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leen*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

ⁱ *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

^j *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

^k *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; *επὶ λῆμαϊβ* in this sentence means literally “beyond their hands,” i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the *cúsup*, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivabagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1514.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, a cétair décc.

Πατραιcc ó duiblécháin abb cfnannpa, γ Αοδ mac gilliepiyr í piaié bioc-
áin Αιριδ bporcca décc.

Ο Νέλλ Αρτ, mac Αοδα, mic eoḡain, mic neill óicc décc. Πή tuicepeacé
τοῦαῖταῖ, αιρβήπταχ, ealaðnach, epoða, cfnðapach, ειριδε, αι pob annam
mac τάναιρτε na ticéfpna pop énel eoḡain piaiñ poime. Αρτ mac Cuinn
mic Enri διορðneacó na ionacó.

Donnchað mac concobaip uí bpiain do mārðacó go naimðfñail míoḡaolmāp
la cloinn τοιρρðealbaiḡ mic mupchað í bpiain .i. Mupchað, γ donnchað. Τοḡa
pñi nepeann do láim γ do τοῦαῖτ, do épuar, γ do épóðacé an tí τορῖαιp
annpñ.

Ταðcc na lñina, mac doimnaill, mic ταιðcc μέḡ capῖaiḡ décc pé haðap
map nap paoilid, pñ ap mó po mīll, γ imóp milleacó na τταιmcc dia aicme
le cuimne cáich.

Cñður pñna móp lá hupla cille dapa, uap do mῖtiḡ tpe coicceacó ulað
co capraic pñfigura, γ an mñma go Paulip méḡcápiῖaiḡ. An τιαpῖa céðna do
dol im lñim í banáin, γ ní dob annam laip ḡan an caplén do bpipeacó nó do
ḡabáil, ap ní po péð ní dó. γ τñð dia tiḡ do éionól plótiḡ γ opðanap bāð mó.
Aðeacó τaimc de pin dópoim ḡalap a écca dia ḡabáil co népðailt de. Ba
Riðipe ap ḡapτ ḡaiρccid, ba mioḡða, mīḡaḡalta bpiacῖpa γ bpiῖta an tí τῖpτα
annpñ .i. ḡepóitε ιapῖa.

¹ *O'Duiblteachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

^m *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na ticéfpna pop cimeḡ eoḡain .i. na éiḡeapna or iona éiḡeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

ⁿ *Unbecomingly*, míoḡaolmāp, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

^o *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note ^h, under the

year 1513, p. 1325, *supra*.

^p *Pailis*.—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word *pailip* is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

^q *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain¹, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen^m before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecominglyⁿ slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna^o, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis^p. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain^q, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl^r, was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

^r *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicéas lá hiarla cille dapa Deroítt ócc mac geroítt, irin mbreipne, 7 dít móir do dénuim dóib innte don éur rin .i. O Raigillig Aoð mac caéail do marbað lair, Pílip a dshibraéair, 7 mac do pílip, 7 Deroítt mac Emainn moic tomáir uí raigillig. Aétmað enní do marbað ceípe rin décc duairlib 7 dardmairib muinirpe raigillig cenmo tá rochaíde dia muinir. Ro gabáð ann bfór Mág caba .i. Maine mac maégaína.

Cairlén cúla raéain do gabáil, 7 do bripesá la hua ndoímaill in éraic a plána do bripesá do doímaill ua cátaín.

Creaáa móra do dénaí la hUa ndoímaill i ngailíngaib darp loircc 7 dár aircc an tír go cruachan gailíng, 7 marbair ó Ruadain lair 7 rochaíde ele.

Coccað dshicee eirp ó ndoímaill (Aoð mac Aoða ruaid), 7 ó néll (Aire mac cuinn), 7 móraían daíneað dfoircað doib ar gac taíob, 7 a mbíé a bpaí hí pporlongporp i naghaíó apóile, 7 a ééé do gíáraib an ppríat naíín, 7 do cómaíple a ndaígaíneað ríó cáiríómaí do dénaí doib pe poíle, 7 a ndol hí ccfno apóile ar dhoíóé Airearraéa, 7 cáiríó eirp do dénaí doib le chéle, 7 cáiríacha nuca (amaille le daingmuccá na ríncáiríac) do éabairp la hua neill dua doímaill ar éenel moáín, ar moir Eogain, 7 ar fíraib manac, 7 ó doímaill do éabairp a míc mar airccíó dua néll .i. Níall ócc baí appaí mar an tan rin illaín aice i ngíoll le cairípeacé.

Coblaé long ppaí, 7 báí do éappaíng la hua ndoímaill por loé Éirne, 7 a bíé pé ppaí na cómaíde i moir ceíleinn. Airccir 7 loirccir oíléin éúil na noirí, 7 do gí ríó pe fíraib manach iar ccor a cúmaéé pppa.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henp mac Deroítt do gabáil lair an iarla ócc .i. Deroítt ócc.

Inópaíclíó la hAoð mac doímaill í néll, 7 lá com mac neill ar Shían mac Cuinn go cluain dabal, 7 baile Shían do loirccá leó. Creaáa an típe

⁵ *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

⁶ *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

^u *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

^v *The islands of Cuil-na-noireor*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang^s, and slew O'Ruadhain^t, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other^u. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear^v, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhail^w, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called *cúil na n-oirpear*, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506.

See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

^w*Cluain-Dabhail*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

δο εορ πίνπα δόιν. Ο νελλ, γ Mac doinnnaill do bñit oppa τόρι τρομ, na cñícha do bñn díob, γ bñpeað oppa. Cúiccñi do íñioct aipe í néll do ñap-bað ann .i. τοιρρθεαλβάς, mac neill mic Aipe, Paíge mac nell, Ruaiðri mac aóða mic aipe, Doinnall ballach mac Aipe an éapléin, γ Aóð mac Emainn mic aipe í néll. Do mapbað ó Aóð ann dá ñac ñec a ñioiri .i. Aipe ócc γ bñian. Ro mapbað ann beór félin ócc ó meallain, γ Conn ó concobaip, γ po bñadh ðeich neich pñíct do Chonn ðon éur pin.

Ðiaip mac an abbaíð móip méguíð, γ Ðiollapaτραacc mac felin mic mañnapa décc.

Ο δάλαιγ corcumruað ταςγ mac donnchaíð, mic ταιðcc, mic éñíbaill, oíðe lé dán, pñi τige aoiðñíð coitcñinn décc ma τigh pén hi pñíñaiγ bñia, γ a aóñacal i mainprip corcumruað.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, a cúicc décc.

Mñima mac capmaic eppcop Raća boé décc.

Εοζan mac aipe mic eóin, mic aipe mic cañmaoil eppcop clocaip décc.

Ðiollapaτραacc ó hultacain pñipñn achaið bñíci décc.

Semur mac tomáip ruaið mic an abbaíð méguíð γ mac pémañni mic an peparáñni méguíð do ñapbað lap an ccomarba mañuðri hi ppeapionn claoín-mñpe.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Rich-hill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

^x *With a strong body of troops,* τόρι τρομ, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

^y *On the side of Hugh,* ó aóð, literally, "there were killed from Hugh," i. e. from or of Hugh's people.

^z *Finnuigh-Bhearra,* now Finnyvara, near the

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note ^r, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

^a *The abbey of Corcomroe*, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops^x, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh^y the two sons of Mac-aghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara^z, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac^b, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell^c, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donuall O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

^b *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Mene-laüs (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Domnall mac aoda ruaid í domnall do marbad le haoð mbuidhe ó ndomnall ra tuait blaðaiḡ, 25. november.

An giolla duib mac toirpðealbaiḡ méguiðir décc.

Taðcc mac toirpðealbaiḡ méguiðir décc tpe bitin srecar ruair.

Taðcc ó huiccinn, ḡ uatp bpiḡnac diai pacapit do baðað lá taob leapa-gabail.

Catal mac pfiḡail mic domnall bán uí raḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaç long ppaða lá hua ndomnall aod ócc mac aoda ruaid for loç eipne, ḡ an loç ḡo Þopit na cpuma dimitaact ḡ do ppiḡ lair daiððeóin na típe, marbēta, ḡ loipccte ile do dénaim lá a plóḡaiḡ for oilénaib cloinne emainn méguiðir.

Slóicceað lá hua néill (Art) i noipḡiallaiḡ, ḡ tpecmail do dpuing don tpiuaḡ ppi muintip meḡ maḡaiḡna, ḡ art balb mac méḡ maḡaiḡna paoi cinnpḡona do marbad lair an puaḡ, ḡ ua conðalaiḡ .i. emann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1516.

Aoir Crioit, mle, cúicc céð, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchað uí pfiḡail eppcop na hangaile décc.

An toipcinneac ó muipḡeara .i. miall décc.

O doçartaiḡ (concoðar cappaç) décc.

Mac méguiðir brian mac concoðair mic tomaiḡ ócc do marbad lé brian ócc mág maḡaiḡna, ḡ lé cloinn donnchað méguiðir.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do marbad.

Coccað mór déipḡe etip ó ndomnall ḡ ó néill, ḡ forðað mór daoine do dénaim lá ḡac tiḡearna aca. Cpeaça mópa do dénaim lá Maḡnur ó ndomnall ap enpi mbalb ó néill, ḡ upmór an típe uile ó pliaḡ apteaç do loipcað lair. Cpeaça aiðble ele do dénaim lá brian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

^d *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tírconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

^e *A fall*, eapcap.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

tuizim, and so translated by D. F.

^f *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil-na n-oipeap, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach^d, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall^e which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne ; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma^f, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel ; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh^g, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill ; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oilem cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

^g Art Balbh, i. e. Art the stammering.

O domhnall iarain do dol hi ttiur eóccáin, 7 cenel fíraócaigh do loicead lair, 7 an tír uile gur an abaimh dan haimm úna, 7 tigh plán dia tigh iarain.

Cairlén phleiciú do gabáil lá hua ndomhnall aodó ócc mac aoda ruaid iar mbíct aithiú fáda ina péccaim. Ar amháid arriúct lair a gabáil, Riúipe ppancaic do éoét dia oileipe co purgacatóir Pátraioc for loé gerce, Ro gab do raigíó í domhnall acc dol 7 acc teaét cco ppuar onóir, 7 airimóidh tiod-laiete, 7 tabairtair, 7 do rónrat aontaid 7 caraidiú pé aróile, 7 Ro tingeall an Riúipe rin long ar a mbiaid gonnad mórú do éor do raigíó uí domhnall iar na élor dó go raibé an cairlén rin Slliciú accá ionéorinam ppu. Ro comall éicem an Riúipe an ní rin uap do piáct an long co cuan na cceall mbícc. Ro peólaó riari í gac ndíreac do raigíó phleiciú, 7 ó domhnall cona roépaide for tír co companccatar do muir, 7 do tír imon mbale. Ro bpuicad an baile leó pia piú puarpiot hé, 7 do bíct ó domhnall maéáin nanacail don bárida. Do éadú ua domhnall ar rin hi ttiur noilella, 7 gabair cairlén éáile maóile, cairlén loéa dípccáin, 7 dún na móna an lá rin. Fág-bair barúda hi ccuid dió, 7 tucc gilla 7 bpaighe ón ccuid ele. Ro marbaid dna Mac donnchaíó baile an móta, 7 mac mic donnchaíó acc teaét hi ccínd plóicé uí domhnall le donnchaíó mac toirpdealbáig í baigíll. Ticc ua domhnall plán dia éicé iar mbuaíó ccoiceair iarpin.

Cairlén mic puibne fánaet .i. Ráit maoláin do éuitim.

O domhnall do dol fo dí for pluaigead hi ttiur neocáin, 7 gan taéup nó tfigináil ppu imte, ná dioigbáil oirdearc do éénam air ná lair aét an tír duntéct 7 a hupimóir do milled.

Coccaíó etir gearlaicéad 7 Semur mac muirp .i. oíre na hiarlaicéa, do puibé im loé ngair. Rob iad airig a pluaig Maig caritáig cairppeiá

^b *Kinel-Farry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

ⁱ *Una*, now Oona, a stream which flows through the parish of Cloufeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge.—See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

^k *Lough Gerg*, now Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^s, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

^l *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note ², under the year 1422.

^m *Dun-na-mona*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called Doonamurray, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called Downamory, *alias* Downamony.

ⁿ *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan, a small

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry^b, and the whole country, as far as the river called Unaⁱ, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg^k; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan^l, and the castle of Dun-na-mona^m; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelainⁿ, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury^o, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair^p. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

^o *Remarkable injury*, *οιοξβάν ομοεαρε*, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

^p *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County.

.i. doinnall mac ríngin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidécc, Corbmac mac donnchaid óicc még cairteag tigeapna Ealla, an Ríoirpe ríonn, Ríoirpe an glínn, 7 an Ríoirpe ciarraigheac, Mac muirir; 7 ó concóbaire, 7 tuir iom-pulaing an t-rluag mag cairteag mór .i. corbmac laðrac. Ticc Sían mac an iarla deccaoíne a imne lé dál ccair ar ro baí cōdāc, 7 clínnar tiorra, uair bá hí mór inígn donnchaid mic brian duib bñ an tSáin rín. Eirgír ua brian ríu báid 7 connalbur, 7 tioroirir tuadinninnig, 7 ticc riapur mac Semuir buitiléir, 7 apaire da rann ina dócom, 7 tigeag do ríagíó an t-rlóig gíralteag. Od connaire mac an iarla maíte mór-rluag ríl mbrian dá ionnraigíó arí comairle do ríora gān teaccmáil pé poile, 7 fáccbáil an baile gān baogluccāó go ro rgarrae pé poile amlaíó rín.

Mag cairteag mór .i. corbmac luðrac mac taidécc tigeapna dfrinuman an tí ar ríir ruair tigeapnar, 7 ar mó ruair do cōccāó nó go raíde na tigeapna gān ríraðra, an tí ba ríir do cñn deóraió 7 deibléñ ba ríir ríct 7 ríagāil do tígíraðraib líte mocca décc.

Cairlén baile í cñrbaill .i. lín í bānān do gābáil le iarla cille dapa gíróid mac gíróid iar ríinníó a gābála dia atair, 7 ar dscmaic ma ro baí rín airíir rín cairlén do baó cruaidhe corrañ 7 congímáil inar go ro bríreāó im cñn a bapdaó hé.

Maióm mór do tábairt demann mac comair buitiléir ar riapur buitiléir, 7 ar mac mic riapur, 7 ríora mór dá munnir 7 dá mbuanadāib do buain díbh.

Mac conuīde brian ócc mac brian ruaid décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

⁴ *Dal-Cuis*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

⁵ *Of the race of Brian*, Sil mbrian, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Bornmha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

⁶ *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do ríora, literally, *consilium quod cepcrunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows : Od connaire mac an iarla maíte mór-rluag ríl mbrian dá ionnraigíó, ar í comairle do rígne gān teaccmāil ríru, acē an baile dfacebāil gān baogluccāó; agur ro rgarrae pé poile amlaíó rín. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

⁷ *Parted from each other*, ro rgarrae pé poile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Connor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais^a, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian^r approaching, the resolution he came to^s was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other^t.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy^u, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain^w, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

^u *The needy*, *veibléen*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis .i. anéann*."

^w *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhna, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac brian uaine í gallcubair coimharba na cairpcece décc.
 Mac brian éaoic mic ταιδce mic eoḡain uí éoncoḃair do mārbað hi
 ppioll la mac ταιδḡ na tuaiḡe mic peilim mic eoecáin, ḡ do plicoct an éfirp-
 baḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, a Secht décc.

Ο concoḃair failḡe brian mac ταιδce mic an éalbaicé décc, ḡ an calbaé
 mac ταιδce doirpḡfohi na ionað.

Donnchað mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ uí baioḡill pfi acumaéta roba pfiu do
 ðuine uapal, ap mó do pinne do éoccað, ḡ do ḡuairbfiptaib dá τtáimicc dá
 éimð pfin, do ðol luét báu co topaiḡ, ḡ ḡaoct dia bpuatad ípin bpaipḡḡe
 piai, ḡ ní po pite aon pocal dia pcelaið ó pin.

Sfan mac cuinn mic enpi mic eoecáin í neill, mac tiḡearna bá mó τοice.
 ḡ tpom éonach i nultaið ina pé décc.

Pilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ méḡuiðip paot éinn pfona décc.

Pilip mac Sfan buide méḡ mātḡamna pfi pá maiet caitéin ḡ coḡnaim décc.

ARt mac aoda mic doimnaill uí néill do mārbað lé miall mac cuinn, mic
 aipr uí nell.

Ο τυαταλ .i. Αρτ do mārbað lá a bpaiprib.

Αη ḡiolla duð mac donnchað mic tomaip méḡuiðip décc.

Tomar mac uillice, mic uillice abupc do éabairt cpeice a hupimuinain,
 topaiḡeét tpom do bpié aip hi porp omna, Muinetr ḡ mapcpluaḡ étomair
 do éop do ðpuim na cpeaé lap an τtopaiḡeét, na cpeaéa do buain dñb, ḡ
 toimár do mārbað, pfi a aoipi pa pfiu oipbfipt tamic do ḡallaið epeann ma
 ampiu, ap ip leiḡ do haipeceað ḡ do páraiḡfohi mainḡ peacht piamh.

Caiplén an loéa do ḡabáil ap cloinn copbmaic laðpaiḡ, ḡ a ccor pfin aip

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í bánám.

* *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

† *Teige-na-tuaigne*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

* *Dangerous exploits*, do ḡuairbfiptaib, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

† *Who had come*, da τtáimicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

‡ *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note ˆ.

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine^x O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe^y, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died ; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits^z, of all who had come^a of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach^b ; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them^c was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers ; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^c *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

οιβιρτ hi λήτ mñc muiuir. Cpeaáa mópa lá mac muiuir óar lépaipec mag ó ccoincínd ó enocab aniar.

Slóiccéad lap an lurtir ap tarraince cloinne ingine an iarla hi ttiir eoccam, 7 cairlén í neill (.i. Art mac cuinn) .i. dun gñaim do bñipead lair don cup rin.

CReaáa mópa lá hua ccsibail (Maolpuanaad) i ndelbna. Cairlén cuinn-copaó do gabail lair, 7 a arccain. Coccad mór ttiidriðe etir ó ccsibail 7 dealbna, O maoleaclann, 7 iattpom do tarruing an iarla dia po bñið cairlén an foðair delbna (.i. garða an cairlém).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ced, a hoct décc.

Μαιμυτιρ na mbpaðar i napðmaáa do gñouccaó do cum na mbpaðar de obrepuanua.

Αεð mac Ropa mic tomair óicc méguiðir cananaá copaó hi celoðar, Þñirun in acaó upcoir, 7 Þñirún hi cclaoínimr for loá érne, þñi þial for-þpaóihg, 7 paóí cleirié décc.

Mac ruibne fánate .i. Ruaiðri mac maolmuir, ail coðaiðte gaáa com-lainn acc copnam a tiðearna, þñi toirbñita peóð, 7 maóine da gaáa aon nó miccð a lñr do écc.

O heoðopa cioðpuaið mac aðairne paóí þri dána, 7 þñi tiðe aoðeaó coitcím do écc.

Þeilim mac bñian mic concóðair óicc méguiðir décc iar ttiilead do ó áðair pan þeim tap ñir a tñpai bñiaðain na nñar, 7 a aðlacaó i maimy-
tir nñimfcáim.

Clann í neill (.i. conn 7 aoð) .i. clann domnaill mic enpi mic eoðain, 7 an coñapba máguiðir do ðol ap cpeiá ap bñian mac cuinn mic enpi, 7 bñian do

^d *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^e *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killeally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

^f *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See *Bealach-an-fhothair*.

^g *In defence of his lord*, acc copnam a tið-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn^d from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora^e, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein^f, was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord^g and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace^h, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

eqpmā, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were heredi-

tary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

^h The year of grace, i. e. of the Jubilee.

brúit forra ag doinnac an eic, ⁊ maomuccaó forra goro gabaó aó mac doinnall. Ro gonaó mac caémaoil donnchaó mac emainn, ⁊ ro marbaó rochaióe do cenel fearaohaiḡ, aóbaé mac caémaoil iapaín dia gonaib.

Aó balb mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do gabáil lá hénrí mbalb ua neill, ⁊ cúicc heoóa décc do bín dpuarceclaó arr.

Inoraicéó la Pílip mac émainn méguíoir hí tír cónnóda ar hehri mbalb ó neill, ⁊ oilén clapaiḡ do gabáil lair, ⁊ bpaighe batpar acc enri do brúit lair uaóa .i. aó balb mac cuinn í neill, ⁊ mac aóda mic cappaíó baóí ó Pílip fín oca, Ro marbaó óna caéal mac duinn mic emainn méguíoir ó Pílip don éur rin.

An taoó balb mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubramar décc i ndeiread roḡímar.

Mac mic maghara Remann mac caéal óicc mic maḡhara fíi deapcaó daonnaéacaó do écc.

Mac mupéaóa, Art buíde mac doinnall piabaiḡ mic geparit caománaḡ décc.

Murchaó ó maóileaólainn (.i. ó Maóileaólainn) paóí epeann ar epóacé ⁊ ar cónnar fóna do mārbaó hī maiḡ elle lá a deapbraéair fín art, ar ro mārbróin a deapbraéair .i. feirim piar an tan rin conaó ina díogailrío Ro mārbaóroin lá harit, ⁊ toirpídealbáó do gabail a ionaó.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1519.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile, cúicc céó, a naoi décc.

Semar mac Pílip mic Semar mic Ruópaiḡe méḡmaḡgaíma eppcop doipe décc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibíoir abb eappa puaió décc an céó lá do Nouember,

ⁱ *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a townland in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

^k *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

^l *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eich¹, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach^k, and carried off with him¹ [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle^m, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroeⁿ, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

^m *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note ^m, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

ⁿ *Assaroe*.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1184.

ἡ ἀθνακαλ ἰ ποῦν na ngall ἰ naibit .S. Frouncep iar tpeccetan aibiti manaiḡ fuirpe.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cfnh einḡ ἡ αοιῶδcaipe ceall conmaicm décc.

O neill apτ ὅcc mac cuinn paói cinnpḡna fear daonnaétaς δςḡaitnḡc do écc, ἡ α deapḡpaḡaiar conn [bacac] mac cuinn doipḡneacḡ na ionacḡ.

O concoḡaiar puacḡ, eoḡan mac féilim ḡinn décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ .i. Riocairḡ ὅcc do écc.

Feidlim mac maḡnupa mic bḡiam mic doinnail uí concoḡaiar tiḡearna ioḡtaiar connacḡt décc ḡḡi deḡcacḡ daonnaétaς eipḡde.

Ταḡcc puacḡ mac maḡileacḡlaimn uí ceallaiḡ tiḡearna an calacḡ décc.

Donnchaḡ caḡmḡnacḡ fear paḡḡaiar po cḡnacḡiḡ do lán maiḡib laḡḡḡn décc.

Maḡḡlin mac topna uí inaḡilcḡnaipe ollam ḡil muircaḡdhaiḡ fear lán do paḡ ἡ déicḡi ḡḡi do cḡḡacḡtaiar ḡeariaḡtaiḡ, ἡ ḡoill taiar ollamḡnacḡb eḡeann, ḡḡi do ḡeibeaḡ ḡeḡḡḡ, ἡ maḡḡine ὁ ḡac aḡn ḡor α ccuḡḡḡḡcḡ do écc hi maiḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡcc hi tḡḡḡa.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡne ὁ cuipḡnḡ ḡḡi ḡḡaḡa eoḡain uí Ruaiḡc cfnḡ eicḡḡi an ḡine dia mbaḡí, ἡ doinnail ὁ cuipḡnin décc.

Ταḡcc mac bḡiam mic tomalḡtaiḡ í bḡḡn tanaiḡḡe ua mbḡiḡm décc.

Inḡpaicḡḡḡ lá cloinn í néill (lá cloinn doinnail mic enḡi) ap mac í neill .i. bḡiam mac cuinḡ, CReacḡa móḡia do ḡabail doḡib ap ḡliaḡ tíor, Robacḡ ḡḡaḡail do bḡiam ἡ é do cḡionḡl α mbaí laiḡ do ḡaḡḡḡib ḡor α ccḡionn, ἡ α lḡḡḡḡḡḡ α tḡḡḡaḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ bḡḡḡḡḡḡ do ap cloinn í néill iar nḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ α mḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ uacḡaiḡ laiḡ na cḡḡḡaiḡb, Ta mac í neill (aḡḡ ἡ eḡccan) do ḡabail ann,

p. 64, and note ⁿ, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

^o *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i.e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note ^o, on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

^p *Cluain-Connhaicne*, now the village of

Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^q *Bacagh*.—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare.

^r *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archaeological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal^o, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne^p, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh^q], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh^r, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity^s and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg^t in Tefia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower^u Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note ^t, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^s *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *pať* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

^t *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyderg, in the county of Longford.—See note ^r, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

^u *Lower*, *τιορ*.—In this part of Ireland *τιορ*

ἡ mac eoccain beór do marbadh ἡ mac caetmáoil cúula do mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emainn mac giollapatreairce mic caetmáoil do marbadh.

Da mac Ruaidrí mic brian mezuirí (.i. Rora, ἡ ταῖς) do gabáil lair an ccomarba mazuirí. Ruaidrí fínn, ἡ an éin do ele dá éoinn do éor ar a nduethaig dó, ἡ a ccaoraiǵeét do buain diḃ, ἡ an comarba do éor na caoraiǵeéta ró buandadh diḃ dó fínn co ro fupáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a caoraiǵeaeét do tabairt do ruaidrí doirí.

Coccao móir i ndealbna eirí flioét fíngail mézcocláin ἡ flioét domnaill dia ro marbadh Semur mazcocláin Buióir gailinne, ἡ míogdaimna dealbna fíra dúpóir do peiléir ar cairlén cluana daimna.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1520.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, cuicc céo, píce.

Niclar mac riariar uí plannaccáin pñirún daimínnirí do éoccbail ar a ionaḃ co heccoraḃ lé nñit tuataḃ, ἡ a écc i mboḃaib.

Mag aonǵura domnaill mac aoda mic airt décc, ἡ peilim an einig a deairbriatuir doirḃneaḃ na ionaḃ, a écc rin dha, ἡ Mag aonǵura do gairim démann buide mágaénǵura.

Muirir mac tomair mic tomair, iarla dñrmuían décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairḃ .i. uillíec mac uillíec décc.

Mac uilliam búpc .i. maolir mac tepoit do marbadh lá cloinn tríoimín móir mñic mic Seóimín.

Mac mézuirí (.i. Pílip mac emainn) do ḃol ar ionnroigíḃ ar mac Pílip

means towards the north, and tuar southwards.

^w *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

^x *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^y *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts^w; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne^x, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra^y, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe^a.

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin^b.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

^z *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^a *Bohoe*, ı mbočauß.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^a, p. 1147.

^b *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

νί παῖλαις ἰ νίοτταρ τίρε, κρεάα δο ἡλααὸ δόιβ, ἡ τóρη τρομ δο βρῖτ
ορρα im φλιοτ βριαν νί παῖλλῖς ἡ im ελοινν μεικ κατὰν ἰ παῖλλῖς (ἰ. φῖρδαλ,
ἡ μαολμορδῶ), ἡ im ελοινν νοοῖνναῖλ να κομιννρη, βρυῖδ δόιβ αρ mac μέγ-
υδῖρ, ἡ αρ mac Ρίλιρ mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς μέγυδῖρ, ἡ Mac μεγυδῖρ (Ρίλιρ)
cona mac τομαρ δο ἡαῖβαὸ ἀνν, ἡ δά mac ρίλιρ mic τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς (ἡιolla-
πατραicc, ἡ emann) ἡ τοιρρῶεαλβαὸ mac πλαῖθεαρταῖς mic τομαρ ὅcc
μέγυδῖρ δο ἡαῖβαὸ ἀνδ βεόρ ἡο ρόαῖδῖς ele amaille φρυῖ.

Ρυαῖδῖρ mac αὐδα μέγυδῖρ δο ἡαῖβἰλ α βρῖoll lé donn mbuide mac
μεγυδῖρ ἰ. Mac concobair mic τομαρ ὅcc, ἡ α τοιρβερε δο ἡιollaπατραicc
ὅcc mic ἡιollaπατραicc mic emann μέγυδῖρ, ἡ α μαῖβαὸ λαρῖῖδε.

Καιρρη, mac concobair, mic καιρρη, mic κορβμαic ἰ βῖρν conpal ἡ εῖνν-
λιτρ μαicne μυρῖδῖς δο ἐcc.

Τοιρρῶεαλβαὸ mac φεῖlim μεγκοῦλἰνν τιῡεαρνα δεαλβῖνα ἡτρα ραοί ἰ νῖcνα
ἡ m eolar, φῖρ πατα ἡ mo ῖαῖδῖβῖρῖα, φῖρ λαρ α νοῖρναὸ καιρῖλέν ἀν φῖδἰνν,
ἡ καιρῖλέν εῖννκόραὸ δο ἐcc ἰαρ νοῖςῖβῖcῖαῖδ.

Πἰαῖς mór ραν μαῖαιρε ρεεραναὸ δια mo ἐccρατταρ ρόαῖδε δο ὅαῖς
δαοιῖς.

Ο καιρῖδε φεῖlim mac ταῖδῖcc ollam ἡῡα ρλεαῖτα Ρίλιρ, ἡ Ρυῖραιῡε mac
vonnchaὸ mic αὐδα μέγυδῖρ δέcc.

Μυρῖρ mac τομάρ, mic ἀν ἰαῖλα moῡα ἡαῖ ἡῡῖαλτοὸ δο ἡαῖβαὸ λα
conn mac μαοῖleaῖlann ἰ mórδῖα co pochaῖδε ele amaille φρυῖ.

^c *Iochtar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

^d *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

^e *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mae Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mae Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

^f *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

^g *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochar-tire^c against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis^d. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach^e, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan^f and the castle of Ceann-Coradh^g were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach^h, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copra^o, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

^h *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1521.

Αοιρ CριoCT, mile, cúicc céo, píce, a haon.

Ρριόρι δαιμήρι δέcc .i. Remann mac pñpwin ιηρι μαίγεραñ, fear cléipíðe coinnipíil ðercaá, ðaonnaáctaá eipíðe.

Μαζ ματγαñña δέcc .i. Remann mac γλαίρνε, mic Remainn, mic Ruð-
ραιγε, γ Μάcc ματγαñña ðo γαίρμ ða mac .i. γλαίρνε ócc.

Ο κατάιν .i. Τομαρ mac αιβνε δέcc, γ πο γαβαð é ριαρ an tan ρa, γ ðo
bñað an τιγεαρναρ aρ eiccin ðe lá ðonnchað va caτάίν.

Ðonnchað mac Ρυαίðρι mic bñain μέγυιðρι ðo μαρβαð la macaib meγ
ραñραðáñ .i. ðoñnaill ócc mac ðoñnaill bñpnaγ, Uaítene mac μαγñυρα μέγ-
ραñραðáñ, γ ní baí ðia éñið pñ a aóiri bá pñp iná an ðoñnchað ípñ.

ΞΡαινε ιηγñ τομάιρ í eoγam ματαίρ an éomarpba μέγυιðρι, bñ bá
mop ρonaρ γ ρaðbñp, ðeaplaceað γ ðeaγemeaá δέcc.

Ρυðραιγε mac éiceneacáñ í ðoñnaill ðo μαρβαð la gallaib aγ ðún ðeaλ-
gan, γ é hι ppaρað í neill .i. éuinn mic cuinn.

Τοιρρðealbáç mac ðonnchað mic ρυibne ðo écc.

Τιγεαρναρ ðealbña ðo ρoim (lá hua maoleaclainn τοιρρðealbáç, γ lá
hua cceapbaill Μαολρυαναíð) eτιρ an pìopðopéa ñac μέγcoçláñ, pñγm
pυað γ copbmac.

Σίλε ιηγñ Νέιλλ γhaiρb uí ðoñnaill δέcc an 14 Αυγυρ.

¹ *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus :

“Ninníð earpog ó Inir moige ram pop Zoé

Eipne, γ pob eipíðe Ninníð ρaobpυιγ, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are :

“Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samhⁱ, a clerical^k, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Égneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloc Nennidh i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

^k *Clerical*, *cléiricióe*, i. e. clergyman-like.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1522.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cuícc céú, píce, ασό.

Remann puað máguioir, Ppíoiρ lfra gabail décc.

Coccað anbáil ap nñpge etip ua ndomnaill, 7 ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne piocairú, goill 7 gaoioil connaét, Síol mbriam, Síol ccfñneitciḡ 7 ríol ccfñbaill do denam comáonτα 7 comicñgal lé hua neill i naḡaio í domnaill docum an cōccaið rin, Ατιατ na maiρi do cñḡail pé poile aḡ teét ap an pluaiḡ amap, Mac uilliam clainne piocairú, uillec mac uillie an fíona, 7 opoḡ do maiρib píλ mbriam, Donnchað, 7 taðcc, clann toiprðealbaiḡ mic taiðcc í briam, 7 an teppcop ócc ó briam, ó cñbaill Maolpuanaio mac Sḡan, 7 ríol ccein-neitciḡ, 7 m hiaττ amám acτ na uaoíne pop a paibe a cñopcám do connaét-aib, 7 do bí umál dó ḡo rin, ó concōbaiρ puað, ó concōbaiρ donn, Mac uilliam búpc, Mac diarmata maiḡe luipcc, 7 ḡac a mbaoí ftoppa rin hi cconnaét-aib. báτap pñde uile i neplaimne do teét ap ua ndomnaill 7 m píλ muipce poḡmaiρ po óálpac pñ hua néill hi τtip aóða.

O neill τpa po tionoilpñde cenel neoccám céτup, clann aengupa, oipḡialla, Raiḡillḡ, pipñanaé, 7 peét aðbal albanac pa mac mic domnaill, alapτpann. Tanḡatap ann beóp plogbuiðne iomða do ḡallaib na miðe, 7 do ḡallocc-laeéaib cuiccið laiḡean do cloinn ndomnaill, 7 do cloinn τpitiḡ ap báú inḡine iapla cille uapa poba maτaiρ dua neill.

O domnaill dna po tionoilpñde a poépaiðe mbicc ndeipb uilip buðein hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baiḡill, ó doéaptauḡ, na τpi mic puiðne, 7 muinτip ḡallcū-baiρ imo mac Maḡnur co mbatτap pop an bñpñ mbaoḡail m po ba uoiḡ leó ó neill dia monnpoiécioð .i. Popτ no τtip namac, o po clor la hua neill an ní

¹ *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

^m *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Turlough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

ⁿ *In readiness*, i neplaimne.—See the year 1587, where eplumað is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

^o *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces¹ on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien^m; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readinessⁿ to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tírugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy^o, also came thither, from their attachment^p to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys^q, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad^r, a perilous

^p *Attachment*, báró.—This word is still in common use in the sense of “esteem, affection, or attachment,” arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from gráó, peapc, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

^q *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

^r *Port-na-dtri-namhad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ἦν ἀρί σὸναρ ὁ λυῖθ τρια cenel neocáin ζαν αἰρυσάθ ζο μιὰτ co τερμανν ὁβεόcc ἀρρῖθε ζο hac ρῖναιζ, baí mac mic ρυῖθne τῖπε βοζαιne, ἔριαν an coblaiζ (Ro παζαιῖ ua domnaill acc iomcoiméd cairléim beoil aṛa ρῖναιζ) αζ cōpnam an baile ρῖ hua néill amail ap ὁsc πορ caomnaccair apa aoi τῖα πο ζαῖαθ a baile pá deóid lá hua néill, ἡ πο μαρῖαθ mac mic ρυῖθne lair co ὁρυνιζ mōir dia muntip, Ro μαρῖαθ ann ὁνα διαρ ὁλλαμῖαιῖ í domnaill .i. διαρμαῖ mac ταιῖcc caim í cléiriz ρaói ρῖνέαθ ἡ ρῖρῶána, ρῖρ τῖζε aoiῖῖ coῖccinn ὁ ἔρεναῖ ἡ ὁ ἔρυαζαῖ, ἡ mac mic an baipῖ (.i. aoiῖ mac aeiῖa), ἡ apail ele ccnmotád (.i. an 11 lún). Ro ζαῖαθ ἡ πο loipcecaῖ bun ὁροβαοῖρ ἡ béal leice lá hua neill ὁon cup ῖν. Αζ ρῶαθ ὁ ὁρεῖν dia ρῖλαζαῖ ὁ bun ὁροαοῖρ, Ro μαρῖαθ Ruῖραιζε mac ζορῖαθ ζallῖa í domnaill, ἡ mac mic ceallaiζ na ἔρεῖρne lá ταιῖ ρζαιρῖe mῖρ an ῖραoiῖc leo.

ΙΑΡ ná clunpῖn ὁua ὁomnaill na ζῖοmῖa ῖν ὁo denam lá hua neill πο πορcōngair πορ μαζῖnur ua ὁomnaill co ὁρυνιζ dia ρῖλαζ ὁol ὁo cpeac-
lorccaῖ τῖπε heōζain, ἡ ὁo deachaiῖ ῖῖn tap ἔῖρnur ζup an líon ταῖμῖταῖρ ina παρῖαθ ὁ ὁδεαῖaiζ í neill ὁmῖdeazail τῖπε haῖa. Ὀála Μαζῖnupa πο cpeacloipcecaῖ lair ina mbaói ina cōmῖoῖraiῖ ὁo cenél eoecáin Ro μαρῖaiṛ ἡ πο mudihaizic ὁaóine iomῖa lair ἔeop, ἡ ποair ζo ccopccaῖ.

Ο Ro ρῖοῖρ ὁ neill (Μαζῖnar ὁo ὁol hi τῖρ eoecáin) ποair ina ρῖῖτιζ ταῖ ρῖnn, ἡ πο mῖll an τῖρ ποῖmῖe ζo cῖnn μαζῖar, ἡ ὁo beῖṛ cpeach a cῖonn μαζῖar lair, ἡ λυῖθ co ccopccaῖ dia ἔῖρ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

^s *Perilous pass*, beapῖn baōζai. i. e. a gap of danger.

^t *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^u *Bundrowes*.—Ὀun ὁροβαοῖρ, i. e. the mouth of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note ^z, under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

^v *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass^s, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^t (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes^u and Beal-lice^v were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich^w.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas^x, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirlugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair^y, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

^w *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarrieff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

^y *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabao iapañ longporc lá hua néill ag cnoc buioð ag loc monann (prip a paiteap a ccoiteinne cnoc an boða) sup an poepaide pémpraite cén moctá an plóg an ap aiaail peimeberetmap.

Intupa í doinnail po íai tap bñmup iap poctain maghupa go nédaiañ iomða dia íaiðíð ó na tapraioð ua neill ag aè pñiaigh 7 o ná puce paip iap ndenaiñ cpeice òinne maghap, po lípéfglamað laip an conpanagap do poctpaide gep bó huatáð ppi huolap dórom an tan pin go pangatap go haon ñaighin co dpuimligñ. Ro pñpúopa a ccomaple duip cið do dénoaóip m na deacpaib dicuimñib baí pop cið doíð uap po pñatap ná biað a naémiaóin lá hua néill cona pluað 7 lap an pluað ccomnaétað po dáil cuca dia tpi dia poipeað leó poctain a cceann apoule conað í comaple appiét leó mopaicchið í neill ap apé bá neapa doíð uap poða lanne leo a muðucchað do ñaighin olaap a mbioépoñaiñ do neoð ipin mbit. Ap paip dñpið leó (o po báttap pop líon ploig ma nacchañ) amup longpupc do éabapc ipin aohað pop ua néill. Rannic paðá 7 pññpior na comaple pin go hua neill go po lá popapñða ppi popcómñéð ðac conapc map doíð leó cenél cconail do poctain dia paicéð, 7 baí pñin cona plóg hi ccañap iap na ccúlaib ma longporc.

Iap mndeall, 7 iap nopuuccað, iap ngpapaét 7 iap ngépiaoiðð a bñcc plóicé dua doinnail, Ro popcongap poppa a neaépa dñágbañ, ap ní baí mñmaic aca a lañap rombuailce diomgaðail munbað pñmpa bá paén. Ro apcnañtap tpi an tuét pin co po dáilpiot hi ccññ locta m popcómnetta ðan apmuccað doíð, ap a aoi tpi po ðapra a luét pññme aða epñuaccpa dia mupip co

* *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boða, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leekpatrick.—See the year 1600.

* *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called *Maðm Loch Monann*, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

^b *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

^c *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh^z, at Loch Monann^a, commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after [his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon. and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean^b. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves^c to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch^d at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire^e to escape from the field^f of battle unless they should be the victors^g. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

^a *On the watch*, *hí ccaṣur*. The word *caṣur* is explained *faipe no fuirceáur*, i. e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^e *Desire*, *mfnmarc*.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained *pmuac-neab*, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol 165, b.

^f *To escape from the field*, *a laṣur iom-buailte diomgabáil*. The word *iomgabáil*

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: *iomgabáil .i. peáena. Ro iomgabáil .i. do fácaim*.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

^g *Unless they should be the victors*, *munbáo pfmpra ba paén*, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbioðbaða dia poigib. Do éótarí epá cenél cconail ar a mindeall lá a ðíne ⁊ lá a ðioðarpe po éingpét ar a uanían leó na forcoiméðauðe do poétain pínpa do íaiðib í néill gup bó a naoínpeét pangatatar an longporit. Ro lárpét gáipe mópa óp áipð acc poétain hi cefín apoile dóib. Nip bó meipð po ppeaccpað an congair pin lá hanpaðauð í néill ar po gábrat co calma copantac acc imðioðn a pplaéta ⁊ a bpoplongpuipt. Baóí an pluað efétariða acc commbualac ⁊ acc commapbað apoile. Ro batari tpeóin accá tpeaothað, ⁊ laoié aza lðpað do efétari an ða lííte. Bátarí ppi aza ppoðbað, macétað ⁊ mðiaé for meapðarpapð ipin maigín pin. AS ruail má po pfp lá efétarina aca cið ppi a pfpap a comlann ar níp bó poppeil dóib aigé apoile lá ðoipé na hoipé ⁊ ar a ðlííte po báttar hi tpecumape apoile. Ro paoíneað tpea po ðeóib ar ua néill cona plóð ⁊ po pácebað an poplongporit aza ua ndoínnail. Bá haðbal tpea an tápi tuccað ar ua neill ipin laétari pin, ar po háipmð lá lucht na cceall in po haðnaicit ðponga ðib, ⁊ lár na coibnfpaið báttar hi ccompoépaið dóib tuilleað ar naoí ccéð do éuitim do poépaiðe í neill ipin maipm pin, go po líé ainm, ⁊ aipðepcup an maðma pin po epinn uile. Batari iad bá hoipðfpca topéari ipin maipm pin, ðoínnail ócc mac ðoínnail go ðopuig ðípm do gallócclaéaið cloinne ðoínnail, Toipðealbac mac pfpé co poépaiðe mópi dia muiptip, Éóin bipéð co nupmóp na nalbanac táinicc laip, aod mac eocéain mic uilliam mécc maégaipna co ðpeim dia muiptip, Ruaiðpí maguiðip ⁊ apail dia muiptip amaille ppi. Toperaatar ann ðeóp ile do laigneaéaið ⁊ ðpepaið Míðe ar ní táinicc efín plóig na poépaiðe ó bfcc co mópi ipin tponól pin í néill nápi bó heccaóínτεc iad ðiap paccapfpét dia muiptip ipin maigín pin cona do na hápaið ðaoíne ar mó tuccað etip conalléoið ⁊ eóganéaið an maipm pin cnuic buið. Tapétaðar epá cenel cconail eic, aipm, ⁊ eðeað, lon bíð, ⁊ bioτάille, ⁊ peóio pomaipeaça íainíinla

^b *The sentinels*, na forcoiméðauðe.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ⁱ *Death*, “macétað .i. mapbað.”—O’Clery.

^k *Evil destiny*, mðiaé. *Θιαέ*, “fate, destiny, end.”—O’Reilly. *Mðiaé* is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil*

destiny, or bad end.

^l *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

^m *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels^b would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and deathⁱ and evil destiny^k seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces^l on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell^m. Greatⁿ indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

ⁿ *Great*, “*uóbál .i. móp.*”—*O'Clery*. It means [or among] the greatest slaughters of men made simply *great*, or *immense*. between the Connellians and Owenians was this

^o *Bloody engagements*, literally. “so that of defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh.”

ετιρ ερεραβ ἡ βλινδολαιβ na πλοῖ πορρ πο πραιοιναδ λεό ἡ γέ πο βατταρ μιμντιρ ἰ δομναιλλ ζαν εοά acc δολ ιριν εατιοργαιλ βατταρ εις ιομδα λεό ὁν βιλλαέ πο απλιγρτε ιριν ἀρμαέ ιριν. Οὐ εὐαρ απαλλ δο πλόζαιβ υἱ δομναιλλ λά α νέδαλαιβ δια τιεέιβ ζαν κομαπλεεαδ δό, Αἶρα αοι τρά πο ρμαέτ πομ πορρα τοιδεέτ ινα ὁοκομ πό ἐέδοιρ, ἡ πο αρενα αἷναιλ αρ δέιμε κομπαι-
 ιεε (ιαρ na ετοζαιριμ κο ηαον βαλε) ταρ βλρηαρ μόρι ριαρ ταρ ειρνε, ταρ ὁροβαιοίρ, ταρ δυιβ, τρέ ιοέταρ αιρπριυ ζο πο ζαβ πορλονγοριε α εεεραμῆαν na μαδὰδ ὁον ταοιβ τυαιδ δο βλινδ ζυλβαν, uαρ ταηζατταρ an πλυαέέ κο-
 ναέταέ δο πῆιθρῆμ ζο ιμβαταρ ι μιμριυδε ιμ πλεεεαέ bail ι ιμβάτταρ βάρ-
 ναδὰ ἰ δομναιλλ αρ ní βαί αιριρῆμῆ πορρα ζαν τεαέτ κο τῆρ ἐοηαιλλ αέτ κο ηγαβδαιοίρ an baile. Αἷη tan at ευαλαταρ an δά mac uilliam, an δά ua κο-
 ἐοβαρ mac διαρματα, ελανδ ἰ ηῆριαν, ὁ εῆρβαλλ ἡ ριόλ εεῆιμνιεττιζ κοηα
 πλόεεαιβ uα δομναιλλ δο ζαβῆλ πορλονγοριε ι μιμριεεαρ δόιβ, ἡ an μαῖδμ
 ριν δο πραιοιναδ λαρ αρ uα νέιλλ αρ ἰ κομαπλε πο ἐιμνρτε τεαέτα δο ἐορ
 uατά θαρλαέ ριόδα αρ uα νδομναιλλ, ἡ δο ραιρεερτε δο ρειβ ατεβραδ Μαῖζνυρ
 ὁ δομναιλλ ἡ ὁ εῆρβαλλ ετιρ uα νδομναιλλ ἡ mac uilliam ιμ ζαέ αιμζιν ἡ ιμ
 ζαέ ní βαί ιτορρα. ὁαταρ ιαδ πο ραιδδῆ ρριρ na τορρεαιβ ριν, Ταδεε mac
 τοιρριδεαλβαιζ ἰ ηῆριαν, κο ηθαζδαιοιμβ ele αμαιλλε ρριρ. ΙΝ αιρτε τρα
 βαταρ na τεαέτα acc αιρηνίρ α ηαιτιρεε δυα δομναιλλ αρι κομαπλε δο ρόν-
 ρατ μαίτε na πλόζ ριν κοηα πλόζαιβ ελυδ ζαν ριορ ὁν ιομριυδε ηι ραβαταρ,
 ἡ πο ἐιμνρτε πορ an εκομαπλε ηι ριν ζέρι βό ηιοηζναδ ἡ ζέρι βό δεακαρ ιοη-
 ραἷναιλ an ερλόιέέ βαοί ανηριν αρ λιοηῆαιρε α λέρτιονόιλ αρ uαιρλε α ηαιρεαέ,
 ἡ αρ αιδβλε α νεεερατ ρριρ an τί βαοί πορ α εειονε δο ρόδ ρόν ραἷναιλ ριν
 κο πο αιτῆδ ἡ κο πο διογλαδ κάε δίοβ α αιμνιμνε πορ apoile. Νί πο ηαναδ ἡ ní
 πο ηαιρρεαδ λαρ na πλόεεαιβ ριν ρρι α τεεέταιβῆ ná ρρι ηιοηλυαδ ηαιτιρεε
 ριόδα no εαοίνκομπαε κο ρυαέταταρ κοιρριβλιαδ ζυρ βό ηανν ρεαρρατ τιῖεαρ-
 ναδὰ ἡ ταοιριζ na πλόζ ριν ρέ ποιλε.

^p *Eiseras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, in voce *Éppcop* fína, that *epcpa* was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

^q *Goblets*.—*Óleio* is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

^r *Warriors*.—"Fiallaé .i. fíanlaoc, no fí-
 peann laoc no ḡairgeadaé."—*O'Clery*.

^s *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i.e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras^p and goblets^q, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors^r whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh^s, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration^t of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curliu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note ^o, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

^t *To the arbitration*.—The literal translation is

as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δοῖναιλλ ἰμορρῖο νί ῑτιρ ῑῑε na ῑλόιῑ ῑο ῑολ uaῑa ῑόν ἰοηνυρ ῑη, ap ῑia ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑό ῑiaῑ ἰia ῑυῑc αῑῑaῑl ap ῑéine coηῑῑῑῑῑ. Ro ῑῑῑ ῑῑa μαῑηνυρ ὁ δοῖναιλλ ἰῑῑῑaῑῑ ῑar na ῑeaῑῑaῑ ῑ. la ῑaῑῑc maῑ coῑῑῑῑῑaῑῑῑ ῑ ῑῑaῑη coηῑῑ acc coῑῑῑῑῑaῑ ῑucc ῑῑῑ a ῑῑῑῑῑῑ. Ap ῑuaῑῑl má ῑῑ bá mó ῑῑ ῑlú ῑó ῑῑ coῑῑῑaῑ ῑua ῑοῖναιλλ ap ῑῑῑ eῑeaηη an maῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑc ῑuῑῑῑ ἰη ῑῑ ῑaῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑaῑῑῑe, ῑ ῑῑῑa ῑaῑῑῑe, ῑá an báηmaῑῑῑ ῑῑ cen ῑῑ ῑῑ ῑuῑῑῑ-eaῑῑ ῑó ῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑeaῑ ῑῑῑῑa.

Doῖναιll (ῑ. doῖναιll cleῑῑeaῑ) maῑ ῑῑaῑ ῑí caῑaῑη ῑaῑῑ maῑaῑῑ a ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ, ῑ ῑeaῑ eiηῑῑ coῑῑῑῑηη ῑῑ ῑaῑῑῑῑ ῑar an ῑῑῑa.

Doῖναιll maῑ doῖναιll ῑí Ruaiῑc ῑaῑῑ ap ῑaῑῑῑe ῑ ap ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑaῑῑῑῑ ῑá ῑῑῑηη ῑeῑῑῑῑῑ ῑí ῑuaῑῑc.

Maῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑeῑῑῑ ὁ coῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑaῑῑ ῑeaῑῑῑῑῑῑῑe ῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑáηῑῑῑa ῑécc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1523.

Αοῑς CΡΙοστ, Mῑle, ῑῑῑcc ῑéῑ, ῑiche, apῑí.

ῑῑaη ὁ maῑῑaῑῑῑ bá ῑa ῑῑῑῑῑῑ ῑ ηῑéῑῑῑῑl, ῑ na ῑaηaῑaῑ coῑῑῑ ῑῑ ῑῑῑ ῑaῑa, an ῑaῑη cleῑῑeaῑ bá mó aῑηη ῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑῑaῑ ῑῑ ῑaῑῑ ῑ naῑῑῑaῑ ῑaῑῑeaη ῑῑ écc.

Ο caῑáηη doηηῑῑaῑῑ maῑ ῑῑaῑη ceahῑ ῑáῑῑ ῑ ῑeῑῑῑῑ bá ῑῑῑῑ ῑia aῑηῑῑῑ ῑia ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑῑ ῑῑ écc.

Ο móῑῑa ῑéῑaῑ maῑ ῑaῑῑῑῑῑ ῑécc.

Máῑῑe ῑῑῑῑ ῑ ῑaῑῑῑe ῑῑῑ ῑῑc ῑuῑῑῑe ῑáηaῑ an aῑῑῑῑῑ coηῑaῑaῑῑl bá ῑῑῑ ῑia ῑaῑῑῑῑ ῑécc.

Ο maῑῑῑe coῑῑῑmaῑ maῑ eoῑῑaῑ ῑéῑῑῑ coῑῑῑῑῑη ap ῑῑῑῑaῑῑ ῑ ap eiηeaῑ ῑécc.

Maῑ ῑῑῑῑῑaῑῑ ῑῑῑῑal maῑ ῑῑῑῑa ῑῑa ῑῑcc, ῑῑc ῑῑῑῑa ῑῑa, ῑῑc ῑῑaῑῑ

Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

^u *Bloodless defeat*, bân-maῑῑm, literally, *white defeat*. The word bân, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bân maῑ-ῑῑaῑ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz),

which means ^o *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

^v *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curliou mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat^u, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach^v], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route^w.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh^x, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

^w *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

^x *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιγαρινα τελλαις δύνκαθα ρεαρι δέρεαδ δαonnaέταδ δέεε, γ α θεαρηπατхайρ
 do ḡabail a ionaid.

ḪRian mac ταιδεε an cōmaid, mic τοιρηδεαλβαις mic brian caṡa an
 aonaiz ὄραγάλ báir obann hi ccluan raipoda pó péil Πατταρεε.

Mac uí brian tuadmuíhan .i. ταιδεε mac τοιρηδεαλβαις, mic ταιδεε, mic
 τοιρηδεαλβαις mic brian caṡa an aonaiz do marbad dypcōri do pēilep i naṡ
 an cāmaip γ ορ púip lá buitilepaṡaib (.i. lar an iurcip pīapup puad buitilép)
 pēp a aopa pēp mó eaccla a spcapap an ταδγ pin.

Mac gille sann loclann do marbad.

Mac connide Maoleaclann δέεε.

Αος buide mac cuinn mic neill mic aipτ í neill do marbad lá Ruaidpī
 cappaṡ mac corbmaic mic aoda.

Εοzan mac pēlim mic donnchaṡd mic τιγípnán óce í puaipe do baṡavh
 ap loc ḡlinde éda.

Ropa mac Ruaidpī, mic brian mic pēlim méguidpī ὄραγάλ báir i mbpaiz-
 veanup acc an ccomapba maḡuidpī .i. cúonnacht.

Αοδ mac aipτ í tuatail pēp a aopī bá mó clú einiz γ uaipe dá fine do
 marbad lá bpanaṡaib.

Coccaṡ etip ó neill .i. conn, γ ó domnaill aod [sub] mac Αοδα puaid.
 Ο domnaill do bñṡ hi pporlongpopt pé hñ an eappaiḡ i nḡlōnn pinne, γ
 Maḡnup ó domnaill do ḡol i nalbain, γ α τοιδεετ plán iap cpioṡnucṡaṡ a
 cūapṡa. Ο domnaill γ Maḡnap do ḡol hi ττίρ eocṡain, γ an típ uile ó bea-
 lach cōille na ccuipupitín ḡo dūn nḡfmann do milledo γ do lopccaṡh leó. baile
 mic domnaill .i. cnoc an cluice do lopccaṡ lá lua ndomhnaill γ lubḡopt pain-

³ *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

² *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the wind-ing water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^a *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

^b *Mac Connidhe*, now Mac Namee.

^c *Glenm-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 166.

^d *Con.*—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bacac*, which is correct.

^e *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid^a, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Chuaín Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais^z, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain^a (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe^b, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda^c.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con^d and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne^e, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin^f to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche^g, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muğóopna) near the town of Lifford.

^f *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

^g *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinlohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden^b there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghailⁱ [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood^j, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke^k. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Connor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand^l he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach^m Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

^l *Demand*, ἀκπα.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

^m *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, mίle, cúicc céo, piche, aceataip.

Θιαp mac í ðomnaill, mall gaph, 7 eoccan clann aoda óicc mic aoda puatð do cfugal commbáda coccatð pé poile, 7 a mbít lé hatðatð acc buatð-peatð an típe go po cuipeatð putatð péin dol i nacchatð a cele. Ro gabatð baile néill gairb .i. crannócc loca bítchatð lá heoðan, iar mbít don baile por a ioct 7 por a ioncatð péin. Páccbatp mall an típ, 7 tucc ionnpacatð pad a mctian dopuðip ap an mbaile co mbaói a ceilecc a comhpoccur dó. Ro puiop eoðan an ní rin, 7 po ionnpaig go hairin i mbaói mall, Ro gabpat ag ionmbualað atðatð pad a pe poile go po mapbatð eoðan ap an latap rin. Ro tpomloiteatð mall co nepbatp dia ðonaib iarpin. Ro ba móp an tect piap an tan pin an diap topcatp ann rin.

Θiapmatp mac an giolla ðuib uí bpiain, pñi a tigeapnarp péin ap pñip nó piapad luct cuingða rñit pap, pñi po ba buaine eimeac, 7 enñam, pñi po paóileatð ðamñain le hinne 7 lé hoipeacur a ðuítce do écc iar nonðatð 7 iar natpige.

Stóicceatð lá hua ndomnaill hi ttip neoccan diap loipceatð 7 diap hairpceatð an típ laip, 7 teact plán iarain.

Stóicceatð lap an iurtip .i. ðñpóitp mac ðñpóitp iapla cille ðapa ðpoupuðm a ðpatap í neill .i. com mac cuinn hi mñóñ poðñarp do ponnað do toct por na ndomnaill ðaitp a áimecne pap, 7 ní po hairpceatð leó co piactatpap Pop na tpi namat, ap ba hinnill, 7 bá ðaingñ leó bñt ipin maigin pin ap uañan í ðomnaill, ap po ðatpap ðomam díoða talman 7 lñan clapa lán-ðaingne ma nuipñmceall ann do ponað lá Mañnup ua ndomnaill pect piain.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fea-radhaigh.

ⁿ *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

^o *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

^p *Before this time*, piap an tan pin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tironnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tironnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha^a, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance^o to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time^p.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Unction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad^q, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong^r and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good soothe they richly deserved this misfortune."

^a *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^r *Strong*.—The adjective *lándaingne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

Do ponad tional trom plóig lá hua ndomnaill do éorpan a epíde ppiu an iurpír, 7 ppi hua neill. Báttar iad tanzattar hi poépaide í domnaill cenmoza a poépaide bunad buddéin, peact adbal albanac duairlib cloinne domnaill na halban pá mac domnaill pín Alarpann mac éoin catanaiğ, 7 pá aengur mac éoin catanaiğ, pa mac domnaill gallócclac co poçaiwi do deağdáoimib ele a halban amaille ppiu. Ní po hanad leó píde co rangattar co dpuimligín, 7 po baí gfallaó immbualaió stoppa ap na inapac. Ro baí Mağnur ó domnaill ag iappad an iurpír 7 ó néill diomnraicció in adhain rin 7 ní po paoim ó domnaill rin lá daingne an ionad ina paðattar, 7 ap uaman an opdanair báttar lá muinpir an iurpír. Do éoió tra mağnur gan comapléccad dua domnaill hi mífcc na ngallócclac dia éoir do éaitín 7 do mífccbuaiðpead tpiuağ an iurpír 7 í neill 7 po gaðpat for a nuibpaccad do íaitib pağitte conáp líccerfe taçain nó tionnabpíad dóib go po mapbaó an calbac mac uí brian leo co poçaiwe ele amaille ppi, 7 pob éct mór epíde ina duthaiğ pín. Apí comaple po éinn an iurpír, 7 ó neill ap abapac coinne píoda do éoi go hua ndomnaill, do ponad ón, ap po naiðm an iurpír pið etip ó ndomnaill 7 ua neill, 7 é pín hi plánaib stoppa. Do pónad beór cairpífr epíopt map an ecédna etip an iurpír, 7 ó domnaill co po pcapratte pó piðh, 7 pó éoincompac tpe míoipbaib d é don dul pín. Acc tionnpiu don iurpír, 7 dua neill puapattar aod, mac néill, mic cunn, mic aoda buide, mic brian ballaiğ pluacé mór acc millead típe heoccan, 7 an tan do éuala aod na plóig rin do bñt éuice, Ro éur upinór a plóig pín pome lá cpeacab 7 lá hébalab an típe. Ro aipir pín co cian ina uofohaó in uathad plóig co puccpat tucc an tpióig ele paip. Ro ionnpağpiot é iap ná pağbail i nstapbaogal co po mapbaó (6. october), 7 co po muðaiğheat leó he ap in laçair rin. Bá troğ tra 7 bá doibğ an tpaopi clann poicmélaç doiohead amlaó

for although the clapa, or trenches, helped to render the fortification damgean, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be damgean themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

⁵ *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

¹ *A promise of battle*.—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

² *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O’Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O’Neill that night.”

³ *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clanni-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean^s, and there was a promise of battle^t between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous^u of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace^v. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Bogliaine* (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking*, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

deicious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle

* *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most judicious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle with the enemy.

δο βήρναδαιβ βασγαίλ δια έαοή έενελ φήν δέεε ιαρ νοηγαδ ἡ ιαρ πατρίγε μα
 αιρλέν φήν ηι πατάιν .14. december.

Ο concobair αιρραιγε (concobair mac concobair) δο δολ αρ ερειέ ι
 νουτθαγ έαλλα ἡ corbmacc ócc mac corbmacc mic ταύεε δο βήνιτ φαη, ἡ
 παοιναδ λαη φορ υα cconcobair, ἡ ó concobair φέιν δο λοτ ἡ δο γαβαίλ,
 Concobair mac διαρμαδα mic αν γιolla δυιβ ί βριαν, ἡ διαρμααδ mac corb-
 macc υί μάιλλε δο μαρβαδ ιρην μβριρεαδ ριν λά corbmacc mac ταύεε.

Μαγ αιρτάιγ ριαβác (domnall mac φίνγιν, mic διαρμααδα) δο δολ αρ
 ρυβαίλ ερειέε ι ηγλιονη πλίνρε, ἡ μυντιρ να τίρε αρ μβρβίτ φαη αγ ράγβαίλ
 αν γλίννα, έ φήν δο γαβáiλ ἡ ορηγ δια μυντιρ δο μαρβαδ.

Μαγτραγναίλ (caéal ócc mac caéail) δο μαρβαδ α ρπιoll αρ ραιέε α
 baile φήν lé cloinn í maolmáadaγ.

Μορ ιηγεαν ί βριαν (.i. τοιρρδεαλβác mac ταύεε) bean donnchaid mic
 ματγανήνα ί βριαν, βήν τιγε αοιδóβ coircéinn δέεε.

Αιβιλίν ιηγήν Ριυριε αν γλεαηνα, βήν ί concobair αιρραιγε υήγβήν υέρκαδ
 δαονναέταέ δέεε.

Τοιρρδεαλβác mac φείλμ βυιδε υί concobair δο μαρβαδ λά τοιρρδεαλβác
 ρυαδ mic ταύεε βυιδε mic caéail ρυαδ.

Ρυαδρι mac βριαν mic ριλip meguíðip ραοί έινηφóνα δέεε.

Μαc υί ραγίλλιγ .i. caéal mac eocéain mic caéail δο γαβαίλ λά cloinn
 τρφαίλ mic caéail υί ραγίλλιγ, ἡ millead na βρέιρνε uile δο τεαέτ τριτ
 ριν ετιρ ó Ραγίλλιγ ἡ clann τρφαίλ ί Ραγίλλιγ, ἡ ó néill (conn mac cuinn)
 δο δολ ρλυαγ ρό δί ιρην μβρειρνε δο millead coða cloinn τδφαίλ don βρειρνε,
 ἡ clann τρφαίλ δο millead coða υί ραγίλλιγ, ἡ αν ρπιοιρ ócc, mac caéail, mic
 ρεαηγαίλ, mic δφαίλ δο μαρβαδ δορcóρ δο ρiléρ ρά αιρλέν τολέα μοαν,
 Roba ραοί έινηφóνα ειριδε.

¹ *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken."

² *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

³ *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note ¹, under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

^b *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

^c *The Green*, ραιέε, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

^d *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes^y of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Uction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain^z, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla^a, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce^b; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green^c of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glym, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle^d of Tulach Moain^e.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

^e *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill. now called

in Irish *tulach maoin*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguirib concobair mac Sísain mic Pílip do mairbhad la phloct airt í néill.

Ropp mac Ruaidrí mic tomair óicc meguirib do bathad hi poppe claoim inhir iar ttabairt epeice dó ó mac méguirib .i. giolla pattraice mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapattraice mic aoda óicc még matganna. Arogal mac aoda óicc, 7 eochaid mac aoda óicc do' teaact go baile mégmatganna (.i. glairne mac Remainn, mic glairne megmatganna) deirnaidm 7 do daingnuccad a rioða nup, 7 iar ndéanam a cuip 7 a cefngail, 7 a rioða dóib nup pá mionnab 7 pá plánaib ionda, Ro páccairiot an baile gan eaccla gan muaman. Ro cuiread brian na moiceirige maz matganna 7 luct eige mégmatganna ina lhimain, 7 po mairbad brian 7 arogal leó tré tanhnaet 7 meabail, 7 bá hiat rín diar a ccomaoira bá fírrí bá ina ccompoirab.

Sísain buide mac ainbhara meghraet fírrí puim roconáig go momat paridhíra epen, 7 a écc.

O bpeirlín eoccan ócc, mac eoccan, ollam ineguirib lé bríctinnar décc.

Mac riébríraig (.i. cuonnaet) ollam meguirib lé dán décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1525.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile, cuicc céð, píce, acúicc.

Ḡníom upgranna aduamap do dénam an bliadairi .i. eppcop litéglime ar na mairbad hi meabail lá mac an abbad mic mupcáda, 7 hé na éaimteaet amalle lé gpad 7 lé caréanaet, 7 an dhong ar a pucc iarla cille dapa do

¹ *Brian-na-moicheirighe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

² *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luet eige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

³ *Treachery*.—"Tanhnaet .i. meabal no reall."—*O'Clery*.

⁴ *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

⁵ *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

"A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe^f Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household^g, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery^h and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaighⁱ (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed^j was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyu et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariae juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guér, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them^k.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namée], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting^l of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con^m, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Routeⁿ, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

ⁿ *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but

they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1526.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, míle, cúicc céo, píce, a Sé.

Ḃlaipne mac aoda méz aongyua abb manac an iuðap ppioir dún γ Sab-
aill do mapðað lá cloinn doinnall méz aongyua .i. lá doinnall ócc cona
bpaírib.

Ο Ραιγίλλιζ δέcc .i. εόζαν. Coccoa mór do fár etip a émfð imón tigeap-
nar iar na eccpoín co po zaipeað ua paignilliz ðfñgal mac Sðain a comairle
an iurtpir γ móráin do mairib zall γ zaoiðel zé po ðatcap ðaoíne ba pine
ma poín acc cup cúicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. taðcc mac eoccan do mapðað i meaðail lá muntpia
ðeapbpaðap fñn.

Ο neill .i. cono, γ Μαgnap ó doinnall do ðol do laðap an iurtpir do
ðénaín píoða conallað, γ εozanað, γ ap ttipionól móráin do mairib zall γ zaoiðel
ða poidið ðia pioduccað, ní po féoypat naðm pioda nó capððfa ttoppa co
ttagatcap ap ecúlaibh po eipfð don cup pin.

Sluaicéað lá hua ndoinnall (iap ttipiðéct Μαgnapa ó áct cliað) γ lá
Μαgnap fñppin cona pòðpaide ðiblímb hi ttpý an eappaiz do ponnað hi
ttpír εozann. Cpcaða iomða γ aipcthe aððble do ðénaín leó ipin típ, γ in mit
do ðénaín ðóib popp na cpcaðab pin hi ccoill na lon hi piod mbaizgill, γ tan-
gatcap plán ðia ttipizib iapioín co neðálaib iomðaib.

Εαραέντα mór ap nñpze i moctap connaçt, ap po cñglatcap a nupmór
mle pé poile i naðað í ðoinnall. bá hiað do póine an coméñgal pin brian
mac peilun uí éoncoðap, Mac caðail ócc uí éoncoðap (.i. taðcc) pá plaoht

^o *Of Newry*, an iuðap, i. e. of the yew.—
See the first part of these Annals at the year
1162. A monastery was erected at iuðap énn
tpaçta, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand,
now the town of Newry, in the county of Down,
by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin,
King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See
the charter of foundation, printed in its original
form by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum*
Scriptores, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158,
and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P.

Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this
monastery is now extant.

^p *Elder than he*.—This is the literal transla-
tion, but the meaning intended to be conveyed
is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of
a senior branch of the family, according to the
law of tanistry.

^q *Manus O'Donnell*.—This is the true date
and account of what has been above entered
under the year 1525, where it is stated that
O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry^c, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he^p.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell^q went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen ; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide^r at Coill-na-lon^s, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty:

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them^t [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

^r *During Shrovetide*, *mór do béinn*, literally.

"they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

^s *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

^t *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

corbinnac mic donnchaíð .i. eocéan, ⁊ Muircéirteac cona cclonn, ⁊ cona luét línanna, do rónrat an luét rin cpeac a moctar cairppu ar plioét peilim mic eocéan uí concóbaí, ⁊ puccrat na cpeaca leó hi maig luirce ar pobdar ríodais rin ar dol i nacchaíð uí domhnaill.

Oð éuala ó domhnaill na cpeaca rin do denaí, do rónaó tironól pluag lair hi cclon aroile .i. cuíð do maíib conallaí, ⁊ Maguiðir, cúconnaét co neirge amac fínnanaí amaille púp, do éuaíð fo éedóir hi ccairppu. Ro búpíð cairlén na gpaíirge gan fuípeac lair .i. baile pleaceta bpaíu uí concóbaí, do éaéd iapaíu paí an pluag rin hi maig luirce po milleaó ⁊ po loirceac lair an tír, ⁊ do éotat plioét bpaíu uí concóbaí for a iomgabail don éur rin, ⁊ taimic píoíu dia éig. Oð éualatatar an tríol cconcóbaí rin ó domhnaill do dol tar a ar hi tír éonaill tangatatar fíu ⁊ an élann donnchaíð peirpaíte co líon a tironoil a taiméall pliccig. Ro gabrat ag gíraíð gort ⁊ aibann, ⁊ po batatar acc cup do éum an baile do gabail nó gup marbaó dume maíé dá muirp .i. Ruaiðir ballac mac í airt, Roiméirge on mbaile an lá rin, ⁊ eíuuirge do muirp imon mbaile, ⁊ iap cclumrin na pccél rin dua domhnaill taimic co nínílrce níní-aóal gan fuípeac gan fáillige dpoíuóim trliccig, ⁊ ní po hanaó púp ar poctain dó, ar do éóiriot ríol cconcóbaí ⁊ clann ndonnchaíð go bél an dpoíct. Ro lín ó domhnaill cona pluag iat amail ar déme conpanccatatar, ⁊ po ppaíneac fo éedóir for ríol cconcóbaí, ⁊ for cclonn ndonnchaíð, ⁊ po marbaó mac meic donnchaíð .i. Maoíleaclann mac eogann mic donnchaíð co pochaíe ele amaille púp. Ro cuípeac bpaíu mac peilim mic maígnupa uí concóbaí dia eoc, ⁊ bá hé olúr ⁊ daingne na coilleac tapla a taiméall beóil an dpoíct pucc ar naóib é, ⁊ adberat aroile náí bó hóglán ón maídmrin alle co bpaíu báp iap tpmoll. Ro páccaib an pluacé connaétaí rin éuala mópa eac, aipm, ⁊

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

^u *The rising out*, i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^v *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

^w *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrihid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^x *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Conor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^a of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach^b, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Conor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Conor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-an-droichit^c. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs^d. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape^e from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour.

^a *To escape*.—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *olúp* and *oangne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ αἷ cenel cconaili don cup rin, uairi ó do pad aod puad mac neill ḡairb maídm an éfidiḡ ḡroigmiḡ for connactaib hi torcparatar ile uib ní taruorat cenél cconaili for connactaib én maídm po ba corcparaide uóib do cup, ḡ ór baíðble a nédala inár an maídm rin beóil an ḡroicet.

Ó néill do teaact do toirmísc capléin do éionnreccain Maḡnar ó doimnaili hi porc na ttri namat, ḡ Maḡnur do éfímaíl pua tús an tcluaidḡ, ḡ enri mac ríain í neill do ḡabáil lair, ḡ ó néill rín uimteaact a ccóip maídm.

Ó catáin .i. ḡorpaíð mac ḡorpaíð do maíðbað aḡ bealac an camáin lá mac í néill .i. mall ócc, ḡ mall rín do ḡabáil po éfnu tpuil iapuin lá hua neill, ḡ a bñt i mbraiḡdñnar rí ríe pua.

Mac í catáin (ḡorpaíð) aíðbar tiḡearna a típe pēirin do ðol ap ríubal cpeice i nḡlionn concaíðan a mí ianuairi do ronnrað, ḡ a éccpōm pui haḡpuaire na ríne ḡnímríta conac puié aon focal dia rcelaid no ḡo pprít a corp a nōmríð an corḡair ap cūn, ḡ enri mac neill mic bpuair tiḡearna baile na bpaḡat do maíðbað don cup rin, ḡ rocaíð ele beór uécc do puact, ḡ do maíðbað amaille puiú.

Maídm do éðairt lá mac mic pīapair ap élionn emainn mic tomair buitelér dñ in po maíðbað concaíðan ócc mac concaíðan éaíð uí doimnaili baí na conrapal ḡallócclac, ḡ aḡá mbaí láin maíð co minic pīar ad tan rin, ḡ an lá rin dápuide ap ní rícc méo a mñman ḡ pēabbar a láime dō anacal do ḡabáil iap na tairccpūn dō, ḡ torcparatar rocaíðe mór do daḡdōaímb, do mapcluaḡ, ḡ do ḡallocclacáib iuin maídm rin ma pappāð.

Ó doáparaiḡ eaímaprac tiḡearna mñri heocáin uécc, ḡ imrírain mór

* *And.*—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

^a *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

^b *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated *Life of St. Columbkille*, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—“*A ccaipen puipe na ttri namat imoppu do deactad in beaíð po an tan ba plán dá bliadain déc ap ríe ap cúic céo ap míle don tiḡearna.*”—See this manuscript described, *Stowe Catalogue*, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

^c *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghecommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^d *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and² from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighmeach^a over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad^b ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain^c, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan^d, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter^e ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat^f, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caeach O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

^e *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

^f *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until^s Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-outⁿ of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irraⁱ a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan^k and Cros-Maoiliona^l, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable^m. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

^l *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

^m *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered “so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards.”

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1527.

Αοις CRIOCT, mile, cúicc céo, piche apeáct.

Λαδραγ abb lfra γαβαίλ δέcc.

Μαγυιδιρ concobar δέcc, γ Μαγυιδιρ do γαιριμ μα ιοναδ don éomharba .i. do éoinéonnaét, mac concéonnaét, mic δριαν, lá hua ndóinnail.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac eicneacáin í doinnail, γ peilim mac γορραδα mic Sfam luipce í doinnail do écc.

Mac donnchaδ tpe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταιδcc mic bριαν δέcc, γ impeapain do bñt eτιρ cloinn ndonnchaδ pan τιγεapinap nó γup γορρεαδ mac donnchaδ deocéan mac donnchaδ mic mupchaδ.

δριαν mac peilim mic Μαγνυρα uí concobar, γ doinnail mac peilim mic τοιρρδεαλβαγ capraig uí éconcobar δέcc.

Πλαιδβήραδ mac Ruaidρι mic bριαν μέγυιδιρ do μαρβαδ la tealac eacδac .i. lá huaitne mac Μαγνυρα μέγραμπαδαν.

Αmlaοib ócc dub magaimalgaδ ταιοίρεαδ calpαιγε do éuιτιμ lá cloinn éolmán, γ πο διογαλπιom é peim pia na μαρβαδ uair do μαρβαδh pacha maγεoάγáin lair ap an laταip pín.

Ο ελείρηγ .i. an γiolla pιαδac mac ταιδcc caim paoi lé healaδam hi pñcúp, i ndán, γ hi lñγionn pñi puim, paδδip, poconáγ, γ cumainγ móip éipide, γ a écc in aibítτ San pponpeip an. 8. la do Mhapta.

Αn doctuir ua duimpeilde donnchaδ mac eocéan, doctúip hi lñgeap γ paoi meoδlaδnaib ele, pñi conaγ móip. γ Saiδβήpα, γ τιγε naoiδδ coitéinn δέcc .30. Septembep.

Mac μαγνυρα μέγυιδιρ .i. tomár ócc mac caταil ócc, mic caταil ócc biaταδ an τpñnaγ, opficél loáa héipne, pñi spcna eólaδ in ealaδnaib, pñi po bá lán do élv γ τοιρρεapcap in γac ιοναδ baí ma éompoctup, γ a écc.

Ruaidρι mac mupchaδ mic puibne do μαρβαδ lá a bpaétpib.

ⁿ *John Lurg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

^o *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Cobnan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghins, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirgⁿ O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach^o, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman^p; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh^a, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlin's.

^a *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aithriara mégepaié fear raibéara γ ποόνάιγν δέεε.

Caithlín inghn éuinn mic doimnaill í neill bñ cpaiféacé degeimig po baí ag dñfñraib .i. ag ua Rağallaig ap tír, γ acc ua Ruairc iarrin déεε iap nongao γ iap naítrige.

Sloicéacó lá hua ndoimnaill aoó mac aoóa puaoó do dol hi cconnacéaib, Aiaate tangettar ina íochraite, o baioigill, o doóarraig, na tri mñc ruibne, Maguióir, cuconnacht co neirige amacé fñmanaé, γ maíte ioctair cónnacé cona nñrige amacé γ ní po haiirpaó leó co maéatatar mağ luirec. Ro milleaoó an tír co lñr leó etir arbar γ poirecññ. Arfó-locar iarrañ co caiplén móir mic goirdealbair dia gabáil. Bá daingñ díotoghlaigi eiridé ap po bávar an uile aóme gabála fñ nañuib feib ir deach baioí in epinn an tan rin irin mbaile írin etir buó γ opdanár γ gaé aóme aréña, ara aoi tra po gabrat na maíte rin acc iompuíde imon mbaile, γ Ro ppeaénaigré a plóga ina uiréiméacall conár lñicpfe neacé anonn nó anall dia íaicéio go po gabaoó an caiplén leó po deóio.

Ro gabaoó leó don éur rin caiplén an mñndóua, caiplén an éalaio, baile na huama, γ an caiplén puabac, γ po bñiric na caiplén rin uile leó iap na ngabáil. Ro mapbaó beór aoó buíde mac an duabáitair uí gaileubair ap an pluacéaoó rin (ó ua ndoimnaill) mué an bealaig buíde.

Caiplén lñébir do épioónuccaoó lá Mağnur ua ndoimnaill etir obair cloice, épionn, γ cláraig, γ ua neill a ccoacó fair. Ar ann po tiorhpceaoó an obair rin lá mağnur an céuaioín iap pfeil bñenannirin trañpraó γ po epioónuccéaoó a ceuib don trañpraó ceóna.

^r *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

^s *Castlemore-Costello*, caiplén móir mic goirdealbair, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

^t *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballagherreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

^u *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baobóun a éalaio, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

^w *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out^r of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello^s, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda^t, and the castles of Cala^u, Baile-na-huamha^w, and Castlereagh^x, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe^y [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir^z was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan^a, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

^x *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

^y *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

^z *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

^a *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1528.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceo, píce, a hocht.

Ο Ruairc eóccan tigeapna na bheirne uppa coṭaigṭe einigh, eangnamia, ἡ uairle pleacṫa aóda pinn décc in aibṫt .S. Pponrpeir iar nonḡaó, ἡ iar naṫpige.

Ο hriain .i. τοιρρḡealbḡac mac ταιḡcc an taon mac ḡaoidil bá foide lé huairle, ἡ lé heimeac do lñṫ moḡa, oidpe dionḡmála hriain boipime ap cōng-máil coccaíḡ pé ḡallaiḡ décc iar nonccaó, ἡ iar naṫpige ἡ a mac dóirpneacḡ ina ionaó .i. concōbair mac τοιρρḡealbḡaiḡ.

Pionḡuala inḡean í hriain (.i. Concōbair na pṫona mic τοιρρḡealbḡaiḡ mic hriain caṫa an aonaiḡ) bñ uí dōmnaill Aoḡ puacḡ, an aóin bñ ap mó do cōrann clú ἡ oidpeapcuiṫ dā mbaoí na coṫaimpuiṫ a lñṫ pṫia cupp ἡ pṫia hannaian iar ccaṫṫm a haoiṫ ἡ a hiniṫe lé déipe, ἡ lé daonnaacṫ ἡ iar mbñṫ da bliadain ap píct in aibṫt San Pponrpeir décc an céo lá don corccar (.i. an. 5. Febpuairi), ἡ a haḡnacal i maipṫiṫiṫi dúin na ngall do pónacḡ ina haipṫiṫiṫi buḡéin.

Conn mac néill mic aipṫ í néill paóí cinnpṫḡna epṫe do mḡarbḡaó (.i. an. 15. apṫil) la mac aipṫ óig i neill (.i. ó neill), ἡ lá cuio do pṫioṫt aóda meḡ-uioṫiṫ, ἡ dā mac í neill (.i. aipṫ occ) .i. enpi, ἡ corpbmac baí i laiṫn aḡ ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a pṫaó pṫar an tan pin do ṫabaiṫṫ (dua néill) do cloinn cuinn mic néill, ἡ clano cuinn do cṫoacḡ na deiṫi pin a ndioḡail a naṫaiṫ.

Mac diaṫmaḡa maiḡe luipce (Corpbmac mac puaiḡpi) peíceamḡ coṫcṫṫit ap eimeac ἡ ap péile, mṫi cṫuaḡa connaacṫ ap coccaó ἡ coṫpuaacḡaó, pṫi cor-anta a cṫiṫe ap eaṫṫaiṫcenélaṫḡ décc iar nonḡaó ἡ iar naṫpicoṫe ἡ a deapḡb-paṫaiṫ diaṫmaiṫ do ḡabail a ionaiṫ.

Macc capṫaiḡ pṫabac dōmnaill décc.

Caṫlén cúile maóile do ḡabáil ap mac ndonnaḡaiḡ lá a deapḡb-paṫaiṫ pṫin lá mṫipceapṫacḡ mac donnaḡaiḡ mic mṫipḡaiḡ, ἡ mac donnaḡaiḡ péin ἡ

^b *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter líneas*: “mac tigeapnain mic ταιḡḡ mic tigeapnain móip, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.”

^c *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

^d *In captivity*, literally, “who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen^b), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February^c), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity^d by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man^e in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

^e *The hardest man*, *μῆν* *εἰσαῶα* *connaétz*, is rather a rude metaphor.

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe^f was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain^g (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur^h of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the orderⁱ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire^k.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

ⁱ *The habit of the order*, &c., i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

^k *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mñic dubgail na halban do mairbhad lá haoð mbinde ua ndoimnaill
naon buille do cloidm̃ i nroopur cúile mic an tpeón.

Caiplen cúile mic an tpein do gabáil lá maḡnur ua ndoimnaill, ⁊ iar
pcerúdað a coimairle arfb̃ do cinnfb̃ lair an caiplen do bpirfb̃.

An cornamac mac fñigail mic donnachad̃ duib̃ mic aeðaccáin paí pá
hoirdearca hi pfñieacur, ⁊ hi pfñieac̃t, ⁊ hi mbpñic̃ñnup tuait̃e baí hi
t̃t̃irib̃ ḡaoideal décc, ⁊ a aðnacal i noip̃inn.

Mac aeðaccain (i. upnuman) i. doimnaill mac aeða mic doimnaill cñn
eiccf̃. l̃f̃te moḡa ar pfñieacur ⁊ pfñieac̃t décc.

Ḣoḡan mac feilm mic maḡnura, ⁊ a bean ḡrianne inḡñ cōcōbair mēḡ-
uoir̃ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ cpioστ, mile, cúicc céð, tpioc̃at.

Ḣppcop oilp̃inn i. an tppcop ḡp̃eccac̃ décc.

Caiboir̃ na mbpaḡar i ndún na nḡall, ⁊ bá he ua doimnaill (i. aoð ócc)
do pað d̃oib̃ ḡac ní paḡaḡḡar a leap, ⁊ p̃ób aith̃lecc leó don c̃ur p̃in an ccf̃n
b̃aḡḡar hi pfpaḡad̃ aroile.

Cait̃il̃ inḡñ mic p̃uib̃ne bñ̃ i doḡap̃taig, ⁊ Róir̃ inḡñ i caḡáin bñ̃ feilm
i doḡap̃taig̃ décc.

Cōcōbair̃ ócc o baioic̃eill tanaip̃i baioḡeallað do mairbhad̃ lá cloinñ uí
buiḡill (i. maill mac toip̃p̃dealb̃aig̃) ar an leacað an. 6. lanuap̃in.

P̃eilm mac cōcōbair̃ uí buiḡill do mairbhad̃ lá cloinñ uí baioḡill.

Maolmup̃e mac p̃uib̃ne conpaḡal t̃ipe baḡaine [décc].

Doimnaill mac bp̃iam mic doimnaill i neill do ðol ar c̃p̃ic̃ paḡaḡe

¹ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note ², under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

^m *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note ^m, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin¹.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas^m, poetry, and lay Brehonshipⁿ, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop^o, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach^p, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine^q, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellowes of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

^o *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

^p *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^q *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ἵτεαράνας, ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ γλασῶ λά α μυντιρ. Ἀν τὶρ το ἐρυννιυεῶς ἡ α λῆναιν ὅο ριαβ βῆτα ὅο ρυερατ ραιρ, ἡ δοῖναιλ το ἔιονντῦδ-ρριρ ἀν τοραιοῦ, ἡ ραιοῖνδ ρορρα ὅο πο λάδ α νάρ λαιρ, οὐ μαρ γαβῶς δά μαε εοῖταιν ρυαῖδ ἰ νέλλ ιι πο μαρβαῖδ τριάρ το ελαινν Ρυαῖδρι να λῆσαν διαρ μαε μαῖταιν μέγναιεῖταιννα, ἡ μαε ἐνρι μιε βραιν, ἡ τομαρ να εαιρρεεε μαε ἐμαινν μέγναιδρι.

Ἰολλα πατταρεε μαε εορβναιε μιε αιρτ εῦλε μέγναιδρι δέεε, ἡ ροβ ειρδε ρῆι α ινῆε βά ρῆιρ εῖξ ναιοῖνδ ινα αιρριρ ιι ρῆρραιβ μαναῖ.

Σλῶεεεαδ λά ηυα νδοῖναιλ ιι εῖνεεεαδ εονναῖτ, Ἀθεαδ πο γαβ εῖττυρ τρια εῖλλετῖβ εονεῖοβαρ, ἐρτῖβ ρῖδε τριαρ ἀν ταναρτεαῖτ ιι μαῖξ λαιρρεε το εοραδ ὀρωμα ρῖρρεε ταρ ριοναινν. Ρο λαιρρεεαδ, ἡ πο λάιννιλλεαδ μυντιρ εοταρ λαιρ, Ρο μαρβαῖδ ὀρongs δια ινῆντιρ ιι εαιρλέν λιατ ὀρωμα ιι Μηαῖ-ναιρ μαε ἀν ριρδῶρῖα μιε ρυῖβνε ἡ ιι Μηαε μιε εοῖλιν τοιρρδεαλβαῖδ οὐβ. Το εῖοδ ιαριαῖν ἀρριρ ταρ ριοναινν ριαρ το μαῖταιρε εονναῖτ, το ὀραιοῖτ ἀτα μοῖα ταρ ρυα, Ρο εραιοῖνδ, ἡ πο ερεαῖλαιρρεεαδ ελαινν εοννιαιξ λαιρ, Ρο λαιρρεεε βεῖρ γλινρρεε ἡ εῖλλ ερυνν βαλτε μῆε δάυδ, ἡ ρυαιρ ἐδαλα αῖδble ρνα τῖρῖβ ριι. Ρο λαιρρεεαδ βεῖρ λαιρ ιαριαῖν βαλε ἀν τοβαρ, ἡ ρυαιρ α εῖορ ὁ υα εονεῖοβαρ ρυαῖδ .ι. Σε Ρινγιννε ραν εεῖτραῖναιν δά δῦτθαῖξ, ἡ τῖεε ταρ α αιρ τρερ ἀν μβεαλαῖεμβυῖδε γαν οῖτ το δέναιν δό ιαρ μῖλλδ μαιῖξε λαιρρεε. Ταναε ιαρτταρ δον ἡρῆρνε ἡ πο λαιρρεεαδ λά ρλυαῖξ υῖ δοῖναιλ ἀν εῖξ

^r *Slíabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

^s *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note ^d, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

^t *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Πλέαράνα να Ρυαρεαῖ.

^u *Mac Colín*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

^w *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

^x *Glinsee*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

^y *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilerone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilerone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilerone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha^r, where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair^s, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc^t, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin^u (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha^w. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce^x and Cill-Cruain^y, the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

ερανθήατε αρ θεαχ βαί ιν ειρινν .ι. εῖς ἡνίε conηnam̃a αρ loc̃ allimne. Ro milleaḁ, 7 po dioláitriccheaḁ an bpeirne uile ó ḡliaḁ riar leó don turur rin.

CReaḁ mór do dénam̃ lá haḁ mbuḁe ua ndom̃naill ι ngailḡhaib̃.

Slóiccēaḁ lá hua ndom̃naill (hi mí September do ḡonḡraḁ) αρ mac uilham̃ búpc dia po milleaḁ blaḁ mór don tír. Ro hḡinaid̃meaḁ ríε̃ ttoppa iap̃t̃ain, 7 ticc ó dom̃naill plán dia ticc̃.

IApla cille ḁara ḡhíóid̃ mac ḡhíóid̃ (baí pé éian hi lám̃ acc pí Saḡan) do t̃eaḁt̃ ιn Eiriñ, 7 lurtir Saḡanaḁ do t̃é̃t̃ lair, 7 a mb̃it̃ αρ aon acc milleaḁ mór̃am̃ pa ḡaoid̃ealaib̃. Ro ḡabaḁ leó ḁna ó Raḡill̃iḡ iar t̃teaḁt̃ ιna ec̃fin αρ a moḁt̃ p̃fin.

Ruḁraḡe mac eoc̃c̃am̃ mic aḁḁa baib̃ mic p̃fam̃ uí ḁoḁap̃taiḡ, écht mór ιna tír p̃fin do écc̃.

Ing̃in uí baóḡill̃ ι. Róir mḡḡn t̃oirp̃ḁeal̃baḡ mic néill puaiḁ b̃fn dépcach ḁeḡeim̃ḡ, 7 Síle mḡḡn uí p̃allaḡam̃ b̃fn caip̃pe mic an p̃p̃iora b̃fn ḁaonnaḁ-taḁ ḁeḡḁeal̃ḁḁ do écc̃.

Aḁó ó plannacc̃am̃ mac p̃h̃p̃m̃ ιnḡiri maḡe p̃am̃ p̃aóí ι ñc̃c̃na, 7 ι neal-aḁaḡ, p̃h̃i puap̃c, Séḡam̃, 7 p̃h̃i po ba maḡt̃ εῖς naoid̃ḁ ḁécc̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1531.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Míle, cuic̃ céḁ, t̃p̃ioḁa, ahaon.

Tuaḁal mac í neill ι. mac aip̃t̃ mic cuim̃ do ḡab̃aḁ lá hua néll ι. lé conn mac cuim̃.

² *Mac Consuava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

^a *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.— See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

^b *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

^c *Upon honour*, αρ a moḁt̃ p̃fin, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy :

“A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava^z on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary^a; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly^b, who had gone upon honour^c to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss^d in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful^e woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh^f, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *na ccfon* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ap a moct ffin* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

^a *A great loss*, *éct móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

^e *Beautiful*, *deirdeatbóa*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

^f *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmaesaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαζ καίταιζ ριαβάς δοίμνall mac ρινζιν mic διαρματα τιζεαρηα ua ccαιpppe, ρφρ πο βα μαίτ ρμαέτ, γ ριαζαίλ, ρφρ πο βα μαίτ ομεαό γ ιηζηαίμ, ρφρ tucc ζαίρμ ειμιζ υφρφαίβ Ερεαηη doneoó baí aζ cuηηζιό ηήε υίβ, υο écc.

Donnchaó mac τοιρρðealbáíζ mic ταιðcc υί ðριαηη τάηαιρ τιαóμμηαη ρφρ υeηηα ειμιζ, γ uaίple úecc.

Mac í uócaίταιζ .i. uiaíll mac conóoðaiρ éappaíζ úecc.

Conn mac Sfaín buíðe μέγματζαίηηα υο μαρβαó lá μάζ ματζαίηηα, γ lá cloíηη ðριαηη μέγματζαίηηα.

Eocáan mac ζιollaπαττpaicc ócc μέζυιðιρ υο μαρβαó lá α uεapbpaέαιρ (.i. emann).

Conóoðar mac caέaíl mic uuiηη μέζυιðιρ υο μαρβαó la ηiόέταρ τίρε.

O plannaccáim τιαίτε ράτα Μαζηυρ mac ζιλλibeρτ mic coρbμαic ραοί lé huaiple, γ conζimáλαð τιζε αοιðφ úecc (25. ρεβρυαρη), γ ó plannaζáim υο ζαίρμ υο ζιolla ίopa mac τοιρρðealbáíζ.

Μυιρέρταό mac conóoðaiρ μεζ cocláηη ρρiόρ ζαίηηηηη, γ bioaίpe léé-manóáim υο έαιτμ ηι ρφυλλ lá τοιρρðealbáó ócc ó μαοίleaέlaηηη γ lá ρυó-ραιζε.

Διαρμαίττ mac Sfaín mic aóða aη τί υο ðφρρ uaίple γ uaoημαέτ υο ρηioέτ aóða mic μαoίpuanaíð úecc.

Coρbμαc mac caέaíl ócc mic caέaíl, mic Μαζηυρ ρφρ τιζε αοιðφ oίρðeapc úecc.

Τιαέaíl mac í ðoiηmalláim μαάaίpe μαoηημαίζε, γ ζιolla παττpaicc mac aóðaim mic aη ðaίρð úecc.

Ιηðραicéíð lé mac Μηέζυιðιρ coρbμαc ηι ccenel ρφρaσaίζ, υο ρiόaó cpeaó laίρ ιρηι μαίζιη ριη aη mac ðριαηη í neíll, γ πο μαρβαó mac ðριαηη ρφρρη acc τόραιζεαέτ α cpeíce, γ υο ραó mac μεζυιðιρ aη ccpeíó laίρ.

^s *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

^b *Iochtar-tíre*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note ^c, under the year 1520.

ⁱ *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

^k *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Iunai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality^g and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire^a.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinnⁱ, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain^k, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe^l, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

¹ *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note ².

Slóicéad laḡ an iurṡur Saḡanaḡ, lé hiaḡla cille ḡara, ḡ lé maiṡib ḡaoiḡel Eḡeann hi ṡṡír neoḡcain ap ṡappaing í ḡoṡṡnaill ḡ neill óicc í neill, ḡ Sleáṡṡa aḡḡa í neill, ḡ ṡṡír eoḡcain ḡo loḡcṡaḡ leó ó ḡún ḡál co haḡbainn móḡr. Caiḡlén nua puiḡṡ an faillṡcáin ḡo ḡuiḡṡ, ḡ ḡuṡḡaiḡ ḡuiḡan na moiṡeiriḡe ḡo éḡṡch loḡcṡaḡ laḡ an ḡluaṡc íḡin, ḡ muineacáin ḡḡaccḡáil ḡolan ḡoḡ a cṡionn. O ḡoṡṡnaill ḡ maill ḡo ḡol hi cṡṡn an ṡḡluaicṡh ḡallḡa ḡin co cinnapḡ, ḡ caiḡlén cinnapḡ ḡo ḡuiḡṡ leó. O nell imoḡḡa baí ḡiḡe ḡluaḡ ḡíḡíme ḡé a nuṡṡ co náḡ lamḡṡṡ ḡol ṡaiḡur ḡin hi ṡṡír neoḡcain co ḡo imḡáḡiḡṡ na ḡlóḡ ḡin ḡia ṡṡiḡibh lṡṡ ap lṡṡ ḡan ḡíṡ ḡan oḡaḡ aḡ ua neill ḡiú.

Ruaḡḡi ḡallḡa mac í neill ḡo ḡabail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aḡḡ ócc mac ṡomaiḡ mic ṡomaiḡ mic an ḡiolla ḡuib méḡuiḡiḡi ḡécc iaḡ mbḡṡṡṡ buaḡa ó ḡoṡan ḡ o ḡṡṡan.

Seṡur ó ḡlannaccain mac ḡṡḡḡúin inḡḡi, ḡṡi ḡo ba móḡ ainṡ ḡ oḡḡeapcuiḡ ina ṡṡír ḡṡin ḡécc.

ḡaile uí ḡonnḡaile ḡionḡḡaiḡiḡ lá maill ócc mac aiḡṡ mic cuinn í néll an baile ḡo ḡuiḡṡ laiḡ, ḡ mac í néll (ḡalta uí ḡonnḡaile) ḡo ḡabail ḡ a ḡṡṡṡṡ laiḡ co neacáib, ḡ co neḡalaib an ḡaile apason ḡiḡ.

Caiḡlen ḡeóil leice ḡo ḡabáil le haḡḡ mbuiḡe ua nḡoṡṡnaill, ḡ buaiḡḡeacḡ ṡiḡe conaill ḡo ṡeacṡ ḡe ḡin.

Maḡuiḡiḡi ḡo ḡol ḡluaḡ hi ṡṡír conaill ap ṡappaing uí ḡoṡṡnaill ap ḡo báṡṡṡṡ clann uí ḡoṡṡnaill i ḡḡiṡḡeapṡ ḡḡia ḡoile ap oṡan neṡ uaḡaib ḡo

^m *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Duunagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

ⁿ *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note ^a, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

^o *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tyranny, and county of Armagh.

^p *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

^q *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

^r *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

^s *Baile-Ui-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal^m to Abhainn-mhor^a, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain^o, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe^p. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard^a, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis^f, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile^s was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly^t, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

^t *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-an-diomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ποῦταιν μῖα νὰ ποίλε ἰ ἐκὼν νῦν ἰαὶ νέεε αὐὰτὰρ ἀρ πο λῖτ ἀννμ ἡ εἰρηεαρεαρ
Μαḡνυρὰ υἱ δομῖναιλλ πό Ἐρῖνν υἷλε, νί νὰμὰ ἡ ἐκενελ ἐκοναιλλ ἀέτ ἰρ νὰ
τίρῖδ αὐὰέταιρ, ἡ πο βαί ἀεε πορράν πορ αὐὰτὰρῖδ ραῖννρῖδ. ὁὰ ἡμῖεελα
λά ἡυὰ νδομῖναιλλ ḡαῖρῖνε δο ὀέναιν ὀόῖδ πορ ἀποίλε ἡ αὐὸλ ρῖν ἰ νεῖνεῖρτε
ἀρρ αὐὰ λορ κοναὸ ἀῖρε πο ἐὼḡαῖρμ υὰ δομῖναιλλ Μαḡυῖδῖρ υἰα ραḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ἀρρ αὐὰ λορ κοναὸ ἀῖρε πο ἐὼḡαῖρμ υὰ δομῖναιλλ Μαḡυῖδῖρ υἰα ραḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ὁο ἐόῖδ ἰαράν μαḡυῖδῖρ ἡ ἀοὸḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ υὰ δομῖναιλλ ἐο νὰ ροέραῖδε ḡο ραḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ταρ ἐο ρῖνν ḡο πο ἐρῖερατ ἡνὰ μβαοί πό μὰμυρ Μḡαḡνυρὰ ὁ ὀρ ἐο ἡορ. ὁὰ
ἡανν βαοί Μαḡνυρ ἀν ταν ρῖν πορ ραῖτῶε ἀῖρῖλέῖν νὰ ρῖννε ḡο λῖον αὐὰ ἐῖονῖλ,
δο ἐυατταρ τῖρα ἐλανν μαḡνυρὰ ἐο νḡρῖννḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ υἰα μῖνντῖρ ταρ ρεκαῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ἀρ ἰονχαῖδ ἀν ḡαῖλε ἰ ναιρῖρ ἡ ἰ νḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἀν ἐρῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ βαί υἰα ραḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.
Σραοῖντεαρ πορρα λά μαḡυῖδῖρ ἡ λά ἡαοὸḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡο πο κυῖρῖτ ḡο ἡαῖμḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ἐὼḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡο πο κυῖρῖτ ḡο ἡαῖμḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἐὼḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡο ὀῖδῖν ἀν
ἀῖρῖλῖν. ὁο ḡῖρτ ἀον δο μῖνντῖρ ḡαḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ δο ἡαῖρῖρῖννḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
μαḡνυρὰ πορ-
ḡαῖν δο ḡαε πορ ἐοῖρῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡαε νḡννχαῖδ ἡῖε ḡῖραῖν ἡῖε ρῖλῖρ μεḡυῖδῖρ,
ἡ.δο ἐρῖνὰ ḡεḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἀρ, ἡ ḡῖρῖτα ἰαράν υἰα ἐῖḡ ἐο νέρḡαῖτε ρῖα ἐκῖονν τεḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
νḡῖδῶε ἰαρ μḡυαῖδ ναιῖρῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ. ὁο ταοτ ἐὰε ναιῖδῖδ υἰα λḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἰαράν.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1532.

Αοῖρ Κρῖορτ, μῖλε, κυῖε ἐέδ, τῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, αὐὸ.

Τομαρ ἡαε ρῖαῖρῖρ ρῖαῖδ (ἰ. ἰαῖρῖα ὑῖρμῖννḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ) δο ἡαῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἰ νḡῖρῖρῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ἡαῖρῖνναιττ ἡαε ḡῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἀὸḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ὀρῖρῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἀν ἡαῖρῖνναιδ ρῖν,
ἡ ἡῖρῖν ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἰαρ ρῖν ḡο πο τοῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡαῖρῖνναιδ λά αὐὰ ḡεαῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ρῖν (λά ἡαε ḡῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ) νḡν ἰαῖρῖα, ἡ πο ἐρῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡαῖρῖνναιττ ἰαράν ἡαρ ἀν ἰαῖρῖα
αὐὰ νḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ αὐὰ ἡῖε, ἡ ḡαε ἡῖε ἐλε ὀα νḡεαῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἡῖε ἡαῖρῖνναιτ ρῖρῖρ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

^u *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory."

^x *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

^y *Opposite*, ἀν ἰονχαῖδ ἰ. ἀν ἀḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡḡ ὀρ
κοῖναιρ. The phrase *eineac* ἰ n-ἰονχαῖδ is
used throughout these Annals in the sense of
"face to face."

^{*} *Forced to retreat* : literally, "they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle."

^a *Belonging to* : literally, "one of the O'Gallaghers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other^a, after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige^x, opposite^y the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat^z into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to^a Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped^b, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot MacGillpatrick^c, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillpatrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

^b *Escaped*, *δο ερπα βεόγοντα*.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

^c *Mac Gillpatrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολϋαναιὸ) ἀν ταον ρῖρ βά ρῖρ γαρτ, γᾶρτσεαδ, ἀγ ἡ οἰρδεαρτὰρ δια ἐνέλ ρῖρην, ἀν τί δάρ βό βυῖδεαδ δάνη, ἡ δεόραιοδ eccalpa ἡ εἰεεϋ, ἡ ἀρ μο δο εἰονοῖλ, ἡ δο εἰοδλαε ταμῖε δια βυμαιο ρῖρῆν, Cumgῖδ congῖnala εἰαῖε, Σοῖούρ ἐῖρτ εὐβραιοδ ἀ ἐνλδ βυαῖαλ τῖνν ταῖρττῖλ na τρεαδ, μάλ μεαδραδ μῶρδᾶλαδ μuman, λῖγ λόγῖναρ, γῖν ἐαρηῖνογαλ, ἰνεόμ ροῖαρ, ἡ υαῖνε οῖρ na νεῖλεαδ δέεε (.i. la pele maṭa ρυῖρceal) ἰna longpopt ρῖν, ἡ ἀ ἰnac ρῖργανῖνν δοῖρνεαδ ἰna ἰοναδ. Μαῖδῖν ἀν λά ρῖν ρῖν πέν πέ νέεε μαολϋαναιὸ λά ἀ ἐλοῖνδ ἀρ ἰαϋλα ἡρμuman, ἡ ἀρ cloῖνν τρῖαν ἰ εἰρβαῖλλ. Ρο βῖναδ δαοῖνε ἡ εἰε ἰομδᾶ, ἡ οἰρδαναρ δᾶ ηγοῖρτῖ ραδῖνν δῖβ, comῖδ δε δο λῖν βέλ αῖα na ρραδῖνν don ᾶτ ἰn po ρραοῖνεαδ ἀν μαῖδῖν ἰρῖν ἡ βά ἡε ρῖν εορτταρ δέῖδῖναδ Μαολϋαναιὸ. Ρο γαρτσαδ ὁ εἰρβαῖλλ (αἰναλ ἀ δυδραμαρ) δῖρτοργανῖνν ἀρ belatῖ ἀ ρῖννρτορ clann τρῖαν υῖ εἰρβαῖλλ. Ταγτατταρ υἰε ἰομδᾶ τρεῖμτ ρῖν ἰρῖν τῖρ ἀρ po γᾶρπατ clann τρῖαν ceṭup caṭlén bioṛpa, ἡ po ἰῖλλρτορ ἀν τῖρ ἀρ. Ρο εῖντ mac ἀν ρῖρρῖνν υῖ ἐεαρβαῖλλ λά mac ἰ ceαρβαῖλλ .i. lá taṭce caoṣ ἀρ ραῖτῖε bioṛpa. AS ἀ haṭle ρῖν po ταρραῖγδ ὁ εἰρβαῖλλ (ρῖργανῖνν) ἀ ἐῖανᾶν .i. ἰαϋλα εἰλλε δαπα ἰυρτῖρ na hEpeann ἀρ

^a *Generosity*, γαρτ.—This word is explained emeaḃ by O'Clery, and pele in Cormac's Glossary.

^c *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buaḃaλ τῖνν ταῖρτῖλ na τρεαδ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buaḃaλ really means "a cowboy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

^f *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Mnskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

^g *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "buaḃaλ τῖνν-ταῖρτῖλ na τρεαδ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity^d, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes^e; a jocund and majestic Munster champion^f; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem^g; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans^h, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falconsⁱ, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-nabhfabhcúin^k; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it^l. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green^m of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhainⁿ [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

^h *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Baldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

ⁱ *Falcons*, *faébcúin*.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris*.

^k *Bel-atha-na-nabhfabhcúin*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

^l *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

^m *Green*, *raícté*, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

ⁿ *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn tréam sup gabad leó cairlen cille iurín, cairlén na heccailrí, 7 cairlén baile an dúnaid. Ro fuidriod iapam 1 taimceall bioppae, 7 baí deaðaid tiorra 7 báirda an cairlen go po bñ peilér na taid don iapla ar an ccairlén amad. Ro dícleit murrin go po gabad an cairlén. Luó an tiapla tap a air, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá irin eapriac ar ccinn taimicc ar an taid arail de. Bá dporaitmte bar maolpuanaid uí éirbail do ráidí.

Míle bliadain ir cúicc céo,
píce 7 dá bliadain décc,
ó gñn epioit do plánaiḡ rin,
go poḡmair báir uí éirbail.

Eoccan mac tighairnám mic eoccan uí Ruairc raosí duine uapail do marbad lá hua maolmuaidiḡ, 7 lá a briatirib 1 mainripir dioma dá etiari.

Toirpdealdac mac meḡ plannechaid do marbad lá a diar deapbriatir pñ 1 ndorup baile méḡplannechaid, 7 briar ó puairc do millead mórán 1 ndartraiḡe tpep an marbad rin.

Máire mḡñ mic puibne pánat bean uí baioḡill décc co hoband iar na heapcar dia heod 1 ndorup a baile pém, 21 apul.

Mac uaidín ualtar mac ḡrót do marbad 1 nccclair dúme bó, 7 concódar mac uí catán, pñi toictead tpeomconaiḡ do lopead and 7 Mac conulaó .i. Semur mac airt mic conulaó do gabán lá cloinn domnail éleirḡ í catán.

^o *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^p *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglis, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

^q *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglis, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

^r *Sat round, &c.*—Ro fuidriod iapam 1 taimceall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express “they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle.”

^s *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows :

“The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inroad with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin^c, the castle of Eaglais^b, and the castle of Baile-an-duna^a. They afterwards sat round Birr^f; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side^g.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo^e; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh^h (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

passing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

^c *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

^h *Mac Con Uladh*, now MacCullagh, an Irish

Coimharba síodnaí .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacáan aipéinneac achad bñte décc.

Mac raipraíó .i. mac Maḡuira inic tomáir taoíreac éallaiḡ eacóac décc.

Sían mac pilip inic toiprdealbaiḡ, inic pilip meḡuoir do mairbaí lá doinnall mac inéguoir .i. mac conconnaét inic brian inic pilip daon raíad do rcín.

O maolconaire tóina décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ina ionad do conéodar mac doinnall ruaid, ḡ a éccpde ḡo haiḡḡir iar rin.

O doinnall, ḡ Maḡuoir ar ndol hi ccfm an iurpir Shaxanaí .i. uilliam rceimonton, ḡ rann ḡ catac do éfhgal dóib ré poile, an iurpir do éacét leó hi tír eoḡain, ḡ dñn ḡfhainn do buprad, ḡ an tír do millead.

Iapla cille dapa .i. ḡepoite mac ḡepóite do éacét i neirin ina iurpí on ríḡ.

O doinnall do dol hi maḡ luice cona rloghaib, ḡ mac doinnall laip .i. alarprann mac éón catanaíḡ, Ro creachaí, ḡ po loicead Maḡ luice lá lua ndoinnall do ract mac diarmata a riar dó po deóid ḡur bó síodac rpir.

Clann ní néill .i. clann aipe ócc, doinnall, ḡ tuacal baí a brate a mbraḡdnar acc ua neill do cpochaí laip.

Cairlen aipe na riaḡ do ḡabáil lá cloinn í duída ar mac rían a bupc ḡ coccaí dñrḡe ftoppa, ḡ rlioét rpoaire a bupc. Creacaí ḡ marbta ionída do déanñ dóib por apoile.

Creacaí adble ḡ aipecte amarmaracaí do déanñ lá mall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac doinnall, ḡ a mbpñt laip hi rfrpñt manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuoir do ḡabáil i rpiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé rfrpócaí mac cuinn inic cuinn, ḡ la rpeilm doiblénaiḡ mac aipe ócc inic cuinn í neill, ḡ ḡpong dá marcpíuaḡ do marbaí amalle rpir in uilliam mac diarmata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

^w *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

^x *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

^y *On both sides*, literally, "on each other."

^z *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cucomnaght, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice^w.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh^x [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides^y.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach^z, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

^w so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders
^x anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garrað 7 imón ngiolla ballac mac enri buide mic gofpað
go roðaðib ele, 7 go gabað cið apail ann beóp. Cid iatp clann í neill ðna
nir bó hiomlán lottar for ccúlaið ar do buaileað 7 do loiteað upmór a
munטיפе im feilim mac í néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, cúicc céð τριοά ατρί.

Mac diarmatta maige luipce diarmaid mac Ruaidri mic diarmata do
marbað a ppuill lá cloinn eoccan mic taidce mic diarmatta, 7 eoccan mac
taidce do gabáil tigearnair na deaðhað.

O maolmuaid domnall casó mac an éornaimaig tigearna fear cceall do
marbað a ppuill lá a dearbpaðair féin (.i. cuðoirpice), 7 lá mac a dearbpa-
ðair .i. apt ar paðce lanne heala, 7 ó maolmuaid do gairim dá dearbpaðair
.i. caðair.

Feilim bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Da mac feilim mic Ruaidri bacaið 7 neill do marbað la Maighur ua
ndomnall.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic apt do marbað lá cloinn meguidri.

Cairlén pliccig do gabail lá taðce ócc mac taidce, mic aóða uí conócðair
ar ionnpaicið oíðce iar mbpað an baile, 7 iar na cúp amac do bardaið an
cairlén pín.

Cairlén aipð na piaz do gabáil map an ccéðna ran oíðce lá cloinn tomair
a búpc ar éloinn í dúbða.

Cpcað mór do énaim lá lua ndoinnaill ar ua nfgra mbuide etir dá
aðainn tpe na aipripir do énaim dua nfgra.

Niall mac mupchað mic puibne do marbað ar upoiðce pliccig. Bá hepiðe
ócc macaom bá pñir, 7 bá ðfipcaigðce dia éimð buðéin.

Mupceaptað mac feilim, mic toirpðealbaið capraið uí conócðair do

^a *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note ^c, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

^b *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Cacch, the son of Cosnambach), Lord of Fircall^a, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla^b by his own brother, Cneogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers^c, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

^c *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

έροσάδ λά ηυα νδοιμνall ap παίτεε έαυλέμ εαυαigh ιαυ πέμνδεαδ δα
cloinn, γ δά βρατρίβ an baile do έαβαυτ ap.

Ιαυla έille δαυα do έεαέτ αμύ γο hele do έάβαυτ πηγαναννι ί έαυβαυll
γο ρυδε an ρύον, γ α ένιέ α βροββαυι ινον έαυλέν, γ έουραυαl μαίέ δα
νυυντυρ do ιναυβαδ, γ α ιομπυδ ιαυ ηγαδάλ an baile. Ο έσνβαυll do γαυρμ
δυαίεηε έαυραέ mac Slain in acέaδ πηγαναννι, γ έραοντα coccad δέυρεε
i néle τυίτυρ.

Corbmac mac coélain τυγεαυνα cloinne conéobay decc.

Caéaoίρ mac coélain ayénnεaέ έluana mic nóyr décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1534.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuic ced, τυμoά, α έεατα ρ.

Ο conéobay ρυαδ ταδέε buide mac caéay ρυαδ δέcc, γ ό conéobay do
γayρμ δά mac .i. τουρρδεαlβαέ ρυαδ.

Mac διαρμαδα μαγε luycc (έoocan) δέcc ραν έαυραυce ιαυ mβníέ
buaδan α τυγεαυναυ, γ Macέ luycc do βειέ εαυαονταδaέ cογέaέ ρε α linn,
Mac διαρμαετα do γayρμ dabb na búiile .i. aδδ mac corbmaic mic διαρ-
μαετα. Clann ταδέε mic διαρμαετα do γaδayl na cayρυce ρayρ, γ ήρ bδ
lucéa α έaέ έαυαοντα an έίρε ρέ α linn.

Εoocan mac aδδa mic néill mic cuinn, an ταoín ρeayρ ba ρeayρ do ρhoéé
aδδa buide do ιναυβaδ lá halbanéoyb dυρéoy do ρayγίτε ρoy loc euan.

Τουρρδεαlβαέ dυb ό dυoμαρayé do ιναυβaδ α ρρyull lá α ηραέayρ ρéιν,
la Mυρπέaυρταέ occ ό νοíoμαρayé ιαυ mβníέ dό ay ρláναδ δέ γ ναoίμ έίμιν,
γ Mυρπέaυρταέ occ buδδέin do ιναυβaδ α έτραυde ιay ρin lá ηυa mόρδa
ερε ιnoρbυylyb δέ, γ έίμιν.

Ο γalléubayρ .i. Eμann mac eóin mic τυaέayl δέcc co hobann.

Corbmac mac ρsγayl mic an bayρd, ρaoí lé dán ayon bá ρsγρ bayó ina
ayμρρy dya έínδ α lñέ ρρy dεyρc γ ρρί dαonναέτ δέcc nonγaδ, γ ιayρ ναίτυμce.

^d *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

^e *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach^d, his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin^e; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan^f.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin^g. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

^f *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^g *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρre mac eoάδα αόδαρ ollamán laigean lé dán, pŕi ſpccna iollóá-
nac bá maíe tŕíγ naoióſo do mairbáð go tŕecmaireac lá dŕibpáτmŕb a mázar
lá cloimn í tuatáil.

Μαζhur buíðe ó duibγŕmám do ταέταð dá mnaoi pŕi pan oiðce.

Ecenaé, γ iomcōpaoid mōr do ðol ó maíeib gall γ ón comairle ap an iur-
tur (iaŕla cille dapa γŕioítec ócc mac γŕioítec, mic tomair, poplainmáð nŕiτ
γ cumáετα Epeann) γur an píg an tocémáð enpi go Saŕaib, γ an tiaŕla do
ðol do páigib an píg do γabáil a lŕiτcéil ppi. γ nŕi bo tapba dó ap po
γabáð é, γ po cuireað ipu top, γ baoi ann ppi hŕŕ mbliaðna, γ po báŕ acc
muŕe dliγið fapi. Ro páccaið an tiaŕla γŕioítec cloiðm an piz aza mac
tomair aγ dōl dó go paŕaib. Αεβŕiat apoile γur bó he uilliam pccaimon-ton
baoi ina iurtur in ionað γeapóítec.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1535.

Αοίŕ Cpioŕτ, mile, cuicc ceð, τpioά, a cúicc.

ΙΑŕla cille dapa (.i. iurtur na hEpeann) γŕioítec ócc mac γŕioítec mic
tomair deapŕcaigεεac gall γ γaoiðeal Epeann ina aimpi, uair ní namá po
lŕt a aimn γ a epdeapcyp po epimn uile acε po cloŕ hi epiochaib eitiŕciánaib
eaέtauŕi éneoił a allað, γ a apð nóŕ, do écc ina bŕaigðŕmup hi lonnðaim. Ro
γab iaŕam mac an iaŕla .i. tomair aγ díogail a aέtauŕ ap γallaib, γ ap γac
naén tucc poάann dia éop a hŕimn, γ po aέcuŕi cloiðm an piz uaða, γ do
γnó uile iomða ppi γallaib, γ po γeib aipðeproc aέa cliaέ aoideað laiŕ, ap

church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note ^r, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

^h *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

ⁱ *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

^k *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas^b. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffingtonⁱ who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental^k in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop^l of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

^l *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baóiríde i naccaíð a aṭar ḡ po maḡbað beor daoíne ele amaille pḡir. Do ḡabað lair baile aṭa cliaṭ on nḡṣta nua amach, ḡ do paḡað ḡeill ḡ bḡaiḡde dó ar a ómān ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léiraiḡccṑ, ḡ po lámmlleað fine ḡall ó Shliab puað ḡo dḡoiṑcṑ aṭa ḡup bó fód cḡiṑḡ an mīde uile la mac an iaḡla don cup rin. Iar ná fḡor rin don nḡḡ do cúir fḡoiḡḡḡḡ ḡo ḡallaiḡ .i. uilliam pceмонтон ina iurṑir, ḡ linaḡḡ ḡḡai ḡo ccoblaṑ mḡri amaille pḡu ḡ po ḡabḡaṭṑ pḡde acc mullaṑ a mbaói fḡ māmur mic an iaḡla. ḡabṑar leó iaḡṑṑain baile tomaiḡ .i. Maḡ nuaḡaṑ ḡ po ionnaḡbḡaṑṑ tomaiḡ ar an tíri. Cḡiḡṑṑ beór cḡiṑceaiḡ deaḡbḡaṑai a aṭar i naḡhaiḡ tomaiḡ do conḡnaiḡ lá ḡallaiḡ (Semur mḡfcccṑ, oiliuér, Sṑai, uaṑer, ḡ Riḡḡḡḡ) ar bá dḡiḡ leó ḡomaḡ la haon aca an iaḡlaṑṑ dia ccloiṑi inní tomaiḡ. An tan na caoiḡnaṑai na paḡaiḡ pḡiḡpáiṑe tomaiḡ do ḡiḡabail iaḡ mbuam a baileṑ ḡ a māneri de, ḡ iaḡ ná aṑcup i nuṑṑ ḡaoiḡel dḡiḡciḡṑ eḡeann, ḡ ḡo pḡnḡiaḡaṑ pḡol mḡḡaiḡ, ḡ ó conṑobaḡi pailḡe, ḡ iaṑṑéin uile ina ccleiṑ cḡobḡaḡ coḡnaiḡṑ ina naccaíð aḡ coccaḡ pḡiḡ bá hé ní do pccḡúḡṑaṑ ina naḡle bḡécc pḡḡ do taḡccṑrin dḡ, ḡ cealcc do dḡeaiḡ cúicce ḡo po paṑiḡḡṑ loḡḡ linaḡḡ hi cclḡḡ mic an iaḡla, ḡ po ṑiḡḡeall pḡde paḡḡḡḡ dḡ a huṑṑ an nḡḡ ḡo po bḡécc lair ḡo paḡaiḡ é. ḡabṑar mac an iaḡla po cḡḡoiḡ, ḡ cuḡṑṑḡ hi ṑṑoiḡ an nḡḡ é i mḡḡaiḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ cḡiḡḡeacṑ. Tanaiṑ loḡḡ linaḡḡ i neḡḡḡ ṑai a aiḡ doḡiḡḡi, ḡ po écc an iurṑir baói i neḡḡḡ .i. uilliam Scemонтон, ḡ ḡeibḡḡḡḡḡḡ ionaḡ an iurṑir cuicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

^m *Slieve Roe*.—Sliab puad, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “ḡu paibi Cḡiḡḡ na h-aénṑḡḡ cḡiḡḡ daḡ coimeḡḡḡi rin.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terroure that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

^o *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father : many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe^m to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] trembleⁿ beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat^o, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery^p; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

^p *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Muhmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain^a, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra^a, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainn, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach^a by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe^a gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais^a and Mac Gibbon^w, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy^x. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

^a *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note ^e, under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

^w *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

^x *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεάκλαινν mac cairpπε í binn do mairbāð lá cloinn caṭail mic meic diarmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céð, τριόα, α Σε.

Μαιμipτιρ υρομα δά ετιαρ do λορρεαð γο τςccμαιρεαc pan οιδce ιαρ ccoðλαð do cάc α ccoιτcίνne, γ epemion ó ðomnaill bpaṭair minur do λορρεαð innte, γ μοpán μαίτcρα αρcίνα do mίlleað innte.

Τεαðmanna γ γαlpa ile ipin mbliaðain pι .i. pláig coιtćínn, γαlarp breac, flux, γ pιαbpap dia po éccpat poṭaíðe.

Cophmac ócc mac cophmaic mic ταιðcc μέγαpίταιγ, αon poḡa γαιοðeal líñte moḡa décc ιαρ mbpíñt buaṭa ó ðoman, γ o ðñman γ α aṭnacal hι ccill cpeðe.

Mac uilliam cloinne pìocairð, Sñan mac Riocairð mic emainn décc γ coccāð móp ðñpḡe hι cloinn Riocairð pan τiḡeapnar dia po γairmñð ða mac uilliam ipin τίp, Mac uilliam do Ripðeapð bacāc mac uillicc, γ mac uilliam ðuillícc mac Riocairð óicc, γ uillícc na ccñð do bñt ag congnañ lá Ripðeapð mbacāc.

O Raḡaillíḡ pñḡal mac pñain mic caṭail τiḡeapna ua mbpíuin γ cōnmaicne pñp, pñal, poṛaṭð, pìpinnεāc, ðeaplaicṭεāc ðñḡeimíḡ décc ιαρ ccomain γ pacappaic.

Maḡ plannehað τaοίρεαc ðapιtpaiḡe .i. pñpaṭāc mac uilliam décc, γ bá pñp ðépcaṭ, ðaonnaṭtaṭ epíðe.

Tomap ó huiccinn οιδε pñp nepeann, γ alban lé ðán décc.

Peilim mac peilim í puaipe décc ι nḡñmēl ag bpian mac eocain mic τiḡeapnain í puaipe.

Caṭal mac Sfoínín, mic Sñain uí maοίlmoicíḡḡe pñp bioṭcaitímñc buan cōnaíḡ do écc.

² *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

³ *Kilcrea*.—See note ², under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note ^e, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

^a *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

^b *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note ², under the year 1432, p. 889, and note ^v, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^c *Hy-Briuín and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuín in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac^y, the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilreea^z.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh^a, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann^b sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^c, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian^d, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he

^d *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that died.

Μαίτε ιοέταρj cōmnaēt .i. ταῶεc ὅεc mac ταιῶεc, mic αὐῶα ταῶεc mac caṭail ὅεc uí cōncōbair clann nḃonnchaíḃ, ἡ clann í ḡnḃḃa ḃo ḃol ar phíoēt Riocairḃ a bḃíre ar tarrannḡ an eppaḡ bairéḃ, ἡ cpeaḃa an típe ḃo tḃínḃn pḃnḃra ḡo tḃírmann tḡḡḡnḃann oíḃḃ ἡ an tḡíḃḡoḡ ḃá taḃairṑ ar an tḡírmann ḃo íaḡḡḃ an tḡlḡoḡ, ἡ ḡan na cpeaḃa ḃairṑacc í nonḡíḃ an naḡíḃn.

Ο cōncōbair ḃo ḡairḡn ḃo ταῶεc ὅεc mac ταιῶεc mic αὐῶα mic τοἰḡḡḡḃealbḃaḡ ḃarrpaḡ uí cōncōbair ἡ bá heḡḡḃe céḃ ḃuine ḃar ḡḡḡḡeḃ ὁ cōncōbair í moéταρj cōmnaēt ḃo phíoēt bḡann luḡḡḡḡḡ ὅḡ bá mac ḃomḡnall mic muḡḡḡḡḡḡeapṑaḡ annḡ an tí nḡ ḃíḃḃ hḡ cḃḡḡḡar nḡ a cḃuḡḡáḃṑa an tḡḡḡeḃṑa ḡḡn cḡ ḡḡn, ἡ bá ar ḃaḡḡ ὀnḡḡa ἡ ḃo ḃeapḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḃḡna tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ tannic pḃḡḡe ḃo ḡíoḡḡe ḡḡḡḡ an cḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ anna ḡḡn. An tṑa cōncōbair nṑa ḡḡn, ἡ mac caṭail ὅεc uí cōncōbair ḃo ḃol ar ionḡḡḡḡḡḡ hḡ cḃḡḡḡn ḡḡḡḡḡealbḃaḡ, ἡ nḡ ḡuccḡḡṑ ar ḃḡḡḡ ἡ ὁ nḡ ḡṑaḡḡḡḡṑ eḃala ḡḡ ḡabḡṑṑ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡṑ a tṑḡḡḡeall cille cḡḡḡḡḡ .i. baile mic ḡṑḃḡḡḡḡe mic ḡḡḡḡḡealbḃaḡ, ἡ tannic pḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ hṑa cōncōbair ar a ḃaile ḃḡ léccan ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ, ἡ ḃḡḡḡ lṑḡḡeḃ oḡḡeapṑe ḃḡ baí accḡ .i. lṑḡḡeḃ ḡḡḡ ḡeḡḡḡḡ ḃṑa cōncōbair ἡ tḡḡḡ ṑa cōncōbair cḡ ḡḡḡḡeḃ ḡḡḡ an ḡḡḡḡḡḡṑ ḡḡ ḡar a ḡḡḡḡḡ lé a lḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Ro éḡḡḡ an tḡn ḡḡn cḡccḡḡ ἡ ḡḡḡḡṑa tḡḡ ṑa nḃomḡnall ἡ maíte iocṑair cōmnaēt uile cenḡḡṑa bḡann mac eḡccan nḡ ḡṑaḡḡ naḡá, ar nḡ ḃaḡḡḡḡe aḡ cḡḡḡḡḡḡ la cḡṑṑar na ḃḡ ḡa monan ḡḡn. Ro tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḃeḡḡḡe ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ lá hṑa nḃomḡnall cḡna ḃḡḡḡḡ aḃṑḡḡḡ Maḡḡḡḡ naḡá ṑaḡ nḡ ṑannicḡḡḡḡ hḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ a aṑar ḃḡn cṑḡ ḡa ar ḃaḡḡḡ í nḡḡḡ. Tannic ḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ í ḃomḡnall, Maḡḡḡḡḡ cṑḡcōmnaēt Mac uí nḡḡḡ, ḡḡḡ ὅεc mac aḡṑ, Mac í ḡaḡḡḡḡḡ .i. aḡḡ mac ḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ cḡ nḡḡḡḡe annḡ uí ḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Tannḡṑṑar

^e *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

^f *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

^g *Erree*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note ^d, under the year 1172.

^h *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

ⁱ *Outshine*.—*ḃḡ* ḡeapḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḃḡ, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition *ḃḡ* in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase *ḡḡ ḃḡ ḃḡ*, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

^k *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note ⁱ,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough^e, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett^f. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew^g, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell MicMurtough^h; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshineⁱ the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman^k, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais^l. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not^m come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

^l *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

^m *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *áp, for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ριολ ρυῖβνε, ἡ βασιγέλλαῖς ἵπιν τιονόλ ριν ἰ δοῖναιλλ ρεῖβ βά γρέραδ λέο. Λοῦαρ να ρλόῖς ριν ὁ αἶ ρῖναῖς θεοῦλαοῖ co ρο γάβρατ ροραῖ ἡ longpore etip
 οῦιβ ἡ ορποβαοίρ. Ιαρ τοόκαῖτῖν α ἡρροῖννε ἡ α τοῖμαλταρ δόῖβ ρο εῦρρῖστ
 λυέτ ρῖτῖνε ἡ ρυῖρῖραιρ do εῖοῖμεθ να conaῖρε βαοί στορρα ἡ μαῖς cεῖτνε
 αρ βά homan leó ριολ cconóobanῖ cona ττιονόλ do εἰάβαῖρε amay longpuipe
 ρορρα δόῖς ρο βατταρ ρῖδε na ccaoíρ βοῦδῖα αρ ná léip τιονόλ αρ α cciomh hi
 ρlicceac, ἡ ιαῖ acc τοῖμαῖτῖν τοόαιρ do εἰάβαῖρε dua δοῖναιλλ cen co ρο ροῖρ-
 eaῖ leó ροότταιν apoile. Δά he cetup λυῖδ ἵπιν ρροραῖρε διομcοῖμέττ don τρλόῖς
 na βαοῖγῖλλ, miall mac τοῖρρῖδεalῖbaῖς αρ βά δόῖς λαιρ go ἡρuiḡbῖδ α bioḡbaḡa
 α cciomh εῖοῖαιρ εῖuice doῖμῖρε α βαῖαννε ροραῖβ. Οο cοῖό dua muῖnῖp aḡḡa
 buῖde mic ἰ δοῖναιλλ ὅρροcοῖμέδ hi cconanῖ naile γan ράτνεccḡḡ dua mbaioḡῖll
 naḡ dia muῖnῖp, do ρῖccaiῖn etip na oῖb buῖoῖb go ρο γάβρατ ac conῖmbua-
 laḡ apoile, ἡ nῖ ταῖατ ὅρρoḡ oῖb aῖtne ροῖρ apaiῖll. Δά haῖnḡpῖnḡa amapḡḡa
 do ρῖḡḡḡ an imapῖcc ρῖn lá hua mbaioḡῖll ἡ naḡhaḡḡ α bioḡbaḡḡ (anḡapῖanῖ)
 go ρο muḡhaḡḡeaḡḡ γan coῖccῖll λαιρ ὅρρoḡ mḡḡḡ don τρλόῖς an ται baῖ aḡ α
 ρρoḡpῖach an tuḡt ρῖn do ρῖoḡpaττ buaile boḡḡḡa na upῖtῖmḡcaῖll go ἡρuianῖ
 aḡḡḡḡḡ ρά ḡeaḡḡ lá α ρῖoḡ caῖpḡoῖb ἵρ in ὅara calaiῖn auḡḡῖρε αρ aῖ laῖtῖe ρeḡt-
 mῖune. Δά doῖliḡ mḡḡḡ do boḡtaῖb ἡ ḡaḡailecneacḡḡḡ do éῖapḡḡḡ ἡ cῖtῖḡḡḡḡḡ
 an tí τοῖcḡaiρ anḡḡḡḡ ἡ an tí miall mac τοῖρρῖδεalῖbaῖς. ḡῖp bo ρaoḡ lá hua
 noḡḡḡḡḡḡ an mḡḡḡ eḡt ρῖn, nῖ ρο τοῖρμῖρcc α eaḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ λυῖδ ρῖtῖne go ρaiῖcc
 go ρῖnnῖpῖ. Οο εἰéδ ὅρρoḡ do mapῖcῖluaḡ caḡḡḡ ὅcc ἡ do muῖnῖp aῖpe go
 ἡpaḡa ττ éuῖllḡḡe, Tῖaḡaiτ ὅρρῖn do mapῖcῖluaḡ ἰ δοῖναιλλ na naḡhaḡḡ go
 conῖpḡamῖcc cḡc oῖb ρῖḡa ρoile ἡ mbealaḡ ḡuῖn iapḡḡḡḡ. Mapḡḡaiρ mapḡcaḡ
 maḡḡ do muῖnῖp aῖpe ἵπιν ταḡaiρ ρῖn, ἡ ὅḡḡaiτ ρe ρoile don cup ρῖn. Aῖpḡḡḡḡ
 na δοῖναιλλ na ḡoḡlongḡḡoḡt ρῖn in aḡḡhaḡḡ ρῖn, ἡ λυῖδ ρoῖtῖne ἵπιν maḡḡḡḡḡ αρ

ⁿ *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

^o *Magh gCeidne*.—See note ^m, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

^p *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

^q *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

^r *Bealach-Duin-iaraínn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mae Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes^o; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne^o, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir^p. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe^a, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn^r, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na mairac̃ go p̃f̃p̃raite p̃f̃h̃na an liaccáin do d̃ol tairip̃ hi ccuil ip̃p̃ae. Baos̃ ó conóc̃obair hi p̃licceac̃ ag op̃duc̃c̃ad̃ a muiñtipe do d̃ol i nair̃f̃ í doim̃naill g̃ur an p̃f̃p̃raite ec̃é̃t̃na acc t̃oirp̃m̃f̃ec̃ a d̃ola tairip̃ib̃, an ec̃f̃in bá lán an m̃uir b̃át̃tar na plóig̃ ag m̃ideam̃ain 7 acc m̃óir̃d̃ec̃ain ap̃oile. Bá p̃í coim̃ap̃le po c̃inn ua conóc̃obair uair nat̃ baos̃ coim̃l̃íon plóig̃ lá hua ndoim̃naill gan tãc̃ar p̃p̃ur ip̃in m̃aig̃in p̃in ap̃ po g̃ab̃ g̃raim̃ 7 ad̃uac̃ f̃irp̃uim̃ cona plóig̃ p̃ia hua ndoim̃naill, ap̃ m̃nneall 7 ap̃ noir̃duc̃c̃ad̃ a muiñtipe ap̃ p̃uird̃uc̃c̃ad̃ a ng̃oñnac̃ 7 a nair̃m̃f̃oig̃ ap̃c̃f̃na ap̃ up̃na p̃eip̃p̃oe go p̃raig̃bãd̃ go ñf̃m̃p̃uim̃te hé hi m̃aig̃in naile. Téid̃ ó dom̃naill tar̃ an p̃f̃p̃raite gan nãc̃ p̃m̃õt̃op̃g̃ain iap̃na p̃acc̃b̃ail gan coir̃naim̃ gan cõt̃uc̃c̃ad̃ ap̃ a c̃ionn. Ro c̃uir̃p̃iõt̃ iap̃aim̃ op̃ong̃ do m̃air̃ib̃ iõc̃tar̃ c̃onnãc̃t̃ p̃aig̃in iom̃p̃uac̃c̃ta p̃op̃ m̃uiñtipe í doim̃naill. Ro p̃reap̃t̃lãd̃ 7 po p̃reag̃rãd̃ iat̃t̃ lar̃ an p̃luag̃ naile go po mar̃bãd̃ ec̃t̃ m̃óir̃ do clom̃n ndonñch̃aib̃ don cup̃ p̃in .i. Maeleac̃l̃ainn mac tair̃d̃ec̃ mic p̃uac̃õri d̃uir̃c̃op̃ peléip̃. Ro mar̃bãd̃ d̃na mar̃pac̃ ele do muiñtipe í doim̃naill lá p̃uap̃ma do g̃ae .i. Semur ballac̃ mac néill mic S̃f̃ain. Ro d̃eil̃ig̃p̃iõt̃ iap̃rim̃ p̃ia poile. Do c̃óid̃ iap̃aim̃ ó doim̃naill i nd̃ú̃t̃aig̃ pleac̃ta b̃riain í conóc̃obair, 7 baí t̃f̃opa hõid̃che ag milleac̃, 7 acc lõp̃c̃c̃ad̃ an t̃ípe, 7 ó conóc̃obair ina coim̃p̃oc̃raib̃ i mb̃él an op̃iõic̃t̃ hi p̃p̃op̃long̃p̃op̃t̃. Ag̃í conair̃ do d̃eac̃hãd̃ iap̃t̃t̃ain tar̃ t̃raig̃ p̃iap̃ hi t̃t̃ip̃ p̃iac̃p̃iac̃ muac̃oe. Ro m̃óir̃m̃illeac̃ ap̃b̃anna 7 bailte iom̃da lar̃ an p̃luag̃ õir̃ baos̃ an t̃ip̃ ap̃ a cumap̃ p̃fin ac̃t̃mãd̃ cũid̃ dá c̃ap̃leñaib̃. Rucc̃pat̃ na plóig̃ ap̃ buap̃ iom̃da a t̃uim̃c̃ell plebe g̃aim̃. Tiãg̃ait̃ tar̃ muac̃ p̃iap̃ ap̃ t̃ap̃p̃aiñg̃ pleac̃ta Ric̃aip̃ũd̃ a búpc̃ hi l̃ñm̃ain c̃oda do c̃ãd̃p̃aig̃eac̃t̃ clom̃ne í d̃úb̃da. Tair̃p̃ur lẽõ don cup̃ p̃in m̃g̃f̃n uá̃t̃eip̃ a búpc̃ b̃f̃n eoc̃c̃ain

^s *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

^t *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note ^b, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

^u *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: "The resolution which O'Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain^s, to cross over into Cuil-irrae^t. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that^u he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence^w, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained^x for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit^y. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand^z, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh^a; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

^w *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

^x *Remained*, literally, "were."

^y *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

^z *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note ⁱ, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

^a *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ι δούδα cona cpeic. Ro baoi daibhle cpeac γ έδαλα ρλόγ ι δοιμναιλλ go ταβαρταοι δά μαρτ αρ αν ιμbonn ινα πορlongπορτ αν ταν ριν. Ticc mac διαρματα, γ clann ταιδce mic διαρματα, γ clann mic δαυιδh do conghnañ lá hioctar connaet ι nacchaid uí doimnail. Τριallaid ó doimnail ποαδ ταρ α αρ ιαρ, ndénañ α τορcca hι τσίρ ριαέραδ δον dul ριν. Ro ba cinnze γ pob uplañ lap na maicib ριν ioctar connaet, γ lá γac ποέραide tangettar ινα ττιονol go ττιubραδαρ ταέαρ δυα doimnail acc τεαet ταρ α αρ, γ ní eucc-
 ρat eiccin aet ραιγim ιompuagta ag ρίρρατ ρíñda an liaccáñ (αρ αιρε αδbearar ρimñ liagaim ρup an μαγim ρin uair liagaim laoc imleac δρomoiuib do ceap ann lá luγ lampra da ag τοet δó ραιγiδ caτa muiγe tuipcaδ cona uadā aummiγteap) δά πορ an ιompuaccaδ ρin ag dol ταρ an ρίρραττε do ρλόγ ι δοιμναιλλ po μαρbaδ μαρεac do muinτιρ caτail óγ ι concobair .i. αοδ bal-
 lac mac brian mic αοδα, γ po τpomloiτcaδ mac mic διαρματα .i. αοδ mac eoccan mic ταιδce. Do deachaid ua doimnail dia cig gan cior gan cobac gan umla gan upraim dpaγail ó maicib ioctar connaet don dul ρin añail po ba nñiγnát laip.

Mac donnchaid do γairim do donnchaid mac ταιδce mic Ruaidri mic con-
 cobair mic ταιδce mic tomaltairγ mic muirγíra mic donnchaid, γ gan mac donnchaid fén décc .i. eoγan mac donnchaid mic mupchaid, αρ α aoí baoi ρíde ι neppa aoip ιαρ na δallaδ. Ro eipig coccaδ etip cloinne eoγam γ mac donnchaid imon τiγearnar aet ní po milleacδ ní ρuaiτneacδ itoppa.

Slóicceacδ lá hua ccconcobair ρlicciγ, γ la brian mac uí ρuairc, γ lá mac caτail óicc uí concobair αρ τappairγ mic διαρματα, γ cloinne ταιδce mic

^b *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [*bonn geal*], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, *bonn*, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook *bonn*, a groat, for *boin*, the dative or ablative singular of *bó*,

a cow.

^c *Intentions*.—Τορcca is the plural of τοιρc, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Nac ní iapañ ip lamδ, no ip adaic la duime ipreδ ip bepar. τοιρc dañ .i. ip toil dañ, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called τοιρc; τοιρc dañ, i. e. it is my will."

^d *Fcarsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*^b in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions^c in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan^d. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded^e, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh^f, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough^g, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrugh, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

^e *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamh-chadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Danann, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

^f *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^c, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

^g *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαριματτα αρ τοιρρδελβας ριαδ mac ταυδγ buide mic catail ριαδ ί conco-
bar. Na cluainte do millead leó eir cill 7 tuairt. Dol dóib ar rin ip na
tuataibh, 7 muinuir áinlígí do tabairt diall 7 briaíatε dóib tap cñn a
τείpe a nδol arriδe go maineacáib, 7 γac aon bá capia dua concoδbar ριαδ
uib do millead 7 do mórapccain leó acé an méio do aine mac uí ριαpe ap
ní do millead níe do éuaio acé do pioδuccaδ eir mac διαριματτα cona bpaí-
uib, 7 ó concoδbar ριαδ cona comháio coccuio da γac leé. Gabéar lár na
plocáib ípin caplén an turraice 7 bpuíτí leó he. Tice donnchaδ mac
émainn uí ceallaiγ cuca i ngeíllpíne ap oíhan a típe do millead leó. Tiaγ-
aite an puaγ rin tap anair iap ccor a ceuapτα aínail bá lainn leó, 7 tucc-
pat na bpaíδe rin go plicceac .i. mac uí ceallaiγ, 7 mac uí ainlígí, tuccpat
leó beop comla bpeac an capleim rin po gabuδ leó dia cop ppi doap caplén
plicciγ.

Slóicéacδ lap an iuruir Sazanaδ ipm mumam piar dia po γab capiaic
o cainnell 7 dia po buir dpoicé Mhuirchaδ í brian 7 aδbriatε apoule go
mbaioi cuio do donnchaδ mac í brian do tapraing an iuruir don cup rin.

O Ruairic do γairm do brian mac eoγain mic tigípnám uí ριαpe 7 caplén
an capíte do llocuδ lap.

Domnall mac donnchaδ uí ceallaiγ cñnpfōna tocáide, 7 tanapτε
ua maine ó capuio go γpín, 7 eicneacán mac maoleaclainn mic donnchaδ
a deapbraéar do mapiuδ apason hi ppuill lá Maoleaclainn mac uilliam
mic maoleaclainn uí ceallaiγ aγ pfōib aτα luain tpa pōpōngpa cloinne
δpbraéar domnall budéin .i. clann ταυδc mic donnchaδ í ceallaiγ.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne pucaipδ Sfan dub, 7 Rémann ριαδ διαp mac

^b *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

ⁱ *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

^k *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

^l *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

^m *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note ^k, under the year 1487.

ⁿ *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainte^h, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraicⁱ, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell^k, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian^l, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe^m [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grianⁿ, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlín, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlín, the son of William, son of Melaghlín O'Kelly, in the Feadha^o of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

Many, p. 134.

^o *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ριόαϊρδ mic uillicc do mairbāó lé clonm mic uilliam oile .i. clann Ριόαϊρδ
óicc iar mbriúé porpa a ttopaigeaéτ γ iar ttopclannaó epeaó an típe dóib.

Mac goipdealbais Sfan mac an gíolla dúib, fíri úrílaicéaé, úrígeimíγ
úrígclmair fíona fpi dénaíu uaple do mairbāó tpeé tanagnaéτ lá úpuius dia
éimíó fíin.

Ο concóbaip failge, bpiam mac caéaóip úioimairbāó ap a óúchaíγ, γ a
éapléin uile do bpiúfó iar mairbāó poéaíde dia ímumtip agá ngabail lap an
iurtip Saíanaé .i. loúó linapó, γ tipa pópmaτ, γ tipa imdeall deapbpiáéap
uí concóbaip fíin .i. caéal puáó do pónaó imipin.

Domnchaó ua éríbaill úaítpíocchaó pípíganaimm, γ uaítne éappaígli a
úríbpiáéap fíin, γ tígíinap do bíin úib apáon.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1537.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, uile, cíucc céó, tpiócaτ, a Seaéτ.

Coccaó etip aóó mbuíde ó ndóimnaill γ Μαíunip ó doimnaill. Clann uí
baoiγíll do bíé ag congnaim lá haóó, γ aóó píripin do bíé i caiplen dúm na
ngall. Ro eipíγ commbuaídepeaó móp hí ccenel cconail tpe ípaonta clomne
í doimnaill pípa poile dia po mairbāó úponγ do píioéτ an eppuice uí galléubap
lá clonm uí baoiγíll .i. mac toippdealbais óicc mic bpiam, γ úiap mac eocéam
hallaíγ mic bpiam γ apail ele cenmoéaτ.

Ο doimnaill aóó mac aóóa puáó mic neill gáipb mic toippdealbais an
píona tígíina tipa conail imipí heocéam, cenel moam pípímanaé, γ ioéapip
éonnaéτ, píri gup a tpangaτtapí comíéa, γ éíopéana ó típib oile éimece porp
mbaóí a pmaéτ γ a éimáééa amail aτά maíγ uipce, Maéaípe connaéτ clann
éonnaíγ, goipdealbais, gailíngais, tip amailgaíó, γ conmaíne éúile don taóó

^p *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Únapó gpaí*.

^a *Extended his jurisdiction*. &c., literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

^r *Moylury*, i.e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Roscommon.

^s *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

^t *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard^p. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganaim, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power^q, such as Moylurg^r, Machaire-Chonnacht^s, Clann-Conway^t, Costello^u, Galleanga^w, Ti-

^u *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

^w *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

ἔαρ, ἡ δὸν ταοῦ ἔοιρ βεόρ, οἰρεῖτ ἰ κατάν, ἀν ρύτα ἡ clann αὐδᾶ buide, ἀρ
 νί βασί αὐν ἔιρ δὴβριδὲ νάκ τεuccerac comēta δὸ la ταοῦ α ἔορα coranta
 τόοc go humal ppi. Δά hē ἀν φῆρ πο τρια πο ἔαβαῖc captaēa nuāa ἀρ imir
 eocēain ἀρ cenel moain, ἡ ἀρ φῆραιβ manac (ἀρ ἀν ocērap τигήpnaδᾶ βάταρ
 πέ na linn ἰ ττιρ eocēain) δὸ δαινγmuēcāδ ἀρ na φῆcapταchaib baí accā
 pinnpēapraib ἀρ na ἔιρῖβ pῖn ionnar co mbaoí α ττιγῆpnaρ ἡ α nῆpze amac co
 pocair ptoēanta aice. Nῆp βὸ macēnaδ pῖn ὡρ νί pacup α buaiδ γά
 bioδbaib, ἡ νί ἔαρδ τpoiēc teichioδ πέ nuatāδ nā πέ poēaiδe, φῆρ coipcecti
 δόγmuom ἡ oipōbēp, pēap muδaiγēti ἡ malapta mῆpῖleac ἡ mbibēhac, φῆρ
 δlūtaiγēte pēcta ἡ puaγla iap na ἔēcta, φῆρ aγa paδaccaρ pῖona iap na ecōip
 pῖa pῖmῆp γup βὸ coipῖeac tapēupῖeac muip ἡ ἔιρ ma φῖaiῖ, φῆρ lap po
 cuipῖδ γac aon ma ἔιρ pῖp α δyῖhaiγ uδilp buδῆpῖn conā basí ainepῖde neic
 oib pῖa poile, φῆρ na po leicc nῆpῖe γall ma ἔιρ buδῆn uap po éhgaῖl pῖδ ἡ
 capapῖad lé Riγ Saxon, oδ éonnaipc nā ἔápῖpac γaoiδil éhnap δaon uaiδib
 buδῆn acēt ἀν ταop capῖpῖa, ἡ conῆpῖalapa α pῖpῖῖbῖpῖe pῖa poile, φῆρ
 congῖnala α nῆmῖtenacāip iap na éōip dupῖaib ἡ deccalῖraibh oῖpῖlῖaib, ἡ
 dollainnaib. Αἱ tua domnaill pémῖaiῖe (αὐδ mac αὐδᾶ puaῖδ) décc .5. uῖu
 oia δapῖaoín δὸ pῖnpaδ ἰ mainῖpῖpῖp dūm na nῖall iap nῖol ἰ naibῖῖe San
 Pῖomῖpῖp, iap ccaóí α éionaδ ἡ α ἔupῖabal iap naῖpῖze ma pēctoib ἡ τairm-
 teaētaib, ἡ α aῖnacaῖl ipῖn mainῖpῖpῖp éēῖna co nonóip ἡ co naipῖmῖom móip
 amail po ba oῖp. Maγῖnup ó domnaill doipῖneac ma ionaδ lá comapῖaib
 coluim éille δὸ éfῖ ἡ δὸ comāpῖle maῖῖe cenél cconail ἔtiρ ἔuaiῖ ἡ ecclaiῖp.

^x *Tirawly*, in Mayo, at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

^y *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mac William Burke.

^z *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*.—O’Kane’s country, in the county of Londonderry.

^a *The Route*.—This was the country of the Mac Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mac Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

^b *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O’Neills. If all these

territories paid tribute to O’Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

^c *Tribute of protection*.—Cíop coranta was a certain tribute paid to O’Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Duv O’Dowda, see *Historia familie de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the

rawly^x, and Conmaicne-Cuile^y, to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^z, the Route^a, and Clannaboy^b ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection^c. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out^d. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable^e, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands^f for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille^g, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

^d *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

^e *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note ^o.

^f *Termon lands*, *náinsemeácan*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 16, p. 120.

^g *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγυῖδι, εὐκόμμαετ, mac conconnaeτ mic brian mic pilip τιγῆρινα ἔφι-
 manac, ἔφι δέριεαδ θαονμαεταε βά μό εὐ λάνηε, γ υαιρλε γ εινῖγ θα τταμμεε
 δο ῥιοετ na ccollaδ lé pé cian θαμριγ, γ δο εὐγ ὁ εὐαιμ εοαιγ co caol-
 uircece ῥό α ῥμαετ, ἔφι coircece biénae, γ αοῖα uile, ἔφι accá mbaoí ῥοναγ
 γ ῥαιδῆριογ ῥε α linn δο μαῖρβαδ (.8. october) ap cpeacáin (.1. oilen na
 mbraeap) ῥοῖ loé eirne α ῥῥuill lá ῥιοετ tomaiγ meγυῖδι, γ lá ῥιοετ
 tomaiγ meγυῖδι, γ lá ῥιοετ coirpḡealbancch (.1. plaitḡeapḡeac mac pilip
 mic coirpḡealbaiḡ) meγυῖδι. Α αῖnacal ι ναῖνιμριγ ap εὐγ, Ro τόccbaδ α
 ccfm aḡhaδ iap ῥin lap na bḡaḡḡib minupa, γ tuccḡaḡ leó hé co maiuḡḡḡḡ
 ḡuḡin na ḡḡall, γ ῥο haḡnacḡ é ap α haḡḡle lap na bḡaḡḡib aiḡaiḡ ῥο ba ḡí.

Slóicceac lá hua neill (conn) hi τḡḡian conḡail co ῥο mḡll, γ co ῥο cpeac
 moḡán ḡon τḡḡi apα aoí ῥο ḡabac mac í neill aḡ bél ἔφιḡḡḡ ap ḡḡḡḡḡ τḡḡaiḡ
 γ τicc ὁ neill ḡia εḡḡ iapaiḡ.

Niall ὁcc mac neill mic cuinn í neill τιḡeapḡa τḡḡin conḡail ḡecc ḡo hobann
 an tan ῥin. Ο neill δο ῥoaδ δο ῥḡḡḡḡ hi τḡḡian conḡail, γ α mac baí hi
 laimh ḡḡaḡbaíl ḡó, γ eapḡonta γ imḡeapain δο bḡḡ ι τḡḡian conḡail ῥán
 τιḡḡḡḡḡ.

Niall mac aḡḡa mic neill mic cuinn mic aḡḡa buḡḡe aḡḡap τιḡḡḡḡa τḡḡin
 conḡail ἔφι léḡ coḡḡaiḡ lḡḡḡaiḡ luḡḡe α ῥḡḡḡḡḡ ap uaiḡḡe ap eḡneac, ap
 ḡíol ḡaiḡ γ ḡeopac δο ḡaḡḡbaδ lá halbancoib.

Mac uí Raḡḡillḡ (bḡian mac ἔφιḡail éeτ aḡḡal ma ḡḡḡḡaiḡ ἔφιḡḡḡ) δο
 ḡaḡḡbaδ lá muḡḡḡḡ an luḡḡḡ ḡaḡḡaiḡ ap τḡeacτ ḡoib ap cḡeic ι cclonn
 maḡḡaiḡna.

Mac mḡc ῥuḡḡe (Mlaolmuḡḡe) δο ḡaḡḡbaδ lá clonn muḡḡḡaiḡ mic Suḡḡe.

Slóicceac lá hua naḡḡḡaiḡ Maḡḡḡ ι moeτap connaeτ hi mḡ ῥeḡḡeḡḡ
 ḡia ῥο mḡlleac apḡap ioḡḡa laiḡ, ḡiaḡ loḡḡe, γ ḡiaḡ mḡḡicé ioeτap connaeτ
 uile .1. Capiḡḡe, τḡḡ ῥiaḡḡac, an ḡá luicéne, an coḡann γ τḡḡ oilella, Ro ḡabac

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan,
 and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of
 Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose pre-
 sence was indispensable at the inauguration of
 O'Donnell.

^b *Cael-UISge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near
 Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.—
 See note ¹, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

¹ *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough
 Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan,
 barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^k *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was
 meet.”

¹ *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony
 in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time ; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge^b; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachanⁱ, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner^k.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time ; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail. and obtained his son, who was in captivity ; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon^l.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September ; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned^m all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynysⁿ, Corran,

^m *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it is “burned and traversed” which is not very correct.

ⁿ *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

lá hua ndóinnail̃ don cúp rin baile í f̃gra riabaĩg̃ 7 do pað emeað 7 maíct̃ín nanacail̃ dua ñf̃gra f̃ín iap mb̃h̃t̃ do por a cúmar, 7 do b̃h̃it̃ laip̃ i ñgiallnur é dia t̃ĩg̃.

Ο γὰρ εοccan mac διαρμματα, mic eoccan τιgearna cúile ó p̃p̃inn uécc.

Ταῦcc mac aóða mic aóða mic conpnaí̃a τασίρεα̃c̃ muiñt̃ipe cionaoĩt̃ uécc.

Mac i Raig̃ill̃ĩg̃ (Caτaοί̃r̃ moðap̃t̃a mac S̃c̃ain mic caτail̃) do m̃ap̃bað a ττοραι̃gẽc̃t̃ la S̃axañc̃oib̃.

Mac uí dõc̃ap̃taĩg̃ .i. mall̃ caõc̃ mac g̃h̃raile mic dõm̃naill̃ mic p̃eilim do m̃ap̃bað ap̃ g̃h̃ir̃ oíð̃e lá Ruð̃p̃ũg̃e mac p̃eilim í dõc̃ap̃taĩg̃ i m̃baile na ccaná̃nãc̃ h̃i τ̃p̃h̃im̃mañn doipe.

Ο p̃lannaccañ t̃uaitẽ paτ̃a g̃iolla íopa, 7 a mac do m̃ap̃bað lá a c̃m̃f̃b̃ f̃ín 7 uile iom̃ða do ðenam̃ i p̃f̃raib̃ manac̃ etĩp̃ lõp̃ccað 7 c̃p̃eãc̃að̃ iap̃ mb̃ár̃ m̃é̃g̃ũoip̃.

C̃p̃eãc̃a 7 lõp̃cc̃etĩ do ðenam̃ lap̃ an ccal̃bãc̃ ó ndóinnail̃ h̃i ccl̃oinñ auĩ-laoib̃, 7 c̃p̃eãc̃ ele do ðenam̃ laip̃ ap̃ ó ccaτ̃á̃m̃.

Ο coñc̃obaip̃ p̃ail̃gẽ do g̃abail̃ ñh̃it̃ a ðuĩt̃cẽ dõp̃ĩoip̃ĩ do ñf̃m̃t̃oib̃ añ lup̃tĩp̃ S̃h̃axañaĩg̃, 7 a b̃p̃raí̃t̃p̃eãc̃ f̃ín .i. clanñ uí coñc̃obaip̃ 7 p̃õc̃aí̃ð̃e dá ñoaoí̃m̃b̃ do m̃ap̃bað̃ laip̃.

Mac uí m̃aoí̃leãcl̃ainñ, Semur̃ mac m̃up̃chãða do m̃ap̃bað̃ la mac í coñc̃obaip̃ p̃ail̃gẽ p̃h̃i a c̃õm̃aopã bá m̃ó cl̃ú, 7 caí̃t̃p̃h̃im̃ dia c̃m̃õd̃ f̃íñ h̃ĩp̃ĩð̃e.

Τοι̃p̃p̃ð̃eal̃bãc̃ cl̃é̃p̃eãc̃ .i. ó m̃aoí̃leãcl̃ainñ do m̃ap̃bað̃ h̃i ccal̃p̃aĩgẽ lá cl̃oinñ p̃eilim̃ .i. cé̃ðãc̃ 7 conall̃, 7 apt̃ ó m̃aoí̃leãcl̃ainñ do g̃abail̃ ionãt̃õ í m̃aoí̃leãcl̃ainñ.

Τομα̃p̃ mac iap̃la cille ðapa mac ap̃ f̃h̃ip̃ t̃am̃icc̃ ma auĩp̃ĩp̃ĩ do g̃allañb̃

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^o *Muintir-Kenny*.—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note ^x, under the year 1252, p. 345; note ^m, under 1294, p. 461; and note ^z, under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra*.

^p *On a pursuit*, i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

^q *Baile-na-gCananach*, i. e. the town of the

Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The termon of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

^r *Clanawcley*, a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerrill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny', died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit^p.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caeach, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach^q, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clan-awley^r; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas^s, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

^s *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessities of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“I never had eny mony sins I cam into pry-son, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ερεανν, 7 cuiccsf dñbpaτap a aτap amail pemebepτmap (.1. Semur mñpccē, Oiliuep, Sñan, uatép, 7 Rirðeapð) do ðop cum báir hi paχaib .3. nonap pe-bpuapn, 7 ðñpaltaið laiðñ uile ðatèup 7 ðionnapbað. Iaplaét cille ðapa do éðceðáil do cum an miz 7 ðac ðuine ap a puccað do clepeac no do éuaτa ðá muinrip do ðup cum báir 7 bioτoiðñða. Ða haðbal na hécta 7 na híbða ap puð Epeann iapréñ an τan pin.

Είτpιτiceaét, 7 Sðérán nua hi paχaib τpια ðiumap, 7 ionnocðáil τpια accoðap, 7 antoil, 7 επέ iomaττ ealaðan néccpamail co nðeaáctap pñ paχan i naçcáð an Phapa 7 na póna aét aτá ní éñia po aðpaττap do ðapam-laið exaimlaið, 7 do ðñpneaét maípi ap aίτup an cmið iuðaiðe, 7 po ðaiπpιοτ áipðéñm fccaiπi ðé ma plaiéfp pñ ðon miz. Ðo pónað lap an miz 7 lap an ccomaple ðliðte 7 pτaτuιτi nuaiðe iap na τtoil pñ. Ro pcpioπαð leó na huipð ðiap bó cfoaiðteé pcalb paogalta do bñt occa .1. manaið, cananaið cailleaða ðuða, 7 bpaίτpi cpioip, 7 na cñtpe huipð boχta .1. an τopð mináπ ppepiðuip, capmulit, 7 augupτimani. Ro τóceðað a τticéñuip 7 a mbéta po uile ðup an piz. Ro bñpeað leó ðna na mainpτpeða. Re Reacpατ a cenn 7 a cclucca cona baóí aon inainpτip ó apainn na naoiñ co muip moét ðan bñpeað, ðan buanpebað aét mað bfccan namá i népinñ ná τuccpατ zoill

dublet, nor shoys, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, divirse times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geven me old hosyn, and shoys, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe, State Papers, clviii.*

^c *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

^u *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

^w *Many strange sciences, επε iomaττ ealaðan*

neccpamail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccpamail .1. ecc-copamail, sometimes means *dissimilar, diverse, different, or strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaða, or ealaðam, means any art or science.

^x *Adopted, Ro aðpaττap do.*—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; að aðpað do minaoi and að aðpað ð'f'pimne, occur very frequently.

^y *In his own kingdom,* i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word plaiéfp sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death^f. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up^g] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences^h, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adoptedⁱ various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom^j. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross^k, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for^l the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints^m to the Iccian Seaⁿ there was not one monastery that was not^d broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

^f *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

^g *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

^h *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

ⁱ *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: “Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit.”—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

^d *That was not*, literally, “without being broken and shattered.” An English writer would say: “So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains.”

dia nuíoh naé dia naípe. Ro loircepfte beop, 7 po bhuirpfte iomáige oirdeapca repine 7 cairi naem Éreann 7 Shaxan. Ro loircepiot map an ceóna iari pi dealb Muípe oirdeapca baof in at epum do gmoó fífta 7 miorbala do plán-aígló doill, buídi, 7 bacaiḡ, 7 aop ḡaéa tfoima apéfhna, 7 an baéall íopa baof

^e *Took no notice or heed*, ná tuccepat ḡoill dia nuíoh naé dia naípe, literally, “which the English did not give to their heed or observation.” The Four Masters frequently use synonymous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. Uíoh means *heed*, and aipe, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

^f *Celebrated image*, dealb muípe oirdeapca.—Here the adjective oirdeapca agrees with dealb, and not with muípe, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written dealb muípe oirdeapce. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the “Idoll of Trym,” 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note ⁿ, under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

^g *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O’Conor, not understanding the meaning of the word rapuḡaó,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sacrilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablutum sacrilege*; from which it is quite clear that he took the word rapuḡaó to mean “a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off,” and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of rapuḡaó in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O’Conor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of rapuḡaó, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word rapuḡaó is thus used:

“A. D. 907. Sapuḡaó apdamacha la cfnachan mac duilgen .i. cimbió do bpeit ap in cill 7 a baóad hı loch cuir ppi hapdamacha anıap. Cfnachan do baóad la mall mac Aođa, riḡ in tıaıreıre ıp in loé ceóna hı ceıon rapaıḡe pıapııce.”

“A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick.”—See note ^v, under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed^c. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image^f of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus^g, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant “a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off,” as Dr. O’Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, “*ció dia ním páraighir a Aeó? Sáraighretra tuar fód rigi mō.*” Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it.” Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *pápuḡað* against the pious virgin by “carrying her off” forcibly and sacrilegiously,” but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *pápuḡað*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *ḡian-pápuḡað* is thus defined: “*lpeað ar ḡian-pápuḡað ann, nō fiteir a beir fop comaircī ḡ nocap anair nōba ḡligi mō tuarcpin*, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him.” But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware’s *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in aē cliaē acc dēnaīm mīorbal beor ó amfirir Pátriacce gur an pé rin, 7 baol
illáin epiorē dia mbaoí etir dāoinib. Do rónaō leó tra airdereoir, 7 Suib
epreoir aca fēin, 7 ger mōr mēgrīm na nimpirib Róimānāc 1 nacchaib na
hseccairi ar ruail mā tamie a cōimōr po on rōim anoir mairi conāc hētur
a tuarurcāil dparirir nō dinnirir muna nairnibēd an tī do cōnnairc í.

AOIS CRIOST, 1538.

Aois Crioστ, mile, cuicc ced, tpioēa, ahoēt.

Aoō buiōe ua doimnaill mac aoōa mic aoōa ruaiō aōbar tigeairna tīpe
conail, fēir po ba maic aēne 7 eolur in gach ealaōam, bā fēir deaplaēd 7
dēgēmeac, bā fēir hēgnamh 1 ngurē gliaō, 7 1 mbēir dāoēail, 7 ar mō po
raoileāō do poētair tigeirair a tīpe fēin do rēir fōirtime 7 airdōm do ēcc
hī cōill ó tēoirair iar ccomair, 7 Shacramen .22. do marci.

Niall mac tuinn mic airt í ueill raoi tocāiōe ar oirbeart 7 ar uairle
do mairbaō ar gēir oīōe lé mac néill í néill hī ccairlén na hōgēmaige iar
mbraē an baile do dēim da paibe irēigh irin ccairlén 7 niall ó neill do
bēirib an ccairlén iar rin, 7 a bēit a nōiaō an mairbēa rin for a mac fēin.

Mac mēg plannchaō cāēoir mac fēiaōhaēg mic uilliam aōbar taoirig
dairēmaige dēcc mōūn ccairpe.

Fēiganaim mac fēirōrēa mēc coēlāin tanairi dēalbna fēra do mairbaō
lá cloinn an ppiora mēg coēlāin.

Slōicēaō lá hua ndoimnaill Maēnur 1 moētar connaēt dia po gabaō lair
cairlén rliccig go haēfēac baí fō cōngaib maic bairbaō 7 orōanair iar

"They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called *Sápuēaō na baicle lra*, by the ancient Irish writers.

^b *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

ⁱ *Scarcely*, ir ruail, n. ir teape. O'Clery glosses it by *beag*, little.

^k *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb *anoir* here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves^b; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcelyⁱ had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome^k as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh^l [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain^m to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTombrairⁿ, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry^o.

Ferganaim, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

^l *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

^m *To attain*, do poctain, to reach to.

ⁿ *Cill O'dTombrair*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tombrairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^o *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbsiṯ do athaḁ ina féccimair aḡa ḁornam co comnapt ppi a átar co na caomnacar a ḡabail ḡó rin, ḡ ar nḡabail an baile, ḡ iar pḡáccbáil a barḁa ann do áad iaraim hi mairḡ luipce, ḡ po milleaḁ an tír co léir lair. Aḡ toirḁeaḁt tar a air do po taḁaill ḡur an ccaiplén dian haimm Maḡ uí ḡaḁra, ḡ po ḡabaḁ lair é. Ro marbaḁ mac í ḁoinnaill, 11 decembei, (mall ḡarb mac maḡmra) ḡo turbaḁaé turḁor do pḡiléir ar an ccaiplén an tan battar aḡ iontḡraicḁḁ an baile. Do paḁaḁ mairḁh nanacail lá hua nḁoinnaill don tí do poine an ḡiomḁ írin ḡo po áuir plán é dia ionchaib. Do taḁo ó ḁoinnaill cona plóḡ plán (cenmoṯá an móir écht rin) iar milleaḁ mairḡe luipce ḡ macaire comnaḁt, áḁt an méo po ba mairac ḁó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1539.

Áoir crioṯt, mile, cúicc céo, tṡoḁa, anaoí.

O bṡiam tuamumán, Conḁoḁar mac toirṡdealbairḡ mic tarḁcc décc iar mbsiṯ athaḁ i tṡiḡhṡur, ḡ an tír do bḡt co toicṡeaḁ tṡomconairḡ pḡ a linn. Murchaḁ mac í bṡiam .i. mac toirṡdealbairḡ mic tarḁḡ ḁóirḁnḁ na ionaḁ aḡnail do áuill a aipillḁ pḡppim.

Slóicḁeaḁ lá hua nḁoinnaill, Maḡmra i moḁtar comnaḁt eṡir nḁolairce ḡ pḡil bṡiḡḁe dia po bḡn a lán pḡir do áóir ḡ do bṡairḡḁib díob, ḡ taimc plán dia áiḡ.

O Néill .i. com do áoḁt ḡo dím na nḡall im áairce do pḡairḁh uí ḁoinnaill, ḡ po naḁmṡoṡ pṡt, carḁraḁ, ḡ coḁaḁ aḡnail ar ḁeaḁ ḡ ar ḁamḡne po pḡḁrat pṡa poile.

Mac méḡuirḁ corbmac, mac conḁonnaḁt, mic conḁonnaḁt, mic bṡiam, mic pḡilp tanairṡ pḡmnaḁ ḁḡḡḡr co nuairle ḡ co nḡneaḁ do marbaḁ hi meabail lá muṡṡir a ḁearbṡairṡeaḁ ina pṡiaḁnairṡ [pṡiaḁnairṡ] báḁéim.

^p *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

^q *Mogh-Uí-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

^r *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been^p for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra^a, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection^r. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough^s, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

^s *Murrough*.—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicéad lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomnaill, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta sup an míde 7 an pob ainhíarac dóib dona tíuib rin do millead 7 do loicead rímpa go tñmpaig. Pó rít edala aóble iomda don tuur rin ar ní po tionoilriot gaoiðil do íaiḡið gall ip na haimearab dñðñcóið aon ploiḡfð ar mó lér millead do maítf na míde már an cpeacploiḡead ípin, dóiḡ pob iomda édala óip 7 aipeceit, uíia, 7 iarainn, ionnmur, 7 iolínasime, 7 ḡacá maítfra apéñna tucepat a baile aía pípðiað, 7 ar a nuacongbáil iar na lomapeccain leó don tuur rin. Aḡ tioneptuð dona plóḡaib rin ina pfpur-mḡ, Ro ḡab bpiḡ, 7 boippiad, uail, 7 diomur iad ap aóble a nédala ona puairriot ppiébfir ppiú. An tan po clop lar an iurtip Saḡanach loip linaip na peceia rin, do pónað lér tionaól a paibe do Saḡanóið i nepinn uile laip, 7 poépaide bailefð mópi na míde etip éill 7 tuaié, 7 a mbaoí do éob-laigib ap na cuantab ina compoépaib, 7 co haipði coblac aóbal baói for cuan caipinne. Iar ttoét na ttoicérfal rin uile go haonbaile sup an iurtip po lñ an pluaḡ gaoiðealac go hoipḡiallaib, hi pfpímhiaḡ aipm atáa bél aía hoá, ní puacé lar an pluaḡ nḡaioðealac dol in inneall nó a noipuccáð amail po ba dípi dóib, 7 ní mó po upinaipriot comairle a naipeac do ḡabáil do coi-naín nó do éotuccáð caélaipreað acé po iméiḡriot go hípíraíte anopðaiḡte go po paḡaibriot mópi dia neðalaib pñn 7 deðalaib gall ipin maigimip aḡa mbioðbaðab iar ppaoinfo forpí. Ro marbbað opoḡ dia nðaoḡḡap pluaḡ 7 ní po marbbað a bñc dia nuairlib cénmota Maolmuire nípḡfð mac éoin puaið moe puibne topcaip ó cenel conaill ap an látaip rin. Maḡ aongupa muipcearpatá do ḡabail lá upñm doipḡiallaib, iar ná paḡbail i nuacéad iar

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

^c *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhchongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinni fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an Uam, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

^u *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

^w *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

^x *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail^t, which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours^u, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne^w. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa^x, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat^y of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

^y After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: “Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death.”

In the fabricated account of this battle given

noḃuail ré a máinṭir ipin maíðm rin beóil aṛa hoḃ, 7 a bñé lé haṭhaíð illáin
ḡo hinclñite aca ḡo ro máibṛat i meabail é iap rin tré aplac ḡruinge dia
cñmḡ fñin, uair tucṛat riðe coimṛa uaṛa (don luchṫ aḡa mbaoí) ap a cōp cum
báir.

Niall ócc o baioḡill do máibṛaḃ lá concōḃar mac uí baioḡill.

O maioileáclainn aṛt, fñi aḡmṫar ionnraḡṫeaḃ, 7 a mac caṫaoíri o maioí-
leáclainn deccanaḃ cluana do máibṛaḃ i pṛopnoḃṫ la cloinn fñilim uí maioí-
leáclainn, 7 fñilim do ḡabail tiḡñinar.

Maḡ cocláin fñilim mac maioilir do máibṛaḃ i mbñuḃor lá cloinn í Ma-
daḡáin .i. Maioileáclainn ḡoḃ, etceṫri, a noiaíð aṫṛuinn dia doimnaḡ an ḃara
nonar iuli.

Tiḡearinar ḃealbna do roinn lá hua maioileáclainn fñilim etir aṫ mac
cōṛḃmaic méḡ cocláin, doimnaill mac fñḃoṛcá, 7 Maioileáclainn mac emainn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1540.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, cccc cēd, cēṫaḃat.

Ruaḃri ua maioleóin eṛṫor aṛḃachaíð, 7 fñi ionaíð eṛṫoir cluana
[Mhic Nóir] fñi raṫmṫar ro cōnaḡ eiriðe do écc.

Maimṫir cluana raṫmṫaḃa do ṫaḃairṫ dona bṛaṫriḃ ḃe obṛeṫuanṫia
ap fōrconḡra uí bṛain Mhuṛchaíð mo cōirṫealbṫaḡ, 7 maṫe tṫaḃmuṫan
do cñṫ 7 ḃaonṫaíð uaṫṫarán ḃa oṛḃ .S. Fñoinṫeir.

Saḡanaḡ do bñé (in ḡac áit ap fuḃ eṛeann inar cúirṫṫ a ccuṫaḃṫa)
aḡ inḡreim 7 aḡ ionnraṫaḃ na noṛḃ, 7 ḡo haipriðe Maimṫir muṫeaḃán do
milleaḃ ḃóib, 7 ḡairḃian na maimṫṫe ḡo noṛuṫḡ do na bṛaṫriḃ do ḃicñṫaḃ
leó.

Oiar mac uí baioḡill niall ruāḃ, 7 concōḃar do bñé i nimiran 7 i nṫr-

by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore does not seem to believe that there is any truth in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe.

He even rejects the account of it given in the Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated for his use, and which was transmitted to him by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Chuain², were slain at Fornocht³, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor^b, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

² *Chuain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

³ *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat,

in the barony of Clonlounan, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

αοντα πέ ποιλε, γ mall do dól ap ionmpaicéid ap concóbar co luacápar (ap ba hann bai airipioñ γ coinnaiðe concóbar), γ α bñt̃ a cceilcc in adhaið rin i t̃cñmpall Sñcáan, γ concóbar do t̃eaét ap na bapac̃ for an dromann lá taoð an t̃ñmpall. Niall co na muiñtip̃ deiṛḡe dó ap an t̃ñmpall. Oð connaire concóbar dia ṛaiḡið iad̃ luð for a momḡabail ó ná bai rocaðe ina ṛappað cénnoetá uathad̃ namá nár bó hñṛf̃ōma. Ar̃f̃ō do ðeachaið a aenar tap t̃paḡ luacápar ṛioṛ. Lñaið mall é ṛeib̃ ap d̃ñine conṛáñaic, γ pucc uðe pia na muiñtip̃ ṛñṛṛin acc toḡṛaiñ concóbar co t̃tappað é co mba com̃ṛaiñicc d̃oib̃ ṛe poile co beoð̃a bap̃bap̃oð̃a ḡan foraiṛñ̃t̃e caird̃ṛa nó com̃ṛialara. Do ṛiad̃ concóbar bñm̃ do mall ina cñ̃om̃nullac̃ ḡo ṛo t̃paṛccar ḡo lár é ap an laṛaiṛ rin. Luð concóbar oṛé c̃ṛeṛt̃naḡt̃e ap. Tangat̃tar a muiñtip̃ do ṛaiḡið néill, γ at̃ber̃t̃ ṛṛiá concóbar do lñ̃main, γ ná baiṛ ṛñ̃ i nguar̃ écca doñ c̃ur rin. Do ṛóñad̃ ṛaṛṛioñ̃ rin, γ pucc̃ṛat̃ muiñtip̃ néill ap concóbar lá taoð loṛá baiṛ ina ccom̃ṛoccur, γ ní ṛo laṛṛat̃ iombualad̃ ṛṛṛ ḡo ṛo t̃paṛccarṛioṛ é lar na cloṛaiṛ baiṛ i naṛṛṛ in loṛá conad̃ iar ná t̃paṛccar̃t̃ ṛo iom̃ṛṛt̃e aṛm̃ ṛar, γ aḡ ṛoað̃ d̃oib̃ ṛo ḡeib̃it̃t mall maṛb̃ ḡan anñainn. Ní baiṛ dia c̃c̃iñf̃o ṛñ̃m̃ lé haṛhaið̃ diaṛ a ccom̃aora ṛo bað̃ mó d̃éṛtaiṛ iñad̃ an diaṛ rin toṛc̃aiṛ πέ apoile.

Clann uiliam mac an earpuicc uí ḡallc̃ub̃aiṛ .i. uiliam ócc γ aod̃h ḡṛuam̃oð̃a do maṛb̃ad̃ lá cloinn uí baiḡiḡill .i. lá dom̃nall γ lá toir̃ṛṛdealb̃ac̃ a noíḡail maṛb̃eta a naṛar.

Slóic̃c̃eas̃ lá hua ndoim̃nall, Maḡnup̃ hi ccóic̃c̃eas̃ coñnaét, γ ní ṛo airip̃ ḡo ṛaiñicc Maḡ luṛcc, ar̃ṛiðe hi c̃cloinñ coññmaiḡ. Maḡ luṛcc γ clanñ coññmaiḡ do léir̃m̃lleas̃ γ do loṛccas̃ laiṛ, do ṛóine iaṛaiñ̃ c̃ṛṛc̃a añ c̃oiṛṛṛl̃éib̃e, γ t̃aiñicc ṛl̃áñ iar rin iar mbuað̃, γ coṛccar.

Slóic̃c̃eas̃ ele la hua ndoim̃nall b̃át̃tar iad̃ tanḡad̃ar ina ṛóṛpaiðe, mall mac air̃t̃ óicc t̃áñaiṛe t̃íṛe heoc̃c̃aiñ, γ mac mic̃ doim̃nall na halban Colla mac alar̃ṛṛaiñ co nalbañc̃oib̃ iom̃oð̃a am̃aille ṛṛṛṛ, γ ó doim̃nall γ an ṛl̃óḡ

^c *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcassel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

^d *Ferociously*.—Co bap̃bap̃oð̃a might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras^c (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously^d, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead^e. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg^f and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall^g, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

^e *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

^f *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

^g *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

ryn do ðol céatur hi pfeirib manac, 7 móran do mulló dóib irin tír ap tur go bpuarpiot iaram cuip 7 plána lé na mar. Do luðpiot iaram tre bréirne ui puarpe arpiðe co coirpíriað 7 forlongpopt do dénañ dóib irin coirpíriað, 7 an bealað buide do gíriað leó, 7 gac conair doðanng ele baof for a ccionn do peiðucchað dóib. Tangettar clann maolpuanaid uile éuca iar rin, 7 tucpat bpaigðe dua doimnaill lé na bpiðe fñn ó rin amac, 7 tainic plán iaram dia éicch.

Clann í domnaill (.i. Aoð ócc mac aoða puaid) Donnacáð cairbreac, 7 Sfan luipce do ðol i naðaid í domnaill (Mañnur a noðbratair peipin), 7 a ndol for epannoicc loca bfehaið, 7 iad do bñt acc mulló an típe eipre. O domnaill dá ngabáil ina noir, 7 do gabáil éicneacáin uí domnaill i mbaile na congála. Sfan luipce do epochað laip, Eicneacáan 7 donnchað do éop i ngñinib, 7 epannoicc loca bfehaið do bpiðe 7 do ðianpcaóileac dó.

O doðarpiag .i. gñiat mac domnaill mic peilim fear co nuarpe 7 co nñneach décc iar ccianaóip iar mbpiðe buaða ó ðonan, 7 ó ðñman.

O baioigill do gairm do domnaill mac néill í baioigill.

Sfan mac cuinn í domnaill do marbað la cloinn Mupchað mic puibne na tuat.

Cairlén liaðpoma do dénañ lá hua puarpe brian mac eoccam, 7 coccac móri do bñt fair ap gac taob .i. hi maig luipce, i muinpi eolair, 7 i mbpiðe uí paigillig, 7 a mac fñn 7 opoing ðeñiað bpeirne do bñt a ccocacáð pñ mar an ccéona, 7 do pónac an cairlén laipriom lé haipir aitégip, 7 do mull móran hi maig luipce pana luét coccac.

Gairm einig do éabairt lá Ruaidñi mac taidec mic ðaipmað, 7 lá a innaoi ngñi mñic uilliam cloinne piocair. Scola Epeann, 7 luét cuingñia nñt do teaét éuca gur an ccappaice, 7 a piapucca uile lap an lánamann rin.

Taðec mac brian mic mañnupa mñe ðaipmað puaid do baðac for an mbanna, 7 é for pluaac hi pfairiað uí puarpe.

^b *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mae Donoughs.

^c *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliu mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony^b came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaighⁱ, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall^k. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters ; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath^l.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly ; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^f, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

^k *Conicall*.—This was a village near Letter-

^l *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Þríora még coécláin do dícéndas lá céda^a ua maóileacláinn hi ppiull ina cairlén fñn .i. cairlén an fíóáin, γ οίε μόρι do dénam^b don típ tíó pñe. Feilim ó maóileacláinn do éabairt Saíxanac γ an tprñrmeip leip go delbna, γ ap a aoí ní po gabrat an fíóán, γ po impaíðpíot dia tciğib iar millfó móráin dóib.

Domnall mac an þipðopca még coécláin ceand a gabláin fñn décc ma marbðas Semair óicc mic an þríora.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόιρ Cριopε, mίle, cúic céo, cεpαcá, ahaon.

Domnūn dñmair, Sioc, γ pñceta a túp na bliðna po co ná po léicc ap ná tpeaðas iar ccoip do dénam^c i nepinn.

O cñbaill fñganaim mac maolpuanaid do marbðas (hi ppiull γ é dail dípaðairc) la taðcc mac donnchaí mic Sñain uí cñbaill cona bñatpib, γ lá mac uí maóilmuaid Sñan mac domnall éaoic hi ccairlén cluana lipcc, γ gέ po basí ó cñbaill ina fñhóip cianaopda do poine fñgnaim γ congnaim móp do cóit i naim γ i noipðearcup dó ap luét a marbða. Ro marbðas ðna dá fñi décc dia muinip amalle pñp.

O maolinuaid .i. caéaoip, fñi po ba móp clú, γ oipðearcup ma amñip fñn décc.

Teag pápan etip tíğib γ tñmplaib do lopcað γ ðopccain ipin corpup do fñonpað lá cloim uí Maðagáin, Muðhað, bñearal, γ caéal. Feilim

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

^m *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lismagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. — See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

ⁿ *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon. — See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

^o *Severe weather*, domnūn ðearmaip. — The word domnūn is the opposite of pōmñn, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. ðearmaip is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aóbal móp, i. e. very great.

^p *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

^q *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganaim O'Carroll, as follows :

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan^m, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurerⁿ with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather^o, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind^p) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Chuain-lisg^a; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy^r (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain^s, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Feap gan annm] "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicatur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; ejus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millessimo ccccxli^o."

^r O'Molloy.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

^s Teagh-Sarain, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maḡ ɪʒean], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James

να μαοίλεαείλαινν δο δολ co cluam φήτα ιαρ ριν, γ είνπαλλ μόρ cluana φήτα γ αν μαινιρτιρ δο βριφδ γ δορεccain λαιρ.

Τυαταλ halb mac Slain mic Ruaidbri uí gallcúbair παοί ουινε βασί αρ είνδ ματίβ οipeccata είρε conaill décc (ι februairi), φή ba maic gal γ γαιρcccaδ gen go mapbād no co mūdhaiǵd δαοίνε αρ ní deachaid ριδε hi ττροιστ νό ι ταάαρ nác biaδ bpaige λαιρ. Δά ρδ παυεαρα δόροιν ριν αρ πο βασί αραιλε αιμηιρ ina aoíuδ ag coirfécτ φρι ρίνμόρ γ φρι ρριocérτ bpaatar ραιμφδaiǵ δο βραιτριν δόιν na ngall, γ ατεύαλα agá ρριocéat náρ bδ maic δο ποctain ποcraice δαοίνε δο mapbād na δοpταδ a φφολα, conad αιρε ριν πο éinn eiccinn ina mánmair gan guin ουινε, γ πο cónaill δο γpér ιιηιρ αι ccéin ποba beó.

Μαδm μόρ δο εάβαιρτ δο Mhac uíuilín .i. Ruōpaige mac ualtair αρ cloinn aoδa uí néill dú in πο mapbād aongur mac donnchaid mic maolmuire meic ruibne, γ opoηg δο gallócclacáib τipe conaill αρason ριρ. Ro mapbād ann ona cópucchad gallocclac δο cloinn ndóinnail gallócclac γ ποcáide ele cenmoctat. Mac uíuilín δο δολ ρluaǵ δοpιδιρ αρ cloinn aoδa uí neill, γ clann aoδa .i. conn, γ doinnall δο mapbād λαιρ.

Ο δοinnail Μαgnyρ δο δολ hi ccínn an lypir Shaxanaiǵ don cabán γ an lypir δά gabáil éwicce lé honóir γ lé puepuepρ μόρ. Síτ, caδac, γ capaδpaδ δο éhgal δóib pé poile don cup ριν.

Αν épañnócε αιpécφac βασί αρ loc glinne dallám δο gabail lá cloinn

Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

[†] *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

^u *In his youth*, ina aoíuδ.—The word aoíue is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given

by the Four Masters :

“I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled” [i. e. to receive the communion], “who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded” [*recte*, and the wounding of others], “so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlín went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill^r or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth^a that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward^w, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog^x on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain^y was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentance."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

^w *Reward, poépáice.*—The word poépáice is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, b, a.

^x *Crannog*, a wooden house.

^y *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallen's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

domnall mic donnchaí uí ruairc ar donnchaí mac donncaí † ruairc. A cñh amrupe iar rin tuarac clann donnchaí uí ruairc (Domnall, γ ψι-
ganaim) ionnraicéí ar an ceannóice go po cúiríεε εíne ιρ ιη mbaile gan
pior. Ro páεaíεíε γ po moéaíεíε ιη ní rin, γ lñtar ιaυ ιριν loc, γ bñpεε clann
domnall opna, Maphtar γ báεpε leó pψganaim mac donnchaí, Ro εabáυ
annpın domnall, γ po epochaí ιapaıñ lá cloinn domnall mic donnchaí
uí ruairc.

Slóicéaí lá hua ndomnall Mañnur hı ccoinne an iupτίρ Shaخانaíε hı
ετίρ eocáin, γ an tíρ diméaéε γ do mılleaí leó don τοιρεε rin. An iupτίρ
do tılleaí tar a air ιριν mıde, γ ó domnall diompuó uađa tar a air επé
τίρ eoγain, γ teaéε plán gan taáar gan εfñmıl dpağail dó acc dol nó acc
teaéε don tuypur rin, γ O domnall do εabail don taób εοιρ do loc ι pψpıaıb
manach. Cñıl na noiprı γ ó loc poip do mılleaí laip ετιρ tíρ γ oiléna uair
báεtar báıd γ apépıaıcé aıge ağ mılleaí γ acc apceain na noılén, γ a pluağ
ağ innaıd na típe go po páccaıb ι neapbaıd apba ιaυ an bıaıdain rin.

Slóicéaí la hua ndomnall a cñh aεhaıd iar rin hı pψpıaıb manaé don
taób εiar do loc, γ po éuip dponğ via plóğıaıb ι napépıaığıb ap puo an loca,
γ po εab pñh guı an líon plóicé tappurıar ma pappadh poı tíρ go po inıup-
pıoε an εpıóc uile a ccoinne a éıile do loch γ do tíρ go pangadıar go hıup
cñélıonh. Ro bpıfı, γ po lğaı leó caıplén inıup cñélıonh, γ tanğaεtar plán
ıar ccoıcear don cup rin.

Domnall mac neıll ġaipb mic aıdā, mic aıdā puadı do mapbaıd lá hua
mbaıgıll ap ndol do domnall do éongnaıñ la τοιρpdealbáε mac uı baıgıll
ıη acchaıd a átar. Tuεεpaεεpaıñ puıaıce dua mbaıgıll ap tur impaıdıd
ua baıgıll pııupıñ, γ maıdhıd poıpa go po mapbaıd an mac rin néıll í dom-
nall laip.

Conn mac bpıain mic eocáin uı Ruairc do mapbaıd lá cloinn Mañnupa
tıpe tuatail.

Mac an baıp conéobar puadı mac pψığail ollañ uı domnall lé dān oıde
pcol γ paıf gan updubaıd ι ppoğłaim an dāna γ ι neaıaıdnaıb oıle, pψı tíğε

^z *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

^a *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

^b *Clann-Manus*.—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town^z; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear^a, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus^b of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled^c in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

^c *Not excelled*, literally, "a sage without eclipsis," i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

αοιδὸν κοίτεονν δο ὀνογιῖαίλ ἡ ὀροϋεῖαὸ δέεε ιαρ νοηδαὸ, ἡ ιαρ παῖριγε
an 20 december.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1542.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, cḗpacha, αὐό.

Mac í neill .i. pelim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do m̃ap̃bað la mac doim-
naill gallocclach daon buille ga, ἡ διαρ mac ele do ḗloinn í neill decc.

Ḗp̃ian mac neill mic ap̃t ὀicc mic cuinn í neill daḡna τῖγῖp̃na cenel
nḡḡam, p̃p̃i poḡa mó clú uap̃le, eimḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡaḡna τάimicc do ḡenél eoḡam
mic neill le cian daup̃ip̃ decc ip̃in τp̃ḡ ḡap̃len.

Mac uí ḡp̃ian τοip̃p̃dealb̃aḡ mac Mup̃chað mic τοip̃p̃dealb̃aḡ decc le
haḡap̃t in mup̃i í cuinn p̃p̃i a aḡa ba p̃p̃ip̃ laḡ, iom̃p̃aḡh, ἡ oip̃ḡp̃eup̃ ma
aup̃ip̃ ep̃ḡe.

Mac con mic conuḡḡa mic doim̃chað mic Ruḡaḡp̃i mic miccon ḡḡim̃ḡip̃
do m̃ap̃bað ḡo m̃oḡaolm̃ap̃ la Maccon, mac Ruḡaḡp̃i, mic miccon mic Ruḡaḡp̃i
mic miccon ḡḡim̃ḡip̃.

Cop̃bmac mac διαp̃mata mic ταḡde cainn uí cléip̃ḡ ḡp̃aḡap̃ mup̃ip̃ τοḡ-
aḡḡe do ḡonueim̃t dúm̃ na ḡḡall decc.

Mac conuḡḡe ḡp̃ian doḡcha mac Solam̃ paḡí lé ṽán, ἡ le poḡhlam̃, p̃p̃i
τοicḡeac̃h, τp̃oim̃ conaḡḡ, p̃p̃i τῖḡhe αοiḡhḡḡh̃ coit̃c̃im̃ do c̃aḡ decc in peil
colam̃ ḡille, τp̃e m̃ioḡbuilḡḡ dé ἡ colam̃ ḡille, ἡ τp̃e eaḡccaine uí Rob̃hap̃-
ταḡḡ, ap̃ do paḡ p̃áḡ, ἡ doim̃ic̃m̃ doḡ ep̃oip̃ moip̃, ap̃ poḡ buaḡ í paḡ an tan
p̃in.

O Maḡileac̃hlam̃, pelim ὀcc, mac pelim, mic cuinn, mic ap̃t, mic cuinḡ
mic cop̃bmac ὀicc, mic cop̃bmac ballaḡḡ do m̃ap̃bað i m̃baḡle p̃cc̃ip̃ic̃m̃ ip̃in
oiḡḡhe la cl̃oim̃ m̃éḡ eoḡḡaḡam, coñla, ἡ ced̃ach puḡḡ, ἡ la hem̃ann puḡḡh

^d *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *ḡo-
nallaḡḡ*, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell,
which is correct.

^e *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now In-
chiquin, giving name to a barony in the county
of Clare. The castle of this name, which was
built by the head of the O'Briens some time
after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of
a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains
of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-
house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion
that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien,
King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its archi-
tectural features are most strictly characteristic
of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall^d, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn^e. He was the most expert at arms^f, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe^g (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin^h, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

^f *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

Namee.

^g *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

^h *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

diolmhuin, fíor diair bó dú aipeachur, 7 flaitíir a rínnpeap eiríde. Conaó do cuimhneacháó báir uí maoileachlainn do raibhíoh :

Míle bliadhán ír cúicc céo,
adó cfehrachas gan béo
o bhríth eiríort tre éion an éiríonn,
ecc feilinn uí maoileclainn.

Siúbál 7 iondraithe do dénaí la cloinn uí maodagáin fa éairlen an ríobáin dia na loirceirí, 7 dia ro éirícheat an baile. Ro marbáat Maoileachlainn ó raighne don éur rin, do deachaió an tír na línáin go tigh Sapaín, 7 ro rraimead ar an tóirí. Ro marbáó Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, dauid mac feilinn mic donnchaid, 7 toirpdealbáó mac fírgail mic concobair co rocaíóib ele amaille fíur in, 4^o. nonar octobur.

Slóicéad lá hua ndóinnall Mağnur a moótar conaáct co na cloinn .i. an calbáó 7 aod. An clann rin 7 ua doáraití go do óol ar ríubál cpeice piar an ríó go baile an mótarí, 7 Mac donnchaid do eirícheáó dóib, 7 na cpeacá do éabairt go hua ndóinnall. Mairé ioótar conaáct do éeáct na éínn, 7 Mac donnchaid baile an mótarí go rínnpead a ndiaó a éiríche, 7 a éíor díoc pír ó ndóinnall dóib don dul rin.

O concobair (.i. o concobair puad) toirpdealbáó puad do gábal lá puadpí mac taidé mic diairmatra ar eairíche loá cé.

An calbáó ó ndóinnall do óol ar ríubál cpeice ar ríioct aodá ballaig mic ndóinnall. Cpeacá 7 marbáa do dénaí lair ríorra 7 teáct plán don éur rin iar eoircear.

Slóicéad lá hua ndóinnall, 7 lair an ecalbáó hí raipíad na bliadhna ro. Tanaice o puairé brian hí roóraitte uí ndóinnall, Tánaice béor ó eadain Mağnur mac donnchaid ipm toirírtal céona iar teclclamad dóib aríó ro

ⁱ *Feadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

^k *O'Raigne*, now Rainy.

^l *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note ^g, under the year 1541.

^m *Property*.—The original is a ndiaó a éiríche, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeac in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

ⁿ *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates ballaí, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliamam do Mhağnur an tuisa Ruairc rin .i. brian ballaí, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

^o *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan^l; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne^k. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain^l; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property^m; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year; and O'Rourke (Brianⁿ) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster^r. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin." &c.

éinníocht dól ar mac uídhilín (.i. Ruðraige mac ualtair), 7 ní ro harpirfó leó go rangatтар дур an mbanna. Ro pannaó an rluaḡ a ttrí leó do dól tar fírrtib na banna ar ro coireoit aréiraḡe na banna porra po táig baí Mac uídhilín 7 rocaide mór do ḡalltib ina fárraó don taob arail ag corraim na habann ppiú coná léicceao táirri iatт ar a aoi do deacaттар na plóicē dia namōeóim tar banna anonn 7 fuaraitтар baocēal báitт 7 ḡuairraēt aóbal mór ag dól таирри. Iar ndól hi ttrí dóib do leicceit peceimealта peccaitтe pḡannraigeтe ar fuo an tíre uaṡa .i. Sḡeimleao poiri ḡo enoc lea, 7 Scēsimlfó ele lá taob banna ruar, 7 ruccrat por éreaaib troma toirtimla, 7 por airceitib aóblib iolaruaib in ḡac maigin in po ḡabrat. Aēt éna po rit lár an ccalbaē ó noimnaill, la hua ruar, 7 lá hua ccaṡáin co na plóccāib éreaēa batтар moa 7 batтар iolarua oluá na éreaēa tarṡur lár an plóḡ aile. Ro ḡab ḡac plóḡ aca poplongporit ar leit in oíde rin cona cepeachaib 7 cona néuālaib. Ro porcōngar ó doimnaill porra ar ná báraē na éreaēa 7 na harḡéi aóble rin do bualaó, 7 do beomairbaó do cōmbach 7 do énaimḡfiraó. Do rónaó fairprioim inn rin. Nír bó hupura trá ríom nó airfín an éreach buaitтe do pnaoó ann rin cenmóṡa a tuccratтe pир bpiḡne 7 caṡanaig ḡan marbaó leó dia ttritib dōib. Tanaicc dna mac uídhilín hi cēhō í doimnaill iar rin 7 do maó cōimṡa moṡa deaēaib 7 dñfó, 7 do fēdaib raimehlaib dō 7 do róme pō ppiur. Ticc ó doimnaill co na plóccāib plám don éur rin dia ttrigib iar ceorccar.

Mac uídhilín .i. Ruðraige mac ualtair, 7 Mac mic doimnaill do dól in oipeaēt uí caṡain, 7 éreaēa moṡa do dénaim dōib. O caṡáin .i. Maḡnur mac donnchaó do dól a ttopaigeēt na cepte 7 buannaóa do éloim ttruibne do bñt ina fárraó an tan rin .i. mac meic ruibne fánae, 7 plioēt ruaiópi mic Suibne. Iar mbreit dua caṡain 7 do éloim ttruibne ar máe uídhilín cona éreaēaib po picélfó iomairfec aindpñta ttopra, 7 po meabaó por mac uídhilín 7 por na halbanāoib iomāa báттар ina fárraó co pparccaibpiot ár dāóine im Mhae alarṡpaimn carraig mic doimnaill, 7 im mac mic Sṡain ḡo ndpauing móir ele do rluaḡ Meic uídhilín. Aṡ pulaó mac uídhilín pñn 7 mac

^o *To defend the river*, ag corraim na habann ppiu. This might be also translated, “to contest the river with them.”

^a *Enoc-Lea*, now Knocklady, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

¹ *Substantial*, toirtimla, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river^p against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea^q, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain^s, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

^s *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic doimhnaill ar eiccin ar, 7 po baifeo iocaido móri dia muinuir ar an mbanna agh dol cairru dóib.

Slóicéad la mac uíoilín ar ó ceatáin domhóiri iar tarrpaing an treirinep Shaxanaigh 7 dhuinghe móirie do gallaib amaille puiup. Cairlén uí ceatáin .i. lánm an madaid do gabail leó 7 ina mbaoi do bapdaib ioin mbaile do mabbaó 7 do muibucchaó, 7 Mac uíoilín duntéet plán iar coorccap don éur rin. Mac uíoilín umorpo a cefin aghaíó iar ioin do éogairin cloinne puiúne éuicce ar buannaet .i. Slóet Ruaidóri mic puiúne Mac donnchaíó nuic meic puiúne na ttauat, Mac muirchaíó mic puiúne, 7 Mac meic puiúne baganaigh co nduuing mórip ele dóccaib cloinne puiúne amaille puiú. Do éodar rén do puiúib meic uíoilín, 7 báttar co madaíó muirneac ina pappad agh éngal a ccuir 7 a cconnaicta puiup. Do rónaíó comairle meablaíó muirneac lá mac meic doimhnaill, 7 lá halbancoib, 7 lá muinuir mic uíoilín beor .i. an tpaor clann iocicnelaíó rin cloinne puiúne dionnraiccheíó iar ndol ina cefin dóib, 7 iar ndéanaíó gaíó éngail dá ndearnraet lé Mac uíoilín. Ro éinnreíó for an ccomairle írin, 7 po pobairpíot iatet gan puiop gan airuicéad iar bpáccbaíó baile meic uíoilín go po mabbaíó uile a nuiúóri. Ro mabbaíó ann dha mac

¹ *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

² *Highborn*.—Soicénelaíó, means of good tribe, race, or family.

³ *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery.—See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelic speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is met^e that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather becawse they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh^t, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born^u youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them^v, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning^w, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betwixt Scotlande and Irlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arrayval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glins at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rogh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnys for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

^w *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baḡanaiḡ ἡ mac mupchaḡ nne ruibne, co nác móp teaḡna ar i naḡféḡaḡ in po maḡbaḡ díob̃.

Tanaic luḡt luinge faide do denaḡn foḡla ἡ cḡna a hapaḡaḡi cḡnnaḡt hi tḡp̃i cḡnail̃. Bá hann po ḡaḡpaḡ hi paḡcḡpaḡnn muḡtipe hḡp̃n hi tḡp̃i boḡaine. Iar ná p̃ioḡ p̃in do cḡoḡp̃p̃dealbác mac meic ruibne tḡpe boḡaine do b̃sḡt pḡbaḡp̃t pḡḡaḡb̃ co na teaḡna p̃s̃i muḡp̃te p̃ccel ar díob̃ aḡt maḡ an taḡpeaḡ ἡ an coḡnaḡc̃ boí p̃oppo .i. Mac uí flaiḡb̃sḡḡaḡaḡc̃ día teaḡp̃t cḡoḡp̃p̃dealbác maḡt̃s̃n nanacail̃, ἡ po c̃uḡp̃ p̃lán día ionḡaḡb̃ é co p̃iaḡt cḡnnaḡc̃ne maḡa.

Sláicḡeḡaḡ lá hua nḡoḡnail̃ Maḡnup mac aḡḡa mic aḡḡa p̃uaḡ hi cḡon-naḡḡoḡb̃ hi p̃p̃oḡḡaḡ na b̃liaḡḡa po, ἡ taḡḡaḡḡaḡ maḡḡe ioḡḡaḡi cḡnnaḡt ina cḡnn maḡlle lé p̃iḡ ἡ le caḡp̃oḡs̃i, ἡ po ioḡpaḡ a c̃íoḡ ἡ a tḡḡs̃ḡnaḡ ḡo huḡaḡl p̃p̃uḡ, ἡ do c̃íoḡ uaḡoḡb̃ día tḡhic̃h.

Níp bḡ c̃iaḡ iap p̃ccaoḡleḡaḡ don tḡp̃luac̃ p̃in í doḡnail̃ ḡo teaḡmic Mac uilliam c̃loḡnne Riocaiḡo uilleacc na cḡc̃nn maḡ Riocaiḡo, ἡ Mac uilliam buḡc̃ ḡaḡḡ mac uillicc p̃luac̃ lán móp ele do ḡol i muḡḡaḡi cḡnnaḡt. Ro ḡaḡaḡ leḡ baile uí flannaccáin beḡil aḡa huaḡḡaḡi ar tḡuḡ, ἡ t̃s̃c̃caḡḡt p̃s̃n, Mac diaḡmaḡḡa, ἡ clann taḡḡc̃ mic diaḡmaḡḡa i muḡḡaḡi cḡnnaḡt. Taḡḡaḡḡaḡ tḡa maḡḡe ioḡḡaḡi cḡnnaḡt hi cḡc̃nn mic uilliam, ἡ po ḡaḡaḡ laiḡ iatḡ ἡ luḡḡ p̃oḡ c̃c̃ulaḡb̃ ḡo c̃loḡnn Riocaiḡo ḡo mb̃paḡḡoḡb̃ ἡ co ñs̃iḡuḡb̃. Aḡiaḡ eiḡuḡḡḡa b̃aḡḡaḡ occa, O ḡuḡḡa, Mac ḡoḡnchaḡḡ an c̃oḡpaḡnn ἡ cuḡḡ do c̃loḡnn tḡuibne cḡnnaḡt in Maḡolmuḡpe mac colla ἡ a écc ina b̃paḡḡoḡḡaḡi p̃ia p̃iḡ pḡ léiccḡḡ, ἡ b̃paḡḡoḡ ele ó mac caḡḡaḡl dícc uí cḡnc̃oḡaḡi.

Mac uí doḡnail̃ an calḡaḡ do ḡol hi cḡnn an iḡp̃aḡ Shaxanaḡḡ ἡ p̃iḡ uí doḡnail̃, ἡ a p̃iḡ p̃s̃n do c̃ḡḡḡal ἡ do p̃naḡḡaḡ p̃p̃uḡ ἡ teaḡt p̃lán iapaḡn.

* *In comparison with*, in aḡféḡaḡ.—The word aḡféḡaḡ means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

† *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of c̃ion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

‡ *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*. i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Gleneolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

§ *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with^x the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey^y. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn^z, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection^a, to Conmaicene-mara^b.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair^c, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty^d, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell^e, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

^b *Conmaicene-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^c *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and

county of Roscommon.

^d *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

^e *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναίλλ Μαγνάρ το έαβαίρε τυαίτε πατά γ λυίρε το Μháγυοιρ, Σέαν mac concónnaét ar milleaδ moráin pá máγυοιρ ποίμε ριν lá hua νοομναίλλ. Μάγυοιρ οια έαβαίρε ρήν, γ το έαβαίρε α έίρε γ α έάλμαν οια δομναίλλ ar α ίον ριν, γ γο hairíde tucc Μαγυοιρ ειργε αμας αιρ ρήν γ ar α ουτχαγ όό, νό cáin ραν ειργε αμας naς ρρuiγτί. Tucc beop lē έρεα μαρβέτα ουρε ar ρυδ ρήρμανας uile map an ccéona οια δομναίλλ.

Ο neill conn mac cuinn το δολ hi ccínδ ρίγ ραχαν .i. an τοctímaδ henpi γ an ρι το γαιρμ ιαίλα οια neill, γ α ρορcónγpa ραιρ γαν ό neill το γαιρμ de ní ba ρίρε, γ ρυαιρ ό neill onóip inóip ón ριγ von éup ριν.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaiρδ uillícc na ccínδ, γ ό bpiain .i. Mupchaδ το δολ hi Saxaib, γ ιαίλα το γαιρμ dá γaς aon aca, γ tanγaτταρ ταρ α naip plán aét mac uilliam baói hi ρρiabpaρ γ níρ bo hógplán naða.

Maolmuire mac eoγan mic ρuibne το μαρβαδ lá cloinn Maolmuire mic colla mic ρuibne α ccínδ tpeaétmaine iap nécc Maolmuip mic colla buóéin.

Clann Maolmuire mic colla dionnaρbaδ ar an tip, γ α mbailte το bpipeaδ, ρήρ ofob ρήν γ opoγγ dá luét lñanina το μαρβαδ.

Μαγυοιρ Σέαν, γ clann uí δομναίλλ (.i. aeδ ócc mac aóða ρυαιδ), Ruópaige

¹ *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

² *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

³ *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

⁴ *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates bacac, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg^f to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire^g. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out^h of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neillⁱ (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien^j (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered^k.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillings two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

^j *O'Brien*.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, ccxcxvi.

^k *Not perfectly recovered*.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαῖτταν δο ὅολ ἀρ ρυῖβαλ σρεῖδε ι νδαρτραῖγε, ἡ ρεεῖνλῖδ δο ρεεαοῖλεαδ
υαῖτα ἀρ ρυδ ἀν τῖρε, ἡ Μὰς υῖ δοῖνναῖλ νεαῖτταν δο μὰρβαδ δυρῖορ δο ḡαε.

Ρελῖν δυῖ μας αοῖα υῖ νέλλ δο μὰρβαδ.

Μαῖρε ινḡḡν μεḡ ραῖνραῖδάν, βḡν μέḡ ρλαννχαῖδ (ρῖραῖδ) δέεε.

ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1543.

Αοῖρ Οριορτ, ινλε, κυῖεε εεῦ, εεαῖραῖα, ατῖ.

Εμὰνδ μας βῖαν υῖ ḡαλλέυβαῖρ ερρκορ ραῖτα βοῖ δέεε, 26 ρεβῖυαῖν,
ιαῖ ρραḡβάῖλ ρῖεῖβῖῖτα ιμον ερρκοροῖτε.

Μὰς μεῖς ρυῖβνε ρανὰτ Μὰολμυῖρε μας δοῖνναῖλ ὀῖεε αῖδβαῖ ριḡḡῖνα
ρḡναττ δο μὰρβαδ λά ελοῖνν μεῖς ρυῖβνε ρḡναττ .ι. δοῖννχαῖδ ἡ Μὰολμυῖρε,
εῖανν τοῖρρῖεαλβαῖḡ, μῖε ρυαῖῖρ, μῖε Μὰολμυῖρε ιαῖῖῖε. ḡαλ, ἡ ḡαῖρρεαῖδ,
ḡḡḡαν ἡ υῖρρεαῖḡι δο δέανῖν ὁδ ἀῖναι ρο βα ḡῖεραῖ λḡῖρ ρια ια μὰρβαδ,
υαῖρ ρο μὰρβ ἀν δυβαλταῖ μας ρῖῖῖορῖα μῖε ρυῖβνε ἀν ḡερῖατ ḡαῖρρεῖδ βḡ
δεαῖρρεαῖḡῖε βαοῖ ινα αεχαῖδ.

Μὰς μεῖς ρυῖβνε βḡḡαῖνḡ, Εοῖν μοδαῖῖα μας νεῖλ ῖῖῖῖρ δο ἔεε α τῖῖρ
α αοῖῖ ἡ α οῖρβῖῖτα.

Μὰς υῖ βαοῖḡῖλ, βῖαν μας νεῖλ, μῖε τοῖρρῖεαλβαῖḡ δο μὰρβαδ τῖε ῖανḡ-
ναῖτ λά ελοῖνν νεῖλ ὀῖεε υῖ βαοῖḡῖλ βατταῖ ινα ῖῖῖντεαῖρ ρḡν, ἡ ινα ραῖρῖαδ
ἡ ρορ α ῖῖαῖαῖαλ.

Ο δοῖνναῖλ Μαḡνυρ δο ὅολ ḡυρ ἀν εεῖναιρλε ῖῖῖρ εο ḡḡῖτ εῖαῖτ εο να
βῖαῖῖῖβ μαῖλε ρῖῖρ ἔῖεεεαῖῖν ἡ δοῖννχαῖδ βατταῖ ι νḡεῖνῖῖβ λε ḡατχαῖδ
οεεα, ἡ α ḡῖεεḡν τῖε εῖναιρλε ἀν ιῖῖῖρ, ἡ ῖḡḡḡῖε Εῖεανν ἀῖῖḡα ιαῖ νδ-
εῖνῖ ρῖῖῖα ἡ εαονεοῖνῖαῖε ῖτοῖρῖα. Εοῖν ὁ δοῖνναῖλ (α ὁḡῖῖῖραῖαῖρ βαοῖ λέ
ḡατχαῖδ ρῖῖῖα ḡῖ ραḡοῖβḡ) δο ρῖῖῖνῖεαῖ ρῖῖ μαῖ ἀν εεῖῖῖνα. Εοῖν δο ὅολ ḡο
ραḡαῖβ δυρῖῖῖρ δο ραῖḡῖδ ἀν ῖḡḡ, ἡ α βḡῖτ ια ρῖῖῖρ εο νονῖῖρ ἡ εο ναῖῖῖῖῖῖν.

Εαῖρλεν ḡῖῖῖῖρ ρο ρḡḡαῖβ ὁ δοῖνναῖλ αḡ εαῖῖῖῖρ ῖḡεε τῖαῖῖῖ ḡαῖῖ
υῖ ḡαλλέυβαῖρ, ἡ αεε ὅῖῖῖḡ δο ρῖῖῖῖτ αοῖα υῖ ḡαλλέυβαῖρ δῖα ιοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, βḡ

¹ *Bishop of Raphoe*.—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

² *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

³ *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country ; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe¹, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms ; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship^m, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between themⁿ. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher^o, which O'Donnell had given to Calir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

^o *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note ⁴, under the year 1527. the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and p. 1391, *supra*.

ρῖδ̄ το μόναδ̄ λεόρομ̄ an cairlén̄ do cónghm̄ail aca daod̄ mac uí doínn̄aill ḡ doib̄ baóéim̄, ḡ po at̄cuip̄p̄ioct̄ raim̄m̄uip̄ti uí doínn̄aill, ḡ doir̄preóir̄ an baile uaó̄aib̄. Bá baip̄neac̄ ó doínn̄aill, ḡ an calb̄ac̄ p̄riú deip̄de, ḡ po ḡab̄ an calb̄ac̄ raīp̄ra.ó aḡá aitē p̄op̄ra a nd̄eip̄ḡen̄pat̄ co po muó̄aiḡf̄o ap̄aill do ḡaoin̄b̄ f̄top̄ra c̄f̄ct̄ar̄ nae lá taob̄ c̄f̄p̄ra, ḡ m̄m̄le do m̄alaīp̄t̄, ḡ do m̄m̄uip̄t̄. Ro m̄ap̄baó̄ la luét̄ an baile an dūbal̄taó̄ mac colla mic p̄uib̄ne ḡallócc̄laó̄ tocc̄aib̄de ap̄ aoi ḡaip̄cc̄iḡ ḡ h̄ḡnaí̄ma ep̄ide. Baóí t̄pa doínn̄chaó̄ mac uí doínn̄aill acc̄ cóngh̄naib̄ lá p̄lioct̄ aó̄a í ḡallc̄ūbaip̄, Ruó̄p̄raib̄de mac uí doínn̄aill p̄f̄p̄doip̄c̄a mac eóim̄ mic t̄uāt̄ail uí ḡallc̄ūbaip̄ cona c̄loinn̄, ḡ mac f̄f̄ain bal̄laiḡ mic eoin̄ do ḡab̄ail lá doínn̄chaó̄ mac aí doínn̄aill, ḡ lá cāt̄áoir̄ mac t̄uāt̄ail bail̄b̄ uí ḡallc̄ūbaip̄.

Mac uí doó̄ap̄taiḡ (Cāt̄áoir̄ mac ḡf̄p̄ail̄t̄ mic doínn̄aill, mic p̄eilim̄) do m̄ap̄baó̄ lá c̄loinn̄ uí doó̄ap̄taiḡ, Ruó̄p̄raiḡe ḡ f̄f̄ain, clann̄ p̄eilim̄ mic con̄c̄obaip̄ c̄ap̄p̄aiḡ. Ro m̄ap̄b̄rat̄ deop̄ mac aó̄a ḡruam̄ó̄a uí doó̄ap̄taiḡ, ḡ O doínn̄aill cona p̄lóḡ̄ do ḡol ap̄ ua nd̄oó̄ap̄taiḡ do d̄ioḡail̄ na néct̄ p̄im̄ p̄aip̄, ḡ po ḡab̄ p̄op̄ m̄illeaó̄ ap̄b̄ann̄ an típe ḡo p̄f̄uap̄ b̄p̄aiḡde ó ua nd̄oó̄ap̄taiḡ a nḡioll̄ lé ua p̄iap̄, ḡ le na b̄p̄it̄ p̄f̄in̄ t̄p̄é c̄oll̄ a p̄māc̄ta.

Ro ḡabaó̄ iap̄ p̄im̄ cāt̄áoir̄ mac t̄uāt̄ail bail̄b̄ la h̄ua nd̄oó̄ap̄taiḡ ḡ do pad̄ uua doínn̄aill, ḡ Ro ḡab̄ o doínn̄aill p̄eip̄p̄im̄ toip̄p̄dealb̄ac̄ mac p̄eilim̄ p̄im̄ uí ḡallc̄ūbaip̄, ḡ do b̄p̄it̄ na b̄p̄aiḡde p̄im̄ laīp̄ do p̄aiḡiḡ lēt̄b̄ip̄ dūp̄ an p̄f̄uiḡb̄f̄o an baile ḡ nōcan̄ p̄uap̄ iḡip̄ don̄ c̄up̄ p̄im̄.

Shioct̄ eoc̄c̄ain̄ mic p̄uib̄ne ḡ Shioct̄ cor̄p̄maic̄ mic doínn̄chaó̄ ḡol ap̄ p̄ub̄al̄ c̄p̄eic̄e ap̄ ó n̄f̄ḡra m̄buide, ḡ ó con̄c̄obaip̄ .i. taócc̄ ócc̄ mac t̄aiócc̄ mic aó̄a, ḡ o h̄f̄ḡra do b̄p̄it̄ p̄op̄ra ḡ po p̄p̄aoí̄n̄f̄o leó ap̄ c̄loinn̄ t̄p̄uib̄ne ḡo po m̄ap̄baó̄ p̄uaó̄p̄i mac dūb̄ḡaill̄, ḡ clann̄ m̄aol̄m̄uip̄e mic eoḡain̄, ḡ d̄p̄onḡ do p̄lioct̄ cor̄p̄maic̄ mic doínn̄chaó̄ ḡo pōc̄aib̄ib̄ d̄ia m̄uip̄ti am̄aille p̄p̄im̄ don̄ c̄up̄ p̄im̄.

^p *Abused*.—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word m̄alaīp̄t̄, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word mal̄ap̄t̄, exehange, or barter.—See note ^x, on mal̄ap̄t̄ac̄, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note ^z,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

^q *Violation of his jurisdiction*, t̄p̄é c̄oll̄ a p̄māc̄ta.—The word coll̄, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “h̄i c̄oll̄ em̄ic̄ p̄baó̄p̄aic̄,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; t̄p̄é c̄oll̄ a p̄eāc̄ta, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused^p and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction^q.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh^r, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *ic coll cana 7 geiri dampa rub.*

^r *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal

the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruidne na ttauá, 7 a m'ac brian do gabáil lá coblaó a hiaréar éomnaó 1 m'ur mic an duirn, 7 a mbriú leó a mbraiúóghar.

Εαρραοντα coccaó ar neirge eirir Maguióir, 7 Shioóe coirpóealbas méguóir. Shioóe coirpóealbas do éeóe hi eirir conaill go mbatтар аз πογαί 7 аз ingreim ar éiríó manac. Tanais Maguióir hi eóh n'í doimnaill, 7 do róme a íte 7 a éapatepaó rir reib do róme peacht riam.

Muirgír mac Paictín uí maolcónapre pasí lé reanóir, 7 lé rilídeacó ríri co ttoice 7 co ttróm conac, pceiribnig hieóna lar ar pgiobáó luhair ionóó, 7 lar a ndeapnaó duana 7 drééca, 7 lar a mbáττα pcola acc ppióónam 7 аз πογλαim, 7 no cóngbáó pócaíde oib ina éig buóéim do grier, décc iar mbriú buáó ó óhnan 7 ó doiman.

Cédaó ó maoleacélaun doirpneáó ar elomn colmáin ar bélaib Ruópaige uí maoleacélaun, 7 n'ir bó rionnéac po batтар elann colmáin pe linn na deiri rin m atpégaó aínail po báττα hi pé reidlimió ar po basí coccaó, 7 cpeacó loccaó, uacé, 7 gopca, gollmarce 7 laínóomairc ppi linn na óhri rin irin eirir, 7 po tóccaó cíor, 7 cobac éá gaó aon aca ar maó coirpáin, 7 do rónac ulca aóóble ítorpa gér bo gíir an pé ruairpíotc. Indraicéó aóóe do éabairc la Ruópaige, 7 la a briatírb pa m'az galinne 1 ndealbna dia po loircepcé, 7 dia po épeacépat an maó. Maoleacélaun balb ua maóagán, 7 apt m'az coólaun dia l'nnan co ttruccat taóar oóib 1 ngalinne óu m po marbáó coirpmao ua maolcélaun deapbraáar rúópaige co ttrírb éiríóib décc do marbíó a munupre do m'arbaó 7 do batbaó don éur rin.

Inis-mic-an-Duirn.—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it Inis mic a' Duirn, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

"*Compared to, 1 naéfégaó, literally, "in comparison of."*—See note 3, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn^s, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice^t, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to^u what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain^v; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn^w, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned^x.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

^u *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefly over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^v *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^x, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

^w *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do map-baó ⁊ do báthaó*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do map-baó no do báthaó* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1544.

Αοίρ έπίορτ, mίle, cuicc ceo, cετραάα ασεαταίρ.

lapla cloinne Riocairio uillsc na cefno, aon bappi áig gall connaét décc, 7 bá pccél aóbal ma tír buóéin eipíoe. Capaonta mop veipge hi ccloumíu mlocaríro pan tígííuar, 7 Mac uilliam do gairm duillsc mac Riocairio óicc, 7 poáíoe i tír, 7 hi coicepíoc do bñé ma acchaó lá mac meic uilliam tomár mac uillice na cefno.

Ruópaige ó maoíleaclainn do mairbaó hi cclapéta lá mupero valatún, 7 lá a bpaérib ap amup oíoe, 7 ap ap mairé do céoaé ua maoíleaclainn do pónpat an mairbaó írin.

Mac í neill, Níall mac aipe óicc tanairí ap mó do fulaing do óuaó 7 do óoápi coccaó eipí cenel eocáin 7 cenél conaill taimic do plíoeé eoíain mic neill poíóteaé oíonímaia do tígííuar típe heoíain va léiccíí cuicce hé, pfi lán oíú 7 oaitne ap gac nealaóain décc ip in tréícapléin do galap obano.

Mac ruibne fánat toipíoealbáé mac ruaoíri mic maolmuípe, pfi bpíoíacé boipbbeóóa po fulaing mópi do coccaó 7 do cómpuachao ma tír pfeín lé haethao có rin do mairbaó lá cloinn doínnall óicc mic ruibne a noíogail a noírbpaáap po mairbaó lá a cloinn píom. báttap íate ammanna na cloinne rin doínnall óicc lap a noíínaó an mairbaó .i. Ruaoíri capraé 7 doínnall gopm. Ro mairbaó beóp eóin mac donnchaíó mic maolmuípe apaon la mac ruibne, 7 gíó eipíoe (.i. eoin) m típna uaó gan cpeétnúccáó go mópi an tí lap po mairbaó .i. doínnall gopm. Mac ruibne do gairm do ruaoíri capraé mac doínnall óicc íap rin.

* *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use coicepíoc in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own^x and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlín was slain at Clártha^y, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlín they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall^z, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

^y *Clártha*, now called in Irish *Cairleán Cláiríá*, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

^z *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *Conallac*, which is correct.

Murghaδ mac meic ruibne na ttauat paoi ap eimeac, ap uairle, 7 ap beoδact, 7 donnac a dñbpaτap dēcc ina nñp.

Maiprēs ingñ meic doinnall (i. ingñ aongura ilig) bñ í doinnall .i. Mağnur (iap Siubám ingñ í neill) decc, an. 19. December.

Sile ingñ magnura í doinnall (bñ pñe uí baioğill doinnall) dēcc an. 14. February.

Mac í doinnall, an calbac do dol hi cefñ an luptir Shaxanağ, 7 cap-tiní Shaxanaća do tabaipε laip hi tēp conall do pağñ i doinnall. O doinnall, an calbac, 7 iadpñe do dol co nopdanap 7 co nañmñb gabała baile leó dionnpağñ letpir dia gabał por plioct aōa uí gallēubair. Do pađ na doinnall bpağñe pleacta aōa baoi occa lé haτhañ .i. Caτaoiρ mac tauatail 7 toipñdealbac mac peilim pinn dona Shaxanañb ağ dol gur an mbailē dñb do cōp uatēbair 7 iomoinan ap luēt anbaile. Ro pobairpñot an baile iapann. Ro mapbađ aon dona gallañ po cēdñp, Mapbait na paخان Caτaoiρ mac tauatail ina glapañb a noioğail an*ğoil. Do pađ aōd mac í doinnall 7 plioct aōa an cāplēm ap mac pelim pinn, 7 ap mac ele tauatail bałb batτap i ngñññb, 7 páccbaitτ pññ an tñp iap pñ. Ro léicc o doinnall na Shaxan uatā dia tēicēh iap nñc a ttauapupτail pññ.

Stóicēacō lá hua ndoinnall ap an pñta dia po gabađ laip mñp an ločain aipñ hi pañe cāplēm epñññ, 7 dainğñ dñtoğlaği ağ Mac uññlñ 7 iap ngabāñ an cāplēm lá hua ndoinnall do pađ an baile dua cāτan. Ro gabađ ona don cup pñ cāplēm baile an laća lá hua ndoinnall, 7 po ġeib ēdala iomōa etip aipñ, 7 ēitτñ uññ, 7 iapann, im, 7 biñd ip na bałtib pñ. Ro gabađ deōp iap pñ mñp loča buppanñ, 7 mñp loča lñññññ lá hua ndoinnall, 7 puapñ ēdala iomōa on muđ cēēññā pñpñ, 7 po loipceacō an tñp co léip ina biomēacmōñğ laip, 7 tainic plāñ iap ccoipccap.

^a *Dismissed them*, literally, “O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them.”

^b *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

^c *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them^a to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain^b, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha^c, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann^d, and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi^e, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

^d *Loch-Burrann*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

^e *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veipge eTipi ó noðinnail, 7 ó neill. O doðinnail ap nool hi cceillec hi ccoiðgar ðon tpiñcapiplén, 7 apail ðo ðaoínið ðo ñapbað lai, 7 mac ñeic bpiam co mbraiðoið ele ðo ðabáil ðo ðon toipee pin.

O neill ðo ðenani cpeiçe lá taoð na haðann ðianað ainni pionn.

An calbað ó doðinnail ðo ðénani cpeiçe hi tpi eocðain.

O doðinnail ðo ðenani cpeiçe ele hi tpi eocðain.

Cland ñeic doðinnail (Semur, 7 colla) ðo teaçt peaçt albanach ap tap-paiñg ñeic uiðilín. Mac uiðilín 7 iaðpín ðo ðol um iup an loçáin, 7 po ðabað leó an baile ap bárhoið uí çatáin. ðpian mac ðonnciað uí çatáin, 7 a paibe ap aon piri i ñonñpi an loçáin ðo lopecað eTipi ðaoínið 7 eðail, apm, 7 éioð. Cpeaça 7 ðioðbála mópa ðo ðénani lá Mac uiðilín ap ó cçatáin an tan pin.

O çatáin ðpopðað ðallóççlaç .i. Sliocç puaiðpi ñeic puiðne, 7 aon ðo láib ðia tçáñice Mac uiðilin tap banna co tappaið cpeiç, O çatáin, 7 a ðallóççlaç ðo bpiç papi i tçopaiçeaçt ðo po bñpact an cpeç ðe. Ro ñapñpact, 7 po loipeioç ðpouñ móp ðia ñuñtupi.

Iapla upñuñian ðo ðol hi cçloinn piocaið ðo çongñani lá a ðpaçai, .i. uilliam búpe mac Riocaið, 7 bpiñmaiðm ðo çabaipç lá cloinn Riocaið óice aip, 7 bapiñ maiç (.i. macóða) ðia ñuñtupi ðo ñapbað, 7 ba moa olðáp cçpacha topepaçtapi ðo ðluaç an iapla i ñopap baile açá na pióç ðon çup pin.

Çapiplén bñuçuip ðo açuðénani lá hua cçñpbaill taðce çaoç tap papuççað cloinne colman, 7 ðil maðagain, uai, baçtapi piðe in ðpapaonta ppiapiole.

Maioleaççlaimn mac bpiñail uí maðagain (an ðapa tizñina baioi popi ðiol nanmçaða 7 ñip bó pió ðo ðia mbauñ laiñtipeapna ap a pele 7 ap a oipñpç) ðo ñapbað lá Maioleaççlaimn ðoçt o maðagain a cñtç tpeççñuine iap tçioññpçñað bñuçuip.

^f *Mac Oda*.—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkeuny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda^f, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway^g of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher^h was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmhadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for himⁱ, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note ¹.

^g *Gateway*.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

^h *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

ⁱ *Too much for him*, ní b'ó ró óo.—Here ró,

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, ceatpraétt, a cuicc.

Níall conallaé mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suibne na tpuat (i. eocán) décc in umall uí malle.

Eicneacán ó doinnail do mairbaó lá dpuing do muintri an éalbacáí uí doinnail.

O conóbaip Sllicig táðcc ócc mac taidcc, mic aóda do mairbaó lá dpuing do maig luirg.

Maidm caille na ccuiprittin lap an ccallbac ó ndoinnail ap cloinn uí doinnail móip dú in po mairbaó donnchaó cairpreac ó doinnail.

Obó do émpall epiopt i naé eliaé do bpiob lá haóilec éiccin, 7 tumba cloicé dpaáil ann ina paibe corp epuicc cona éulaó epcoip uime. Deic ppaime ópda una deich mepaib, 7 caileac aipmno ópda ina ísraim lá taob a muimil, 7 ap amlaó baóí a éorip, 7 a óiol pfin dáit ap ná toéailt lé ponpupa ip in celoicé dóap a éuma pfin 7 do tóccbaó é a lñmian dia poile, 7 do cuipib ina ísraim ppiip an aléorip é, 7 do bí ann map pin athaíó, 7 mri epíon 7 m po lob aon ní dia édaé, 7 bá móip an comairba náoinéata inmrim.

Imríraim déirge etip iaála upmuimian, 7 an lurtip i. an Sompiléri 7 dol dóib do laéap an iug imon ccoimntion pin, 7 tuccrat móio apason ná tiocpaó tap a ap acé pfi eiccin dib. Ro píopaó an ní hípin uap do écc an tiapla hi Saiaib, 7 tamic an lurtip i neppim. Ro ba doilg écc an ti atbaé annpin i. Semur mac Píapap puao, mic Semap, mic emann buitilep munbaó ap mill don ecclap tpe éomiple na nstipiticcó.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a con- significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

^k *Níall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tireonnell.

^l *Umhall-Uí-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murreesk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Call-na-gcuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parr-nips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Chisel*.—The word ponpupa is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean “a chisel.”—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

^o *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that aon ní dia édaé is the nominative case to the verbs epíon and lob. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallagh^k, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^l.

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin^m was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chiselⁿ as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress^o had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them^p should return to Ireland. And so it fell out^q, for the Earl died^r in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: γήνρ λοβ γήνρ πο έπίον
αν copp ná don ní oia έoac, γ bá móp an
comapēa naomēaēta mnpn; i. e. and the body
or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded,
and this was a great sign of sanctity.

^p Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn
that only the one or the other of them should
return to Ireland.

^q And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing
was verified."

^r The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in
his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545,
that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his
servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house,
in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them
died; but this historian does not take upon

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta^s, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh^t) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha^u, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain^w, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them^x was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law^y of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway^z of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnella-madhmunn^a Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly^b slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissey, a master of schools, a general lecturer^c of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety^d, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail^e, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

^a *Donnell-na-madhmunn*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

^b *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *mígaolmán* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

^c *General lecturer*, *ḟḟ lúginn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, *seu lector theologiæ*, by Colgan in *Trias*

Thaum., p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders ἀποφῆαρ λέξιων, *archischolasticus*, *seu præcipuus theologiæ professor*. This Mac Morrissey would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

^d *A man of charity and piety*, *ḟḟ denia úirce ⁊ crádaio*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

^e *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1546.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, μίλε, cúicc céu, cēpaća, apé.

Doimnall mac aoda duib mic aoda puaid í doimnall do marbað (an. 20. apul) a ppuill lá hua ngallcúbaip, Eogan mac emann ḡ lá a mnaoi onopa ingh tuatail bailb uí gallcúbaip iap na tódúipfō dia paigīō ḡo himir paimēri ap planab dé, ḡ Mhic an baipō ḡoppaiō, ḡ conócúipce mic diapmata mic taidcc eaim uí clúipicé. Bá hac oisfō an tí torpcaip annpim, ap ní baói pēri a aopa do clannmāicne conaill mic néill ap ap mó paosléctain pōcaíde inár.

Ro sipḡḡetap dībḡpccaiḡ iomōa do ḡḡpaltacáib maḡaiō na Saḡanać do ḡioḡail a mionnapḡća ap a nōuḡhaiḡ pōppa .i. Uilliam mac Semair mac iapla cille ḡapa, ḡ Muipir an pēōa mac Semair mēipccaiḡ mic an iapla ḡ óccbaíō ele amaille ppiú. Do pónaō oíḡḡbála diapimḡiri leó. Ba dībḡíde cpeaća baile mōip na nupḡápac Cpeaća paća bile, ḡ a mbaoí ina cōimḡoćpaib. Cpeaćaíoh ḡ loḡccaō Raća iomōáin co puccpat an lućt cēōna il mīle bó ḡ nuimip nać pōic ppiú nó áipfō leó don cūp pim.

Inḡpaicchīō lá hua cceallaiḡ hī pīól namchaōa, ḡ la pḡioćt bḡḡpail uí maḡaḡáin ap Mhaóileacḡlann ḡoḡḡ ó maḡḡaccáin. Do dīćpat an típ ma nōfōhaíō, ḡ do bḡḡḡpat puabaiḡḡ pōppa. Sóaiḡpim ppiú co po maḡḡpat ní bá moa oḡḡap cēpaćac don tōpaig, ḡ pob ḡḡbaḡach an típ ḡ upmumain ón caíḡḡleo pim.

Apccain ḡ loḡccaō cláip caipḡḡe ḡ caipḡém caipḡḡe lár na dībḡpccáib pēimḡáite, ḡ lá mac uí conócōbaip paigḡe Donnchaō ó conócōbaip. Ua conócōbaip pḡḡḡ bḡian, ḡ ua moḡōa ḡiollapacḡaice dīpḡe ipim ccoccaō iap pim. An tan do cūala an lupḡip antóin Sentḡigep in ní pim taimic i nuib paigḡe. Ro mōip

^f *Invited him*, iap na tódúipfō dia paigīō, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia paigīō means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^g *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

^h *Disaffected persons.*—The word dībḡepaḡac is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

ⁱ *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

^k *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

^l *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him^f to Inis-Sainer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude^g.

Many disaffected persons^h of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadhaⁱ, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-nan-Iustasach^k, and the plundering of Rath-bile^l, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain^m, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them: and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbreⁿ and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

^m *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

known town in the county of Kildare.

ⁿ *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

ἡ πο λοιρεῶ ἀν τήν κο τοῦαν ἐρυσάειν, ἡ αἰνυρὸ δι οὐδέε ἰνντε, ἡ ποαὶδ ζαν κατ ζαν μιαν. Ο μόρδα, ἡ μαε υἱ concobair Ruidraige do dól pá baile aṭa aṭa, ἀν baile ἡ ἀν μαινιρτιν do λορεαὶδ δόιβ, ἡ ἀν μόρ do ἑταβιρτ leó (ετιρ λορεαὶδ ἡ μαρβαδ) φορ Shaxanóib ἡ Eriennóib don ἑνι ριν.

Ἀν ιυρτιρ do τοῦτ ἀρίρ ἰ ννιβ φαίλγε ζο mbaí ρρὶ πῑε cóicc lá ndécc ἰρην τήν ἀγά ἡνδρεαδ, ἡ accá millead acc λορεαὶδ τῑνπαλλ ἡ μαινιρτρεαδ ἀζ διοτuccaδ fṭa, ἡ ἀρβα. Ro páccaib barba ἰρην mbaile lé haccaíδ υἱ cónco-bair .i. céo marcach céo co nġonaḃaib, céo co ttauazab ἡ céo paitḃiúiri cona ndaoircaprluaz amaille ρρῑú. Ro páccaib α ρφуртам do biúδ ἡ da zac naḃoilcc aca, ἡ luiδ app, ἡ do deachaid co na ἡνὸρ ποῑραιδε ζο λαοιζιρ, ἡ τανινicc ιαρλα dŕymuḃan pluaigfḃ lan ἡνὸρ ma coinne dia cōimmoḃaδ batṭap cóicc lá décc ele acc ἡνδραδ ἀν τήρε hṑ ριν. Zabṭar leó caplén buí lá hua móρδα .i. baile adam, ἡ páccbairt barba mn. Ro ἑνιρ ἀν ιυρτιρ ιαρρην λιτρεαδṗ ἡ pccpibenna co maṭib ua pfaile dia pād pṑi τοῦτ don τήρ, ἡ ο concobair do tṑeccean, ἡ co tṑiobpaδ papḃún dóib. Tangadap tṑá ἡ ἡρὶ hḃ cian dóib ιαρ ριν ἀν ταν πο ιομπαιρτοε ζοill don τήρ ζο πο peallṑat φορρα, ἡ ζορ bḃṑat il mṑle do buaib dóib. Ro puaccpaδ ua concobair, ἡ ua móρδα pḃ epinn, ἡ do tóccbaδ α nduchaiḡ ζυρ ἀν pṑḡ, ἡ do ἑαέδ ua concobair hṑ connacṭaib do cūmḡiδ ποῑραιτε. Ιομπαῖδ pṑpṑeall ἡ Mageoócuzáin (αρ πορconḡra ἀν ιυρτιρ) ἀρ μυντιρ υἱ concobair ζο πο bḃṑat bú ιοmḃa ἡ

^o *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note ¹, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note ^m, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

^p *Ath-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Der-gabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoigh-seach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, *a*. The place was afterwards called in Irish *Ḃaile áṭa Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised *Athy*, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban. in

the county of Kildare.

^q *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

^r *Crops*.—The word fṭa is the genitive case of *ioṑ*, corn, and ἀρβα is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

^s *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was *Athy*; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan^o; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai^p, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying^a, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops^r and corn. He left a garrison in the town^s, to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessities, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam^t, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains^u of Offaly, inviting them^w to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously^x towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred^y to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagitarii?] with their attendants."

^t *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

^u *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

^w *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

^x *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

^y *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραιζοε ιλε οίβ. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin γ μυντιρ ταδcccáin an ccéona Αρ ιηζ μα πο τccclamao α ccoimhóρ ιιν θαρccctib γ δέδαλαib ιρ να οñóñ-
coib conao amlaib ιιν πο ηατέcuipeao occur πο ηιονηαρbaó ceann ρonupa γ
ραóðñípa an líte ιρραibε ρειν oepinn .ι. βριαν ó conóobair, γ πο ρuiuo ρiðe
ηι cconnaéταib co noðlaice ιαρ ηγαιμ επέτυρα oe lá gallaib.

Mac ziolla πατταρcc .ι. βριαν οο γαβαil α mic ρñ .ι. ταðcc (cññ ρñna
τοζαóε ειρriðe), γ α cuρ zo ηάτ eliaé co na coιpéib ρñ ρccpιοðéτα αριαon ιιρ,
γ zoill oia bápucáo ap ρopáilññ α αταρ.

Monao nua οο έαάτ ι neρinn .ι. coπαρ, γ ροβñccñ opeapaib epeann α
γαβαil μαρ αιρccctε. Óá móρ γ bá ηαóðal ññτ Saخانaζ ι neρinn an tan ρa
co mba ρuaill má baóí αιéζin na βρiðe ι mbάτταρ líτ moζa ριαñ ιιαρ an tan
ρoin.

Ταðcc ó cobéaiz oide ρcol epeann lé óán οο γαβαil lá gallaib γ α bñé
ρáíte co líte illaññ ηι ccaipen an ρiζ επε na coimmbáio lé γaioðealaib co
πο ροβpaó aoiðó, αρα aoí τερνα ρlán-ρá ðeóio.

Να Saخان acc óénañ cailéin an oañγin, γ cñmpall cille o oaiρpéi οο
βρiρeao léó, γ α coρ ρan oðair, γ ρñpún cρuaáain οο mñlleao óóib.

Αñ ρñpóñ Eouapo οο ρioζaοñ op Saخانib. 28. Ianuaří.

^a *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

^b *Scarcely*.—Αρ ιηζ is thus explained by O'Clery: “ιηζ .ι. éiζñ. ap ιηζ .ι. ap ap éiζen.”

^c *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

the Coinage of Ireland, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

^d *Eighteen weeks*, literally, “a quarter and a half.”

^e *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838.

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman² and Muin-tir-Tadhgain^a did the same ; and scarcely^b had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him ; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper^c; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks^d in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean^e, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi^f, and used its materials in the work ; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.^g was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

^a*Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

^g*Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1547.

Αοιρ cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, cḡpaácat, a Seaáct.

Mac ruibne baḡaneá, mall ócc do maḡbaá an. 3. reḡtember la clonm a deapḡpaácar .i. clann Maolmuire .i. doḡnnall ócc ḡ bḡian ócc. Bá hann po maḡbaá riúe ipin mbaáḡḡóun nua, ḡ hé i mbḡaiḡḡóḡur a ndioḡail a naácar po maḡbaá lá Niall reáct maḡ, Maolmuire mḡḡḡeaá an ḡḡḡḡpaácar ele ní po cuicḡḡ riúe an maḡbaá ípin.

Móḡ mḡḡn ní cḡḡaill bḡn ḡḡḡḡaiḡḡe ḡḡḡeimḡ ḡécc.

Caḡḡaóinḡ móḡ ḡoḡḡ na ḡiḡḡḡaáaiḡ i mbaile na tḡḡi ccaḡlén lá ḡaḡaḡoiḡ ḡ lá bḡian an éccaiḡ mac tḡḡḡḡealbaiḡ ní tḡaáail dú m po ḡabaá ḡá mac Semaḡḡ mic an iaḡla .i. Muḡḡḡ an ḡḡḡa ḡ hanḡai co ccaḡḡe ḡeapaiḡ ḡécc ḡia muḡḡḡ. Rucaá co haá cliaá iaáḡ iaḡ rin, ḡ do ḡonaá cḡḡḡḡḡḡa ḡiḡ uile cenmḡá Muḡḡḡ, ḡ po cuḡḡeaá hi ccaḡlén an riḡ acc iomḡḡḡeá lé coḡḡḡḡe cia báḡ do beḡḡaói ḡo. Ro ḡeaaileáá, ḡ po ḡeanḡaá na ḡḡḡaáa ḡ na ḡiḡḡḡaiḡ aḡlaá rin ḡ ḡéḡ bó ḡeapḡ a ḡé .i. bliááan, ḡob aáḡal a ḡḡḡail.

O conáḡaiḡ ḡ ó móḡḡa do ḡol tḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ap ndol do ḡḡḡḡ ḡá cclonm ma ccoḡḡe co háá cḡoiá, ḡ ḡaááḡe móḡ do éionol ḡoiḡ do ḡol do ḡioḡail a nduḡáḡe ḡ a ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ap Shaxancoiḡ, ḡ a ndol iaḡ rin illaiḡmḡ.

ḡaáḡ móḡ ḡéḡḡe an oḡḡe ḡia ḡḡéil bḡḡḡe ḡur bó ḡuaill má tḡaiḡe a coḡḡmóḡ ó ḡḡn cḡḡḡḡ alle ḡo po bḡḡḡ tḡḡḡḡḡ, maḡḡḡḡe ḡ ccaḡlén ḡ co haḡḡḡe po bḡḡḡ ḡí an ḡá uillmḡ iaḡḡaiḡ do tḡḡḡḡḡ cluana mic nóḡ.

Smaáct ḡ nḡḡ aáḡal acc Saḡoiḡ co na líccáá an šecla do neáá biaḡḡ ná ccaḡḡḡa do áḡaḡḡḡ ḡua conáḡaiḡ na ḡua móḡḡa.

An luḡḡḡeaáct do buain do anḡoin Sentiḡeḡ, ḡ muḡḡḡ nua do ḡabaail a ionaḡ .i. eduapḡ bellḡḡan.

Muḡḡḡ an ḡḡḡa mac iaḡla cille ḡapa do báḡḡeáá i náá cliaá.

^b *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

ⁱ *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

^j *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeney Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen^b from the English, and from Brian-an-choġaidhⁱ, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich^j. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror^k, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^g.

^k *Through terror*, 'literally, "the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More."

Creacá móra (.i. cuicc céo bó) do. denamh lá Maeleaclainn go do ma-
gáin ar uib domnallán.

Cairlén aca luain do éoruccaó lá gallaib .i. lé huilliam briabarón tre-
pinér an ríx i neppinn, 7 lá gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib na mióe (daimídeóin uí éal-
laiğ) (donncaó mac emainn) 7 gaoideal cconnaét. Baatar dha ríoiğ an
iurpir an tan rin hillaigir acc dénam dúncluid acc an mbádúin riaganaó, 7
po páccaiðpíod barða ann lé haghaib uí éoncóbaip 7 uí moipda.

Cobtaó mac Maoileaclainn mic bríraí uí maðagáin macaom a aoira
(.i. bliadóin ar píci) pob píip dia éinó baðein do marbaó lá muinpir uí éir-
baill 7 lá muinpir maoileaclainn baill uí maðacain. Murcaó maðac mac
uí maðaccáin úirbpaáip Maoileaclainn baill baó i ngímeal ag cobtaó do
épochaó ma diogaí la bpaípiú cobtaí 7 lá a muinpir conaó a naóipreaét
puccaó dia naðnacal iad.

O concóbaip 7 caáoiip pucaó co na bpaípiú do dénam éinagail go nua pé
pióie i nacchaó gall, uap po éinpat goill a nóúthaíğ úirpióe aínail po éin-
pat dua concóbaip conaó aipe rin do lotpat a ccombáid uí éoncóbaip.

Inoiaicchió do éabairt lá hua móipda 7 lá cloinn caáoiip uí éoncóbaip
hi contaé éille dapa go po loipcecaó 7 go po creachaó uphópi epíce iurparaó
leó. Ro anpat iapaín ipin típ go puca an iurpíi pópia. Ro ppaóineaó
póp na gaoidealaib rin, 7 po marbaó dá céo epoiğteó uib laip don éup rin.

Maióm do éabairt ap na maoileaclainn (conn mac aipe) co na bpaípiú
lá maill mac peilim uí maoileaclainn, 7 lá muinpir barúin dealbna ap paíte
ciapain dú in po marbaó ó maoileaclainn conn, 7 corbmá a deapbpaáip
tanaiip cloinne colmáin, 7 píce nó ó amaille píiú.

O concóbaip briap, 7 ó móipda giolla pattpaice (iap ná tpeccéan do
gaoidealaib) do dol hi ccínn gall pá na mbpíit píin ap comaipe goill uapail
.i. leutenant 7 bá hóc an comaipe híipin.

¹ *From the O'Donnellans, ó uib domnallán.* Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the pre-
fix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which
was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of
this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,
pp. 32, 76.

^m *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the
Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and
Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack,
situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

ⁿ *Fuithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green.
The Editor has not been able to find any place
bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

^o *The Lieutenant*.—This was Francis Brian,
who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans¹.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach^m, where they left warriors to oppose O'Connor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Connor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Connor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Connor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Connor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarainⁿ, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Connor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant^o. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoicepiúe mac emainn méz coeláin cñn a gabláin fñn do marbáð hi ppiull lá maóileaclainn ua maóileaclainn, 7 lá Muiréað mac toirpðealbaisg. Mac muiréaða, Muiréshptaic mac aipe buide décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1548.

. Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, cuicc ceo, cñpaça, a hoct.

Μαυðm móri do ταβαιρτ lá hua νοοιναλλ Μαγνυρ αρ ppat bó pιαch αρ a mac fñn .i. an calbac, 7 αρ ó ceatán .i. Μαγνυρ mac donnchaíð dú in po marbáð ó ceatán fñppin eo poçauðib ele an pεaçtmað lá do mí pεbpu.

Μαιρe ιγññ meic conmiðe do écc, an. 4. appil.

^p *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergcach illius cædis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ó Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ó Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regiæ custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conchauro et ó Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ó Conchauro filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præcæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnoshiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ó Conchauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlín O'Melaghlín and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich^q, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

“Mauritius an fedha Comitís Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

“Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

“Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitís etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

“Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis penam cedís illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

“Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaorum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

“O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus interneconi datis.

“Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

“O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis ejusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum postea deprehenderunt.

“Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlan in tribu ejus primus proditiõne a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

“Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit.”

^q *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiaich, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα δο ὁολ hi παρὰβ lap an leutenant pá γράραιβ an píg γ an pí δο ἔαβαιρτ α νοιτέε .i. λαοιγίρ γ uí failghe don leutenant, γ δια βραταίρ, γ δια εἴρτε μόρα δο δέναιμ leó pna τιρὶβ pín .i. an campa hil-laioigir, γ an daingén i nuib failge, γ po gáib'at acc ταβαιρτ na βερίονη pín ap éiór δο Shaخانóib γ δήρηνóobib aínail nob ατάρδα uilfí dób pín iao iap naécur γ iap monnarbáa α νοιόρεαδ bunad eiprib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na cainfó γ co na cclannmairne apéna.

Ο maoileaclainn .i. ταόcc puaδ δο ἔαβαιρτ Emann apau γ ποέραδε laigheac lín γo dealbna dia hionopad, γ ap aínlaib tapla dób, Ro gabaδ Maoileaclainn mac aipr uí maoileaclainn lá hemann apau ap τεαάτ dό le hemann pín don tir ap poréongra cómaipile an píg, γ po cuir pé co háτ cliaτ é. Ro gabaδ dna cairlén éinn cóραδ γ mainprip galinne lá hua maoileaclainn, γ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoileaclainn pó aénméla gan uínla gan eioipe. Dái emann apau ag gabáil delbna a huét an píg ap bélaib uí maoileaclainn conad aínlaib pín tucc ὁ maoileaclainn plat laip dia po buailead é pín ppa, uair po aécur γ po iondarb emann α pan é pín co na émfó uile ὁ delbna, γ po dioéurp é eipre aínail dioéurp' an paite nua an pín paite. Ro gair pé iapaín Macc coelán darp mac corbmair, γ po bín pé an éurδ don tír δο bí ag corbmair mac an pípδopéa de. Ro épeac, Ro ionnarb, γ po díbir é tap pionann ppar hi mainecharb, γ iap ndioéap corbmair ὁο po átnuaδaig cairlén cille comann, γ δο cuir lón pleacéa pfigail ann, γ baída uadā pín. Sluacéeaδ lá corbmair, g. man, γ lá mainecharb i ndealbna, Ro loipcepf, γ po épeacépat lomcluan í plaitile, γ enoc páta benann, γ po

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

^r *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^s *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

^t *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

^u *Ceanm-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

^w *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

^x *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lientenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa^r, in Leix, and Daingean^s, in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i. e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii^r and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh^u and the monastery of Galinn^w were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself^x, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoraghr, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn^y, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile^z and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain^a, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

^y *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

^z *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note ^e, p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

^a *Cnoc-Ratha-Benain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

marbhat fíreap do dáoimib, 7 aon mac uí ríagail Muirceartaic fíh a aora bá fíh lé lúgáir dá mbaos ina comóirib. Do pala dóib iaraim go ccomair-micc mág coeláin, an tír, 7 na buandada paneada fíh ag béal ata na ceo-pac por dubadainn, Ro rraóinead por corbmac co na pluaicé, 7 Ro marbat tuillead ap ríct dóib in Mhaoléaclainn mac Sáin uí ceallaiḡ in mac uí pollaíam fíh in 7 in mac dubgail mic neactain, 7 ba moa oluáir ríce ead amaille lé harin 7 lé hínob íomda po fáccairíot, 7 po báitib apail ele díb. Ro díclndat iat uile a haén comairle an luan iap rin, 7 puccad a ccinn go baile emainn fan (.i. baile mic adam hi ccenel fearḡa i nele í cúbail), 7 po dóccad por biopcuailib i náirde iat hi ccomairda corccair.

Poplongport lá hemann a fan a timceall cairlém an fídhán fíh pe oet lá, 7 corbmac mág coeláin do bít iḡiḡ in ccairlén go po bñad bpaigde de, 7 do póineiríon, 7 emann cairdíh cpiort fíh poile.

Coccad móir etir fíangeadáib, Saxoncoib, 7 albancoib, Donncaid mac uí concobair fáilge, 7 clann éataoir uí concobair do dol i tuarpuḡal an ríḡ, 7 a ccup go raxoib do éongnaí coccad, 7 dia ndíocur ó naḡarḡa co nñrḡe amad móir amaille fíh do cñitir coiccí laigín 7 na mñde.

An calbad ó cúbail do dol co hát cliaḡ díonhpaicéid na cúirte móirpe, 7 a ḡabail hi fíhull, 7 a cúir hi ccairlén an ríḡ hillaí 7 ḡan pior a adair nó a puarlaietti do éabairt do neoc.

An leutenont, 7 emann a fan do dol fá dó ap pluaicéib i néle 7 imeaccla móir do ḡabail uí ceapbail taḡcc lupc deirde go po eirḡ coccad ḡopra de rin. Ní bó cian iap rin go po iap emann a fan ap mág coeláin 7 ap deallna dol lair ap caoraigead i néle. Ro hñḡḡetar fíh dñ an ní rin, Ro lon-naicéib 7 po fíhccaicéib emann tríd rin go po eirḡ eapanta ḡopra, 7 po

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^b *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

^c *Bel-atha-na-gaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

^d *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^e *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil^b (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach^c, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn^d, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam^e, in Kinel-Fearga^f, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan^g, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

^f *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

^g *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lussmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

δίοειρ ὁ εἰρβαῖλ ἡ Μαγ κοῦλάν εἰμάν νὰτὰ τρια νὰ ἀνφοῦται ἡ τρε νὰ ἀνιμαῖτ πορρα. Ρο γαβὰδ λεὸ καῖρλέν κίλλε κομάνδ ἡ καῖρλέν κιννὸρὰδ παρὶ κονὰδ ἀνιανὸ ριν δο βῖναδ δεαῖβνα δε ιαρ μβῖτ λῖτ βλιαδαιν ἡ νυαορ-
 ἡποῖο οἷα.

Σαῖγῖρ ἐιαρᾶιν, ἡ κίλλ κορβμαῖε δο λορρεὰδ, ἡ δο ἡνῖρῖδ λα Σαχανέοις ἡ
 λά ἡνα εἰρβαῖλ.

Σλואιῑῑδ λαρ ἀν λευτενοντ, ἡ λά γαλλαῖς ἀρ ταρραῖνζ ἐμάνν ἀ παρ (α
 νδιογαῖ α ἰονναρβῑτὰ) γο δελβνα γο πο λορρεῑῑδ, ἡ κο πο κρεχαῑδ λεὸ ὁ δεαλαῑ
 ἀν ποῑαρ γο τοῑαρ (ἰ. τοῑαρ κινν ἡμονα), ἡ βαῖλε μέγ ναλλαῑῑν ἡλλυρμαῑζ,
 ἡ βάτταρ ἀδχαῑδ πορλονγρῖρτ ἡ μβαῖλε, νὰ κλοῖε, ἡ λῡῑῑοτ ἀρ κῑῑλαῖς ἀρ
 νὰ ἡναρᾑ γο κερῑῑαῖς, ἡ κο νέδαλαῖς γᾶν δεαῑαῑδ γᾶν διυβρακῑδ.

Ἰνῑραδ μαῖγε ρῑῑνε λά ἡνα μαοῖλεαῑῑν τᾑδκε ρῡαῑδ, ἡ λά γαλλαῖς ἀῑα
 λῡαν, ἡ λά κοβλαῑ ἀν ἐαλαῑδ.

Καῖρλέν ἐλε, ἡ καῖρλέν δελβνα ἰ. βῑννὸρ, καῖρλέν μαῖγῖ ιρτεῑν ἡ κλοῑαν
 νὰ κκεαρᾑ δο ἡνῖρῖδ ἀρ κκκλα νὰ νγαῖλ.

Σλואιῑῑδ λαρ ἀν κκαρτεῖν ρῡαῑδ ἀρ ῡα κερῑῑαῖλ γο καρραῖε ἀν κομπαῖε
 ἡ δο ρᾑδ ῡα κερῑῑαῖλ τᾑῑαρ δοῖς γο πο μαρβὰδ δᾑ ῑῑτ νο ἀτῑ δῖς λαῖρ.
 Οο ρῑναῑ ρλואιῑῑδ ρὸ ἐῑ ἡν ἀοη ραῑτε λαρ ἀν κκαρτεῖν ρῡαῑδ κο καρραῖε
 ἀν κῑῑρπαῖε, ἡ νῑ κκεῑννακκαῖρ νῑ δον δεαλαῑ νὰ δον ἐαῖρλέν, ἡ τέῑρνα γᾶν
 ρῡαρ ιαρ ρφαῑῑλ μαρλα, ἡ ιαρ ρφαῑῑβᾑλ ὀρῡῑνγε δῑα ἡῡῡῡῡῡ.

Καῑαοῖρ ρῡαῑδ ῡα κκκκῑαῖρ δο γαβᾑλ λά Ρῑοκαῖρ ραῑανᾑ ἀ βῡρ, ἡ ἀ
 τοῖρβεῑτ δο γαλλαῖς.

ⁿ *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a town-
 land giving name to a parish in the barony of
 Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles
 to the east of the town of Birr. There are some
 ruins of the old church still to be seen here,
 and the sites of various buildings are faintly
 traceable around it.

ⁱ *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac.
 This place is now called Frankford, which is a
 small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the
 King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish
 Archaeological Society for 1846.

^k *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a
 townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map
 to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which
 the position of this place is shewn.

^l *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the
 head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of
 Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County.
 From the situation of these two places it is quite
 evident that the annalists intended to say that
 the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned
 and ravaged on this occasion.

^m *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Ualla-
 chain's town, now Ballymaculahan, a townland
 situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh,
 barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain^b and Cill-Cormaicⁱ were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lientenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Fái (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair^k to Tochar-cinn-mona^l, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain^m, in Lusmbagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloicheⁿ, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine^o was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh^p.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean^q, and Clochan-na-gceapach^r.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic^s, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

of *Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

^b *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

^o *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^p *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

^q *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^r *Clochan-na-gceapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

^s *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne^c, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus^u.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English^w.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain^x was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain^y.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion^z.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænientiâ pene obrutus, quod illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et comœatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nouo Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Uí Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte* collem] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΪΤ, 1549.

Αοίρ Cρίοιτ, mile, cuícc céo, cétpac, anaói.

Ο βαοίγill doinnall mac neill mic τοιρρθεαλβαḡ décc, an. 4. augyτ.

Αιβιλín ingín í doinnall bñ uí βαοίγill τοιρρθεαλβαḡ décc.

Μαοίleaḡlann ḡot ua μαθαaccáin ταναυι ρil nanmḡaḡa do μαρβαḡ lá μαοίleaḡlann moḡapḡa ua μαθαḡain, ḡ lá a βραιḡrib a ndiocḡail a aḡar ḡ a ḡrḡbraḡar.

Teach doinnpaccḡiḡ i mbaile an cailḡin nuí lá mall ua μαοίlḡlann ap ua μαοίleaḡlann τaḡcc ρuaḡ, ḡ ap a βραḡταιρ Μυρḡaḡ. Ro loipccḡaḡ an τḡḡ ρopḡa, Ro μαρβαḡ, ḡ po loiteaḡ τuilleaḡ ap ρíḡit ann, Ro μαρβαḡ naonḡar do láḡtaiρ oib. Tḡpna ua μαοίleaḡlann ḡ a βραḡταιρ μυρḡaḡ ap, aḡc po ḡonaḡ Μυρḡaḡ don cḡp ρin.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiâ, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnani insecutâ, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

“Postea Edmundus Faius Fadaui castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione einxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus” [Gossipred] “cum eo ineunte acquieuit.

“Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, revera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

“Calbachus O'Carvaill Dubliuium ad concilia

profectus arcis Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causâ ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatâ” [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

“Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhina incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiâ sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiâ firmius persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlan Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei ademerunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo semiaunum premebatur, liberarunt.

“Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagrarunt.

“Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Fái, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinumona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusnagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde nnius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinæque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trinn tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentiae contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrim insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadæus Cæcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlaini castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboian

Ἀν ἰურτιρ εδουαρδ belligam do ðul hi Saχoιβ, 7 uilliam brabaron .i. an tpepinér ina ionað, 7 cúipte móp lar an iurτιρ rin hi luimneac. O cfrbail do ðol gup an ccúipte rin ap comairce iarla ðírmuman, 7 mépae luimniḡ, 7 maite gall 7 ḡaoidei, baoi ap in ccúipte, 7 a éeacτe plán for ccúlaib maille le ríotccáin do fñn 7 dá rann do ḡaoidealaib .i. Mac murcáda, ó ceallaiḡ, ó maóileaclainn, 7 poáide ele naç aipiméter.

ḡaile nne adam do buain demann a pan, 7 ríol ccfrbail do bñt anð do pñoiri, 7 ba móp luatḡaibe 7 ḡairdeacur éle de rin.

Donnchað ua rfrḡail tanairi ua rfrḡail do inarbað lá a ðfrbpaḡair fñn tpe ineaail.

O Suillebán diairmaitτ, fear cñḡair cairðñmail maτta nairñðide do lopccao lá puḡair ina çairlén fñn, 7 a ðfrbpaḡair amlaoib ó ruillebán do ḡaḡail a ionaið, 7 amlaoib rfrḡirin do inarbað iaraiñ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1550.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, cúicc céð, caocca.

Ruðpaḡe mac donnchað mic aoða ruaið í ðomnaill eppcop ðoipe, 7 bpaḡair ap aoi ττοile ðecc an. 8. october, 7 a aðnacal i noún na ḡgall in aibítτ, S. Ppoinpex.

Ἀν tabb (.i. fñ a ruaið eoin a aipnriðe) mac ðomnaill ruaið í ḡallcubair ðecc, an. 29. appil.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressionibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

^a *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^b *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. l. 18:

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddatha ó Maddin cum necessariis suis Malachiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino in Silanmehiá dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cedis pænas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moelachlinus, Tadenus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudabantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ injecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non excesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evaserunt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Iliber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England ; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court ; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam^a was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again ; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle ; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place ; and he also was killed soon afterwards^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will^c, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmonia, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluxerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Melachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolumis rediit.

"Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restitutâ, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

"Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

"O'Sullevanus Dermitius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit."

^c *By his own will*, ἀπ αὐτοῦ τοῦτε, i. e. *quoad voluntatem*. The translator in F. I. 18, understands this passage thus : "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bagaineac toirpdealbac meirceac do marbad i mbaile meic ruibne la cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam taog 7 Sean), 7 la cloinn conneicein, 8. ianuairi.

Ruaiori ballac mac eoḡain Ruaiō mic ruibne do beic acc cuingio tigeap-nair tīpe boḡaine for ua nooinaill, 7 ó ná ruairi do deachaiō gup na ceallaiō bḡa, 7 po leirindraō an baile'laip, 7 po marbadōrōi iariai la Maolmuire mac aeōa ma cciōd maite .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an baird tīpe conaill, feargal mac doinnaill ruaiō raōi rīrōana, 7 oide pceol, rḡi po ba mōi ainm, 7 oirōficur ap ruō epeann ina ainmri, cong-malaiḡ coitcēnn tige naoiōiō décc.

Antoni Sintigeri .i. an iurair, do bí poimē i nepinn do tēct i nepinn ina iurair, 7 orong mōi do maicib epeann do dōl ina dōcum gup an ceuirp mōi go hāt cliaē.

Iapla do ḡairm do Riocarō Saxanaē mac uillicc na cēiō.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1551.

Αοις CRIOCT, mile, cuicc céō, cáocca, aliaón.

Airōfropcc cairil emann buirleir mac piarair .i. iapla upmuman décc.

Murcāō mac toirpdealbaiḡ, mic taiōcc, mic toirpdealbaiḡ u briaia iapla tuadmuman a huēt gall 7 an ruḡ, O briaia é do ḡnaē ḡaoideai, fear aḡmaip lé hionnraicēiō, coinnapic lé coḡuccāō, Suim, Saōbri, co molinaoiōiō, ba heirde ced daine dia po ḡairmō iapla do rīōl mbriaia do écc, 7 mac a deap-ḡraēar donnchaō mac conōōar uoirpōiō ina ionaō

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

^a *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi ó Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinnius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mer-gach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi MacSuinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, irā percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit: nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl^d [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated^e in his place.

"Macanbhard Tironellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob sumnam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ exultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

^e *Inaugurated*.—Charles O'Connor writes, *inter lineas*: "ταοι σεαρμαο ρυνη δομ δόσι, i. e.

Caḃbarr mac maḡnura mic aḡḡa duib mic aḡḡa puaiḡ, Mac uí baioigill, ἡ Mac meic puibne baḡaiuiḡ do maḡbaḡ (ḡo luḡt luinge faide amaille ppiú) la halbanḡoib ἡ τοραιḡ an. 16. do September.

ḡrannne inḡḡn Maḡnura, mic aḡḡa, mic aḡḡa puaiḡ bḡn uí puairc brian mac eoḡḡain do écc, an 29. appil.

An iurair ancom sinḡisepi do bḡnḡ ppi, ἡ iurair ele do chup ina ionaḡ co hepinḡ .i. Semur cpoḡter.

Sluaicḡḡaḡ lap an iurair ἡ nullḡoib ἡ τοραιḡ poḡḡaiḡ, ἡ po cúirpiot luḡt cḡḡe nḡar uaḡaiḡ co peacḡrainḡ do cúingḡḡ cpeach. Baḡḡar clann meic doḡḡaill na halban ipin oileḡ acc inḡeaḡail na cpiḡe .i. Semur, ἡ colla maol-duib. Peacḡar iomaireacc ḡτορρα ḡo paoíḡḡḡ ppi na ḡarancḡoib co ná tépna pḡr aiḡpiḡte pḡḡḡ uib cénmotaḡ a ḡtaoíḡeaḡ .i. leutenont po ḡaḡaḡ lap na halbanḡoib ἡ baioíḡḡe ἡ ngiallḡur aca co ppuairpiot. a nḡearḡḡaḡaiḡ app .i. Soḡaiḡle buiḡe mac doḡḡaill baioí ἡ ngíḡmel aḡ ḡallaib aḡa eliaḡ ḡḡ bliaḡḡa ppi an ḡan pin, ἡ puarḡclaiḡ mópi ele amaille ppi.

Cúipḡ mḡop ἡ naḡ eliaḡ iap niompḡḡḡ anall don iurair, ἡ po ḡaḡaḡ ó néill conn mac cuinn iapla tíḡe heoḡḡain an ḡan pin ḡpia ionḡlaḡ ἡ ḡoarḡoḡaoíḡ a mḡic pḡn pḡiḡoḡḡa .i. an baḡín, ἡ coḡḡaḡ mópi do ḡénaḡḡ do éloḡḡn óicc í néill ppi ḡallaib ἡ ppi an mḡarín a noíḡḡail ḡaḡala a naḡar, ἡ ḡiaḡḡála iomḡa do denaḡḡ ḡτορρα.

Sluaicḡḡaḡ lá ḡallaib doḡiḡḡiḡ ἡ nullḡoib do ḡioḡail a naḡcpiḡḡe ppi cloḡḡn mḡic doḡḡaill, ἡ ppi cloḡḡn í neill, ἡ ppi mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aḡa buiḡe. Baḡḡar ulaḡ ἡ albanaiḡ ἡ neplaiḡḡe ap a ccionḡ. Ro pḡḡḡ caḡioḡḡail aḡḡur aḡarḡa ḡτορρα iap poḡḡain hi ccḡḡn apoile ḡoib co po meabaiḡ ppi ḡallaib, ἡ ḡo po maḡbaḡ ḡá éḡḡ do ḡharancḡoib ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡoib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponeaḡ, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

^f *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ^x, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

^g *Reachruinn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island^f.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn^g, to seek for plunderers. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant^h, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450-454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

^h Lieutenant.—His name was Bagnall.

δον ἔνρ ριν, γ α τερρη αρ διβ ταηατταρ αρ εούλαιβ ρό αταρ, γ ρό διομ-
mbuaiò δον δά ἔνρρρ ριν.

Εύρτ μορ ι νατ λυαι, γ Μαγ εούλαιν δο δολ γυρ αν εεύρτ ίρην, γ α
παρδύν θραγβάιλ δό, γ πατεντ αρ α θυτχαιγ, γ δελβνα ἔρηα δο δολ ρό έίορ
δον ριγ.

Ο concobair φαλγε .ι. βριαν δο βνίτ ιλλαίμ ι δαχαίβ ό ρuccaò ροιρ έ, γ
ιαρραιò δο ἔαβαιρτ δό ρορ ελύδ, γ βρνίτ ραιρ. Ρυαιρριοιό α αναμ δοριοδιρ, γ
βραιγδσνυρ ρορρρυιδε αρ α ηαιτλε.

Domnall mág congail décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, caocca, aóó.

Ινρηαδ, γ ορρεαιν ελυανα μιν νόιρ λά γαλλαίβ ατα λυαι, γ να ελυεε μόρια
δο βρνίτ αρ αν εελοικεεταε, νί ρο ράεεβαδ ρόρ ελοεε βέεε νό μόρ, ιομαίγ ná

ⁱ *From these two expeditions.*—This should be, “returned back in disgrace having been unsuccessful on these two hostings. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

^k *Dealbna Eathra.*—This territory is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^l *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words added in brackets are absolutely necessary, because, as will be seen hereafter, he was afterwards set at liberty, at the mediation of his daughter, by Queen Mary.

^m *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as follows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitæ Ormonie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitæ Tuomonie titulu, ab Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus, vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnacionibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit; Comitæ honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato, suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri, filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot cymba grandior capere poterat; a Scotis in Torachan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor O'Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus supeditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moeldulfi, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditionsⁱ.

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra^k became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept^l in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail^m died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheachⁿ. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita internecione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfuerit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris præficebatur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione, quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre præterea recipere.

“Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium, comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni, captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganonia Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re juniores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubitaverint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios, necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ao-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concurreretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ habita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“O'Conchaurus Falgiaë longo jam tempore in Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit, sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere permissus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

ⁿ *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry. This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.— See this passage already published in Petrie's *Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

altóir ná leabhar ná gémað fíú gloine hi ppuinneóicc ó balla na hÍccailirí amac nac puccað eirte. dá truað trā an gmoim pín mōpað caēpað ciapāin an naoim ēplāim.

Ταὐτὸς ὁ πῦρς ταναίρῃ βρεῖρνε το ἐποχαὸ λά α μιντιρ πέμ. Ατ herat apoule po basí cuio το ἔριαν ὁ πῦρς (.i. deapbraṭair α αṭar) α νῶναim an pnaṭa ípín.

Mac puiðne fánate πῦαῖρι, γ mall α ἔραṭair, γ ἔριαν mac emaim το mārbað α ἔpioll hi mainitir.

Μαṭḡaīmaim mac ἔριαν mic ταῖτς mic τοιρπῑdealbaḡ í ἔριαν το mārbað lá μιντιρ donnchað mic concōbaip uí ἔριαν.

Mac uí ἔριαν tuāðmuman διαρματε mac mupchað mic τοιρπῑdealbaḡ uécc oíðe péile bríḡde, γ α aṭnacal i mainitir mḡir.

Coccað mōp an ἔliaðan pī etir ḡallaib το leit, γ ulaib (cenmoṭá uatḡaḡ) γ albaṇaḡ von lñṭ apail, γ uile iomḡa το ḡénaim ṭoppa.

Sluaicécað laip an luptir ḡo hulltaib το mōip το pāḡḡ meic neill óicc, (.i. aṭḡ ὁ neill) γ na nalbanaç. Το ḡeachað cétyr ḡponḡ do na Saḡanaṭoib γ Mac an trabaṭpīḡ puaḡ pñpa διαppaḡ cpeaç. Το pala mac neill óicc ppiu aḡ bēl pñppte. Το ἔpīe puabaip pṭaib ḡo po muið pōppa ḡo po mārbað Mac an trāḡaipḡ laip, γ ḡa pīeṭ nō α etī amaile ppiip. Αp α aṭḡ το ḡṭar na pṭoic ele amom, γ po ḡaḡpaṭ acc ḡénaim caipṭéim i mbēl pñppte. Αṭe éfna nī puccpaṭe buaḡ, γ nī pñaiipioṭ ἔpāḡde ná cpeaça, γ po maolað mōpān ḡá mḡaip von éup pín. Το ṭaṭḡ iapom mac uí neill pēapḡoṭeça (.i. an ἔapūn) puaḡ mōp το ébaip an luptir γ na nḡall, γ nī paṇaice laip poçṭan ma éfna in aṭhað pín, γ po ḡaḡ longpōpṭ ma comḡōpaib. Ro lñ α ἔpaṭair Sfan donnḡaileac ὁ neill é co puaçc ele amaile ppiip, γ το ἔpīe amup longpupṭ ipín oíðe ap puaḡ an ἔapūm, γ po mēaḡaḡ pīam pōppa co

^o *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eoḡam, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

^p *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: “το mārbað α ἔpioll hi mainitir Rāṭa Maelám, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan.”

^q *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^r *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, “much of their mirth was blunted.”

^s *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke°, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother°, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery^p.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh^a preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped^r on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman^s, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him^t, and slew

self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

^t Routed them before him.—*Riam* in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, before him, not

poim, ever. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur; fratrem

τορεπατταρ ποεαιδε ιλε λαρ. Uilliam Ppaparún tpepinér an ríǵ i neppinn lé hachaið foda, 7 do baí tan ina iurtip, 7 lár ap cumðaicéað cúipt i náτ luain décc por an pluaigeað rémpraíte. Ruccað a cōpp i nſtar co hát chiat, 7 a érhoide iarpin gur an ríǵ do deapbað a foǵnaíma 7 a fipinne dō.

Ua neill do bñt illaim beór, 7 a mac Sſan donngailaé, 7 mac neill óicc (aod) do bñt acc dénam cocéaið ap an mbarún, 7 ap gallaib ina díogail.

Sluaicéað ele ip in pfoǵmar lap an iurtip i nulltoib, 7 ní éappað ní aét gurip do milleað dō, 7 upong dia muintip do marbaðh, 7 tanais gan piar gan ríτ.

Coccað mor etip ó Raǵallaiǵ, 7 na paχanaiǵ, 7 cpeaca iomda do dénam lá hua paigillíǵ porpa.

O concōbar paíǵe do bñt i Saχoib, 7 gan rúil cáic lé tocht ina fpuτ-ing dō.

baipún dealbna do ðol hi Saχoib, 7 a tēct tap air ina fpuτing iap copíoc-nuccað a éppeca amail ap deaé por caemnaccaip.

An iurtip Semur cpaτt do ðol hi Saχoib, 7 an Soimrilér tomap cíoimrócc .i. cíoimroccaé baile cúpin do bñt na iurtip ina ionaτt.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eá se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

"*A court.*—By the word cúipt the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

"*His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

"*Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

"*Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows :

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonnulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court^u at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart^w was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them^x.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin^y, the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

“Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

“Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchauri O'Brien.

“Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

“Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

“Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstinum in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugnâ non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficebatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogeatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athlonie castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro” [*recte*,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1553.

Αοιη εριορε, mile, cúicc céo, caocca, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oiponeaó ói Saḡaib, an. 6. Iuli.

Ammar ióóce do éabairt lá a bpaéirib fñn (doimall ḡ τοιρρδεαλβαé clann conóobair uí bpaian) ap a ndeapbpaéair donnchaó móp mac conóobair (τιḡeapna tpaóñmñan) ḡo cluam paipóda, an baile do loḡceao, ḡ baiceam ḡ baóine do mapbaó leó, ḡ ó bpaian donnchaó do óol ipin topi baí ipin mbale dia imóioín poḡpa. A tpiú an coḡḡair do iponpaó mupin. Bá hé poéann na hḡaonca pin eḡi píol mbpaian uair po ḡnouḡ donnchaó on píḡ eḡit oipreaéta dia mac fñn ḡo po ḡairib baḡín de ap bélaib a ipmupoi. Ro lonnaicéao na deapbpaéair de pin conao aḡie do póḡpat an ionḡpaicéio pemḡate ḡ aobḡoíḡ apóile náḡ bó maétnao iaḡt do ḡníoñ na ndeapḡaḡt. Ro éipḡ eapionca hi tpaóñmñam deḡide, ḡ uíḡ bó clau báḡḡair i mupapain pḡia poile uair po écc donnchaó móp na bpaian iaḡla tpaóñmñam paéapḡ na pḡai iap pin, ḡ po ḡab doimall a ionao.

Siubán mḡñn maḡḡapa uí doimall bñn uí conóobair pḡccḡ decc an. 16. Iún.

Donnchaó mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ mic mupchaó uí bpaian decc.

Niall mac peilim uí maóileaclann tanaipí clonme colmáin pḡi áḡmaḡ ionḡpaḡḡeao, ḡ pḡi a aoḡa bá pḡip dia maene do mapbaó a pḡuill lá hua

navigio] “delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et eadem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurns Falgia in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delvinia profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Baleusin.”

“Queen Mary.—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary^z was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda^a; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder^b that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man^c, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

^a *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumeliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note ^x, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

^b *No wonder*, nap b6 mačtna6. The word mačtna6, or mačtna6, is explained “iongn6,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it loosely: “Quo jure merito illos conimotos multorum est sententia.”

The literal translation, however, is: “Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.”

^c *A successful and warlike man*, f6p ačm6p ionnpačč6e6c. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders this, “Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus,” from which it is evident that he takes ačm6p to be an adjective derived from ač .i. cač, a battle, not from 6č, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionnpačč6e6c means “given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.”

μαοίλεάclainn ταῖςc puaḁ ag bēl an aṁa ag tŕŕt ó cūipt an mūilinn cīpp. Inḁpaḁ maige coppain, 7 gaḁáil a caipléin .i. cluain lonain, 7 an caiplén nua, 7 ionnarbaḁ í maοίλεάclainn lá baḁún deḁbna 7 lá gallaib aṁa luain a ndio-gail maḁbṁta neill mic féilim.

Maḁm do ṁabairt ap Mac uilliam búic .i. Ripoḁḁ an iapaḁn lá cloinḁ tomair ḁacaḁ a búic, 7 lá gailḁgaḁaib dú in po gaḁaḁ Ripoḁḁ fŕin 7 in po maḁbaḁ céḁ co lŕŕt dia ḁluacḁ.

Slóicḁeaḁ lá hua mbḁain doinnall hillaḁḁnib go ndearna coinne lé gallaib hillaοiḁir ipin bpoḁt sup pccap pú amalle lé pioṁcáin. Rucc ona bḁaiḁe ó ua ccŕibail lair pḁi comall pioḁa.

Inḁn uí concḁbair paḁḁe Maḁḁḁécc do vol hi paḁcḁoib a huṁt a caip-ḁŕa, 7 a gaοil ṁoip, 7 a huṁt a béḁla diaḁḁaiḁ a haṁar ap an mbanḁíoḁain queen maḁia, 7 iap ndol di po na gaḁaib fuaip a haṁar 7 tucc lé i nepinn é, 7 do paḁaḁ bḁaiḁe ele apḁ don iupṁir, 7 don cḁmaḁple .i. Ruḁḁaiḁe ó con-ḁḁbair pinnḁar a cloinne fŕin go mbḁaiḁḁoib ele amalle pḁip.

Clann iapla cille ḁapa ḁŕíoṁt ḁcc, 7 éḁuaḁ do teaṁt go hepinn iap mbŕŕt poḁ ionḁaḁbaḁ ḁóib pḁi pŕé pŕé mbḁaḁan ḁécc ip in Róim ip in ŕtaill, 7 ip in bḁḁainc, 7 puapaṁṁar aiḁeacc a nduiṁṁe, 7 a maḁlaṁta ón mbanḁío-ḁain. * Taḁcc beḁḁ mac iapla opḁaiḁe tomáḁ mac Semaḁ mic ḁiaḁar buiṁléḁ ina iapla i monaḁ a aṁar.

Tanaic maḁ an ccḁḁna oḁḁe meic ḁiolla paṁṁaḁc, bḁian ḁcc mac bḁian apaon lá cloinn iapla cille ḁapa, 7 lá hiaḁla opḁaiḁe. ḁá móḁ luacḁaiḁe upḁíoḁi lŕŕte moḁa dia ṁoḁḁeaṁt pḁḁe, 7 ní po ḁaοilḁioṁ aοḁneaṁ ap ḁḁoṁt iaplaṁta cille ḁapa ina ua concḁbair do cḁḁeaṁt go bḁát i nepinn.

Sluaicḁeaḁ lá baḁún deaḁbna i ndeaḁbna ŕṁa ap ṁaḁḁaiḁ coppmaic cḁaοṁ 7 ḁleaṁta pŕiḁal mécc coṁlám coicṁir inḁiaḁ na paḁna, 7 a bŕŕt di

^d *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.— See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note ^a, *supra*.

^e *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

^f *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

^g *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kileleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlin. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha^d, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain^e was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain^f and Newcastle^g, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort^b in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

^b *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

οἷδε ἡ πρῶτος πόλις ἡν ἐπὶ τῷ κο πο λινεσσῶ ἡ κο πο λινεσσῶ λαίρ ὁ βεαλάε
 ἀν ῥοταίρ κο τοῦαρ εἰνν μόννα, ἡ βά ἡαῶβελ ἡν πο ἡλλίρσοτ ἀν πλουᾶς ῥιν εἰν
 κο νδεαῖνῶτ ερεᾶα νό μαῖβῶτ οἱνδεαῖρ λαίρ.

Coceas dioglae do eirge eir mag coelán, ἡ πλιοῦτ πρῖγαιλ ἡ ὁ μαοῖνμῶτ
 ἡαῖρῖν, ἡ διογβάλα νάε ῥοῦαῖς ῥαῖρῖνῖρ πο ὀέναν ἱτοῖρρα. Βά ῥορ ἀν
 εceceas ῥιν πο ῖνάτ ἡνῖοῖν ἡονῡᾶτ ἡν εελῡαν νόνα .i. βαῖlach do ἡῡν.τῖρ ἀν
 ἡαῖλε ῥῖν πο ὀέναν ῥεῖλε ῥαῖρ ἡαῖρῖνῖρ ἀν ἡαῖλε, ἡ τῖρῖρ ὀῖρῥεαῖςῥεᾶε ὀῖ
 πο ἡαῖβῶτ ἡα τῡαῖς εονῡαῖς, ἡ βῖν πο ἡαοῖ ἡτῖς πο ῖνῡῡαῖ ἡ ἀν εαῖρῖνῖρ πο
 ῡᾶβῡλ λαίρ, ἡ βα ὀάνα ἀν ἡνῖοῖν ἀεῡ μοῡᾶτ ἡῡῖρῖν.

O brian .i. doinnall do cor ἡαῖρῖν εἰννῖν πῖοεαῖρ ὅν ἡβῖνν ἡῖοῖρ ἡαοῖ ἡ
 ἡοῖρῖνῖρ ἀν Shán a búr.

otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaun, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

ⁱ *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanohar, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

^k *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

^l *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

^m *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note ^z, under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

ⁿ *Town*.—The word baile here means castle.

^o *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

“ Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

“ Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur,

oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsus sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hæreditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

“ Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

“ Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

“ Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis coævus præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed sædam hanc cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maighcoranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothairⁱ to Tochar-cinn-mona^k; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter^l.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Chuain-Nona^m, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the townⁿ, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor^o, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delvinæ et Anglis Athloniensibus.

“Filiî Thomæ Claudide Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum ceperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

“O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiæ locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

“Margareta O'Conchauri Falgiæ filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri redditum imprætratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam fedire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, hærede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

“Filiî comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in reddito addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi hæres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgiæ, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

“Delvinæ Baro, suadente Cormaco Cæco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlan, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Toeharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravit inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærumnæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexi possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidariis adimere co-

AOIS CRIOST, 1554.

Aois Crioſt, míle, cúicc céð, caocca, a cſtaip.

Cataoíri mac aip̄ mic diapiuaſta laimúſipe meic mupchaða paóí áġm̄ar ionnpaġt̄eaċ, 7 díol laigſn̄ do t̄igearna munbað ġabaltar ġall décc.

O cſb̄aill an calbaċ (.i. mac donn̄caíð) do m̄arbað lá huilliam oðar, 7 lá phioċt maolmuanaíð uí cſb̄aill, 7 lá conall ócc ó móp̄ða a ndioġail na feille do pinnepiuñ ar taðcc caoċ piar an tan rin, 7 bá maíċ po haíċſð an m̄íġníoñ rin paip̄iuñ uair do moċair p̄ſn̄ 7 taðcc mac donn̄chaíð a deap̄bpaċtaip a ccioinaíð an m̄íġníoñ rin pia ccioin mbliaðna, 7 ó ceap̄baill do ġairm duilliam ó cſb̄aill ina ionað.

Sluaicċeað lá doinnall ua mbriain t̄igearna tuaðm̄uñan ġo caip̄lén dúin m̄icil ar con̄cobar ġriobleaċ mac donn̄chaíð í b̄riain do ġabáil an baile paip̄. Iapla up̄m̄uñan co na p̄luaġ do t̄oċt do díoc̄ur uí b̄riain ón caip̄lén.

Sluaicċeað lá hua mbriain ip̄in t̄p̄eċt̄m̄ain iar rin hi ccloinn Riocair̄ do ndearna cpeaċ m̄ópi ar ðreim don t̄ip̄. D̄ol ar rin d̄ó ġo dún laċpaig, Shioċt Riocair̄ dícc 7 phioċt maol̄ip a bupe do t̄oċt ina éñð, 7 do ġabáil oílſm̄na 7 tuap̄ap̄taíl uað.

Maíðm̄ cinnpalaċ hi ccloic̄ éinn̄p̄olaíð do t̄aċaip̄ etip̄ cloinn t̄p̄uib̄ne na t̄p̄uaċ lá pañna do p̄onnp̄aċ. Báttar iat̄t̄ báttar do t̄aoib̄ don iomaip̄ſcc rin Mac p̄uib̄ne eoc̄cain ócc mac eoc̄cain, 7 a deap̄bpaċtaip t̄oip̄p̄dealb̄aċ caip̄iaċ 7 m̄aill mac maolmuire. Clann donn̄chaíð mic Suib̄ne don lſ̄t̄ ele .i. aod̄ buíðe, Émann, 7 con̄cobar 7 doinnall. Ro m̄arbað ann rin mac Suib̄ne co na deap̄bpaċtaip t̄oip̄p̄dealb̄aċ caip̄iach 7 m̄aill mac maolmuire, do poċair

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardiæ, Richardum, a Benmoríæ [Castello] removít, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

^p *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

^q *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. l. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obductâ prædâ, in Dunlathachau concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

^s *Ceann-salach*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Cacch some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken^p of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain ; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil^a against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him ; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard ; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach^s, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh^t, was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry ; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry ; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^a *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghincely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note ^t, under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

don taobh araill diair do cloinn Donnchaíð .i. émann 7 concóbar do poréiastar
ona roéaíde do ófíðaoímb ítorra adú 7 anall cenmoétat iúde.

Mórrluacéas lá huarla cille dapa, lá bairín dealbna, 7 lá mór roé-
pauve gaoídel i nultuib ar feilim puas mac airt mic aoda í néill ar éarraig
tSfain ómngailg mic í neill. Do rónas epeac mór leó, 7 bá mó olóar caosa
po marbað dia muinir don éur rin.

Sluacéas lá hua neill conn mac cuinn do dol fori cloinn aoda buíde, 7
iar ndol dó ir in tír po éionóil aod mac néill óicc í neill 7 claud moe doimnaill
ma mbaoí do plóc aca fori a éionn imá comrainic dóib co peimio fori ua néill,
7 go po láó ár a muinirre uair toréiastar tri céo dia plógaib.

Dóianne mór .i. dá fíct, 7 tri céo bó do poimn, 7 do éogbáil ar dealbna
féra diaula cille dapa a néraic a comalta Robert nugen po marbað lá
harr mac corbmair méz coeláin.

O concobar failge .i. brian do bít illain ag gallaib.

Aod mac anmáda uí madaigan tigeanna píl nanmchaða décc, 7 Sfan
mac bhríal uí madaicáin do gabáil a ionaid.

Tadó mac aoda uí éobtaig ppiom oide epeann, 7 alban lé dán décc.

Corbmair mac ppiodora méz coeláin cfinn a gabláin pfin, 7 aodair tige-
earna dealbna féra décc hi ccluan lonáin.

^u For, uair.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: "And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain." The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

"Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late editâ 300 desiderati sunt." O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: "et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late editâ 300 desiderati sunt."

^v Eric, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

^x Chief preceptor, ppiom oide.—This term is rendered "præcipuus institutor" by the translator in F. 1. 18.

^y Clonlonan.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitti a manu rubrâ Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

"O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadæi cæci pænas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ó Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ó Mordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for^u three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric^w for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor^x of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cornac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan^y.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Guli-elmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonix Dominius, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, eingeat, Comite Ormonix ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abcessit, ac, nonnullorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlathracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutricationis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mae Suinii Tuatheuses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con. son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball^a.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex^a, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England^b. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

^a *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

^a *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex."

^b *Banished to England,* literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene Mary established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

Ιυρτιρ να ηΕρεανν δο δέναν ρλόιγιο δο δολ τον munan. Ua brian δο ειονολ ρλόιγ ele ina αghaiδριυμ, γ δολ δό hi ccoinne an ιυρτιρ γο huiδ ρια-
can. Sio δο δέναν δόιδ pe poile, γαιοδλ ό βεαρδα γο ριονανν αρ ρίε
uí brian, γ γοιλλ munan αρ ρίε an ιυρτίρ.

Mac uí domnaill .i. an calbaδ δο δολ γο halban γο nuataδ βαγδοαοίνε
ina caoínteact, γ puair poδpaide ρλόιγ ό mac cailín (.i. γιolla epraig donn)
γ μαγίρτιρ αριβέλ α τοιριγεact πορρα. Tanaicc iapañ γο ppeact móρ
albanaδ lair δο millead γ δο míunipe tpe conuill. δά τον cup ριν δο bñpe
lair γonna δια ηγοιρέι an γonna cam lair po bñpδ caplén nua innp heocáan,
γ caplén eanaig. Iar tpeact δό cetup τον τίρ, Ro γabaδ lair ua domnaill
Maγnur α αταρ hi pporpaδa, ní po lícc uaδa an pεact albanaδ ριν on
tpaínpun α ttaγzattaρ γο pél bñeann αρ ccionn. δαοί tpa ua domnaill
illáñ γο α écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

^c *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

^d *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

^e *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

^f *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. I. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

^g *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called Cair-lean nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mereator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note ^h, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note ⁱ, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

^h *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissima O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

ⁱ *Rosracha*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan^c, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part^d of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel^e. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam^f, by which Newcastle^g in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach^h, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosrachaⁱ, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendae patriae praerogativâ palman aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab alijs obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glânde a Scotis transfossus interiit.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

"Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratae participes esse permissi sunt, et Angli Momonia in proregis praesidium cesserunt.

"Calbachí O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficebatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconnellae quietem turbis interruptit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoeniae et Castellum Enaghense solo adaequavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit."

Aois CRIOST, 1556.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cúice céd, caocca, a sé.

Siolla colaim o clapaicch comarba Pátraice i nuairán maíge haoí, cñid hníg, 7 raibhriora comarbað connaçt, pñicñm coitcñm do truaçaib, 7 do trénaib décc hi cclonn Riocairt iar ná ionnarbað a huairan, 7 iar marbhað a mñic (diarimait ruad o clabaiç) lá clomd connmaig.

O mórbá conall ócc do erçabáil lair an Iurair.

Caipén lip cluaine .i. i ndealbna do criochnuccað lá maóileaclainn ó nóalacain hi pñeil maða Suircél.

Caçraoínfð lá hua mbrian domnall for çaðcc mac murcandh uí brian aç caipén an díript dú in po marbhað tríoça do ðaoínib nó ní ar uille.

Donnchað mac uí conçobair faulge (.i. brian) do erçabáil lair an Iurair i ndriuin dá maíge ar ioncáib, 7 ar emeac iarla cille dapa. Ro çup an Iurair, 7 an iarla teaçta uaçaið lñ ar lñ çup an mbainpíogain go Saxaib dñr çpéð a vépað do ðénañ lair na bpaigðibh írim uair baí ó conçobair, 7 donnchað go mbpaigðibh ele illain aç an Iurair an tan ym. Ro léicceað ó mórbá, 7 donnchað ó conçobair pó ðaigñ na comairce baosí aca .i. iarla cille dapa, 7 iarla urínumhan marí nár paóileað do ðenañ dó.

O Pñigal bán .i. taðcc mac conmaic décc iar pñudatað tocçaðe.

O maðagañ (.i. Sfan mac bñíral) tiçñina pil nañmçaða do marbhað lá bñíral duð ó maðagañ 7 dá,tiçearina do çairim ar pñol nañmçaða .i. bñíral duð, 7 maóileaclainn moðarða.

Uaène mac uilliam uí cobçaicç paosí Epeann lé dán do marbhað ran oðce a pñull i mbaile an luice i maigbaçla, 7 ní fear cia po marb.

Peilim (.i. ua doçairtaiç) mac conçobair çairpaiç uí doçairtaiç do écc an. 6. do december.

^j *Uoran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

^k *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisloony, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^l *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoiⁱ, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-eluaire^k, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert^l, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe^m, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owney, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luigⁿ in Magh-bhachla^o, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

^m *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

ⁿ *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

^o *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

AOIS CRIOST, 1557.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seaét.

Inopað arðamaáa fo dí i naon mí laf an luptir tomar ruirig.

Mac mupéada .i. Mupéad mac muirir caománaisch do bápuccáð hi líst-
glionn la gallaib, ar baí riðe acc triall arðaisge, 7 ásaonta ppiú co po
feallrat fair irisig i ttioc na comairle.

Cairlén an fboáin i ndelbna eápa do gabail lá braḡaitt baóí illainn
mo, 7 a éabairt do Mháḡ coeláin, 7 rlióct fliḡail dionnaribad, 7 a mbraiḡde
do cpochað luan imette .i. an céð lá do mairta.

Cairlén pacpa do bupfð lá lua maoileaclainn 7 lá gallaibh aza luan,
Coccað deirḡe etir máḡ coeláin 7 ó maoileaclainn iarttain.

Inopað ua pfailḡe, 7 ríol cconcóðair dionnaribad ar an tír dopiðiri 7 a
mbraiḡde do congḡail láf an luptir. Átiat na braiḡde O concóðair failḡe,
7 mac a deapibratap .i. Rora mac mupchað co poáaðib ele amaille ppiú.
Ro bapaisḡit na braiḡde rin uile lá gallaib aét ó concóðair namá.

O mópda conall do gabáil lá gallaib, 7 a bápuccáð leó hi lístglinn. Ba
tpuaḡ tra lá ḡaoiðelaib an diað rin do bpiḡa for a paopclantaib poice-
neléaib ḡionḡur cuiḡḡettar ní dóib.

Sluaicéað laf an luptir do díócun píl concóðair ar Mihucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18 :

" Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentia et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad cūjus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermitium a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

" O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

" Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

" O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

" Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ô Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormonia comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ perman-
suros.

" O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough^p (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan^q in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra^r was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poeseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchaui Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

^p *Mac Murrough*.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

^q *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusk, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See note ^f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

^r *Rachra*, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clopcein dó a mbíte ann, 7 gonnadó mópa dimpédaín 7 do éarpanng lair go haé luain, 7 arphóe, i napépaigib go miluice, 7 a pluaḡ epé bealaé an pótair 7 do lupceain lypmaighe, 7 é pfin ma pparpaó. Ro gabaó iapaín Miluice 7 bpiḡ éluain lair, Ro mapbaó donnchaó mac colla, 7 dponḡ ele don bapda amaille ppiḡ. Ro epioḡḡoh 7 po hinḡpaó an típ uile don éup rin. Do hionnapbaó clann maoleaclainn bailb ap an típ gup na dibearceab amaille ppiḡ. Páccbair an iurpír conpḡabla Saḡanaé hi miluice .i. Maigipir pparpír, 7 pucc bpaiḡḡe on dá ó maḡaḡáin .i. Maolḡclainn moḡapda, 7 bpḡpal, 7 bpaiḡḡe ele ó Maḡ coḡláin .i. a mac 7 apail ele conaó amlaó rin po gabaó píol nanmcaó, 7 ní hupupa a píom naé a apiom ḡac ap milleaó don tuiup rin. Trí pḡḡḡmaine pia luḡnapa do ponnpaó innrin.

O pḡḡḡail báin doinnall do mapbaó lá paḡḡna mac taḡḡe uí pḡḡḡail 7 paḡḡna puiḡḡin dionnapbaó triap an ngiom rin lá ḡallail.

Doinnall mac laoiḡḡiḡ uí mópda tiḡeapna pleibe Maipce do epochaó lá ḡallail .i. lá maigipir píli.

Sluaicceaó lap an iurpír hi pḡḡḡail céall do díócup na pḡḡḡlaó epḡe ap po éualaó co mbapḡḡai ppi collḡib pḡḡ cceall. ḡabḡap lair tepóio ó maolmuiaó co mbpaiḡḡib ele. Luḡ arphóe ḡo héle ḡo po gabaó lḡim ui bānāin lair, 7 bá hé pḡḡḡap a eié pucc ó éḡḡḡail apḡ uaó. Soap an iurpír tapí a ap iap ḡḡabapḡ mḡḡḡḡuaḡḡḡḡḡ ppi ḡaḡḡḡḡail na monaó rin. Tḡḡ iapaín hi Saḡail, 7 páccbair an triepinéri ma ionaó. Sluaicceaó ele lap an triepinepi hi pḡḡḡḡail céall dia díoḡail ap ua maolmuiaó .i. apḡ bḡḡ ag caoimna na éḡḡḡḡḡe coille, 7 na ndibḡḡḡac. Ro hinḡpaó an típ ó coill

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

^s *Conveyed and carried*, dimpédaín 7 do éarpanng.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Impeádaín .i. tapláo no tappanng.”—*O’Clery*.

^t *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

^u *Bealach-an-ḡhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King’s County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

^w *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County; but the name is now obsolete.

^x *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried^s great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself^c marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair^u, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe^w. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain^x, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach^y O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge^z, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain^a; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Connor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer^b in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns^c and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamehy.

^y *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

^z *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note ^b, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

^a *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roserea.—See note ^a, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note ^w, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

^b *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

^c *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn^d and Lynamally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi^e, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunderers, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh^f, from Slieve Bloom^g to Clíodhna^h, and from the Eoirⁱ to the same Clíodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Clíodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliff's facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberia's Rupe*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Clíodhna on the coast of the townland of Keenogrena, parish of Kiltallichbeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Clíodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Clíodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

ⁱ *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cŕibail (i. uiliam oðar) do gabail cairléim an léime ar gailiá iap
bpağbáil baogail papi.

Toirpðealbás mac conóbairi mic toirpðealbás mic taiðcc an cōmair
uí brian dēcc.

Seaan ó neill .i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn do tŕeclamað, 7 do lértionol Slóig
láinnóir do dol i tŕip cōnall .i. na hairgialla uile, 7 ina mbaoí do gailiá 7
do gaoibelaib o tŕáig baile mic buain go rin. Tanğatŕar piðe uile ina tŕionól,
7 ina tŕoícearŕal, 7 ní po hairpŕeað lap na plogaib írin go po gabŕat long-
porŕ lŕtan laocŕarmað cetur acc an ccappraice lŕtŕ etir dá abairn .i. pionn,
7 Moðairn. Bá pŕóinnŕeað po boŕ illongporŕ mic uí neill ar po baoí cŕiŕic 7
cŕinnaiğēcc mŕba, 7 pŕona, 7 éðğað nuaral, 7 ğač naðailcece apŕcŕna ann.
Ránaicc pccéla ğo mac uí neill ğo po cūipŕŕt cenél cconall a mbú 7 a mbó-
tánte .i. nŕiairŕaib 7 i nŕoibélaib an tŕipe iap ná ccúlaið, atŕberŕrom nŕ
baoí bó oíobŕum doŕuðe, ap cia nó tŕoŕtaoíŕ illaiğnŕb nó i muimain, nó
biaðrom ina lupc cconar tuccað ğo piaraiğtŕe iatŕ pŕ a mairnŕ báðéim, corá
biað ačt aon piğ por ultaið do ğŕép. Cenél cconall dŕa ar amlað báttar
pém 7 ua doinnall Mağnup i neaplánte 7 i nenŕŕŕe, 7 é illáim accá mac
an calbað pŕi pŕe dá bŕiaðan pame rin, 7 an calbað hi ccŕnðar na tŕipe.
Baóí ðeór a ðŕibŕačŕar aod co na lučt lŕnamna hi pŕpŕēbŕŕŕ pŕiŕ, 7 baóí
piðe hi pŕappað Shŕan, a bŕačŕar an tan rin. O po cūalað an calbað Sŕan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

^k *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

^l *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. I. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

^m *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *tionol* and *toícearŕal* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

^o *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^p *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim^k, after having found it unprotected^l.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-au-Chomaid^m O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and armyⁿ, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and hero-thronged camp at Carraig Liath^o, between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessaries. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority^p, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manns) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman^q. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconnallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconnalliæ recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

^q *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "σεαυβραζαυ α μάτζαυ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na plógaiḃ do gabáil longpóirt 1 nup na típe po baói agá pcepuḃad ma inḃmāin dyp ciḃ do ghéaḃ ppiḃ an eiceḃnḃáil móir po baí acc tomáirḃm ppiḃ, 7 po coimāirleice ppiḃ aḃair Maḡnup ciḃ haipm imiḃt do ghéaḃ ppiḃ cionn a bioḃḃad cecib tan tiorḃaiḃp don típ. bá rí comāirle do maḃ ó doimnaill a aḃair dḃ ó ná baói comilíon ploicé lá mac uí neill ḡan dḃol a naipḃr caḃa cúicce aḃt aipḃiḃm acc imḃeaḡail a muinḃtipe cen co tḃoirḃfḃ don típ, 7 dia ccaomḃaḃ an tan pḃn amup longpóirt do ḃaḃairḃ ppiḃ dia inḃcḃḃuaḃḃpḃaḃ. bá dḃiḡ laip nḃ hépaḃ coḃceap. Ap ppiḃ deipḃ aca imḃpḃn. Dála Shíḃan í néill co na plocáib po tairmḃḃmḃiḃḡpḃiḃ ḡan aipḃiḃm on ccaipḃaice lét ḡo pangatḃap tair pḃn lá taḃḃ paḃa boḃ tḃép an laccán ḡo po ḡabḃat pḃraḃ 7 longpóirt lá taḃḃ baile aḡiḃ éaḃín a ccaimḃoccur don tḃpḃiḃ pḃlḃr ap an tḃoḃai dḃaiḃd amḃ caḃaḃiḃaḃ. Do pḃnaḃ boḃa 7 bélpḃcalána lá a plógaiḃ iap pḃn. An calbaḃ imḃpḃo, ap amḃ baói pḃde co na mac conn an lá pḃn 1 noipḃaḃḃap hi mullaḃ bḃinnín co nuathaḃ ma pḃppaḃ, ap ní baói aḃt aon tḃpḃḃa maḃaḃ, 7 dá cḃopuḡaḃ ḡallócclaḃ do éloimḃ tḃpḃḃne pḃnaḃḃ .i. Shioḃt Ruaiḃpḃi im ualḃap mac muḃchaḃ, 7 Shioḃt doimnaill im doimnaill ḡoim mac pḃḃḃne, 7 Oḃ éualaiḃ an calbaḃ Shān co na plocé do tḃeaḃt m dḃ pḃn, Ro pḃaḃḃ dḃap dia pḃaimḃmḃtḃiḃ do tḃairḃcélaḃ ppiḃ na plógaiḃh 7 baḃḃap iad a nanmanna donḃchaḃ ócc mac donḃchaḃ pḃaiḃ meḡuḃḃiḃ, 7 Muipḃr mac aḃlín. Do cḃḃap pḃde dḃm ḡo mbaḃḃap ḡan páḃucḃhaḃ 1 tḃpḃécumaḃcc na plóg uaiḃ

¹ *Protecting his people*, ac imḃeaḡail a muinḃtipe.—The word imḃeaḡail is explained anacal, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

⁵ *They agreed upon adopting this*.—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout :

“Do not,” said the father, “attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every neces-

sary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once.”

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows :

“Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him ; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] pèople^r, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this^s [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan^t; and they halted, and encampèd alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoiⁿ, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach^w, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin^x with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces ; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

^t *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Baile-aighidh-chaoi*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

^w *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoi, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

^x *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baoí do líonmháire, 7 do lépdaíct na plócch baí annsin náí bó poðamg dóib
 baóem aítne for apóile gémað lá nó bñt ann muna tabharattaoí aítne for
 a nairféab namá. Ro gabrat an diai pemprate ag míteact ó gac tene gó
 apóile go pangattar gur an tene móir mñonaið boí i nooirur puple mñc
 í néill 7 Suctpall aóbal móir (ba pñmíctir mñón for hípde) baoí for buan
 lapad ead ón tene co ríccat gallócclac ghuamda gmoñ aigñéil go mbiaib
 aitéraib ailemge i noiréill a nímíctá aca, 7 co ríccat albanaic anoisur
 anoisarrad co na ccloróimib epoma taoibléna topéuilleaca ina léinaib for
 hionbualad 7 aipúom ag foraire 7 ag forcóiméð mñc í néill. An trát
 éámcc ionam pñomícté dona plógaib, 7 po boé ag poimn 7 ag poccail forpa
 po mígrct an diai taircelta po paíóim a lámia gur an ponnairé a ceuma
 éaic, 7 bá ríð do pála cñnnbert co na lán mine co fpuíctann na mine óim.
 Lúirct for célaib iaram gur a mionmóirpá rin leó do íaicéid a muin-
 tise, 7 bá iar ná tairbenað po cpeidead uata na pccéla po aipñíóiríot. Ro
 forcóngair an calbac for a muinir a nñíð pó cedóir, do pónad fapirumñ
 gan fupreac mñir, do cóiríot an dá córucad i nen córucad, 7 con
 o domnall dia cóir eip uálar 7 domnall, 7 do pad a ead dia aái. Lottar
 pñmpa do íaicéid an longpóir, 7 ní po anpat go pangattar, gur na buimib

* *A huge torch*, putpal aóbal mop, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire." Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem

in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret."

* *A ceinn-bheart*, literally, a *ceinn-bheart*, with its full of meal. The term *ceinn-bheart* denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast. To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch^y, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a *ceinn-bheart*^z filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm^a directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell^b, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

^a *To arm*, *a níosfó*, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

^b *Walter and Donnell*.—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

míthóncóib báttar acc forcéimhéd méic í néill. Do bhréaratt uapódurccad námaat for luét an longporrt, 7 po gabratt for commarbhad, 7 for commuóuccad, acc aipleac, 7 acc atéuma, ag ciorrbhad, 7 ag comleatrad a cele dia mbianlib bláitib bítpaobpacáib, 7 dia cceloióiméib epuaógeapa cupata go porppigitt fup, 7 co po leonait laoié lár an prianlac do deacáid anopin. Do éualaid rían toriann an tromplóicé, 7 bporccap na mbuióin bá deapib lair báttar námaat tángatattar don longporrt, 7 at láiríde epé iapétar a puiple gan pátuccad. Ro baí an adhaí ag fíhtain a ppor fíoppluac, 7 a capapnach ciúnbranon co po éuilpíot aibné, 7 mbíra an típe. Ro ppaóinead for an pluag rin éenél neocéan fó deóid epé níft iomgona 7 iombualta co po lád a nóbiccar. Sían imopra ní po lín ció aóinneac dia muinrip é, acémad aon diar do muinrip aóda mic maánpa í doímaill im donnachad mac peilim pinn uí galléubair, 7 luíó epé atéopítt, 7 epé diaháir gaáa conaípe go paimic cap dáoíl, cap pinn, 7 cap ónícc, 7 bá for pnam na tteóra naíann rin do deachaid co na diar caomíteacéatid, appíde go tshimonn uí moan go po éfnadag eac ó na moan in adhaí rin, 7 páimic pádeóid lá nobar póillri na maíone go haípcéal dáciapócc. Ro aipir an calbac co na beacc pluag (ina mbaí paimic don oíde) ipin longporrt mfbpac móipínímnac baí lá Sían ua neill a tcap oíde, 7 batcap acc comol pimplé na porpne rin for po ppaóinead leó co madain ap a bapac. Do padad edala iomda a tcapbénad leó ipin ló ap cionn epir apm, eppad, edeac, 7 eocáib conad cítepe píct eac

^c *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. I. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentē prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusē circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

^d *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. I. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eā nocte demittebatur.”

^e *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy^c, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy^d, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg^e; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain^f, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog^g. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

^f *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

^g *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoí do coimpeann eolaí ag conn mac an cálbairc cenmóta eac oipóiric mic í neill dia ngoiréi mac an iolair. Ar ing má ro ppié hi maíom énuic buíob éeipce ro bpippfó lá hua noimnaill (Aoó ócc mac aoóa puat) ap ua neill ramail a ppuarpiot cenel cconail déolabá bon éup rin.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

^b *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note ², under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18 :

“A prorege ThomáSussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratá vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritií Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii ædibus, in aliqujus concitatióis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniá Ethrá, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlani traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides recte strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

“Castellum Ratherae ab ó Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgia devastatá ó Conchaurosum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ó Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote ; de quibus omnibus, uno ó Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur ; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantá se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex ó Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturá Milikam adductis, copiae per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusnaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e præsidiariis cæso, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenîre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do époíteoó] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcantur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ó Maddinis, Malachiá Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hác ratione Silanmehia mense Julii expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Ferghallum Album Daniele Fachtnaus filius Tadaei O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai ultii sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercalliae nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit ; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvillum equi præstantia discrimini subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram cóntrahens, in Angliam transmisit. Quæstоре jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ó Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullá prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Lanelliam, et Titampliam” [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium ó Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg^h, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitûs excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, inô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Cloniam et Feoriam positus conflavit, ut cædium, incendiorum et depredationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallis, Castelli Leimix capessendi opportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit,

“Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallix ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellix omnes, et quicumque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleitham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positus, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulata instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellix recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthæc ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effectam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ similitudine alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbhacus, qui Tirconallix dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, percussus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ saluti ad tam arctas angustias redactæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne Marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpeus milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbhacus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinín eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1558.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, caocca, a hoct.

ΙΑπλα υφρμυμάν Σεμυρ, μαc Σcαιν, μic τoμαip, μic Σεμυip μic γρhοίττ ιαπλα δέcc. Δά δoιλιγ δια δύετhαιγ διέ an υφγpιp pιn όip ní πicctί a λp eallac διoηηpαιtηe, nó δoρup δo όυνacό píe a λιη ό όύν cαoín hι cciappaige co cum-map τpi μυipce nimeλγlap hι ccoiccpic óoicceac eacόac μic λúcta, γ λαιγñι. γ a μάc γρhοίττ δóiponeacό ina ιonaó.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e Mac Suiniis Fanatae comitantibus, quorum qui Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio, qui ac Daniele, Danieli Caruleo Mac Suinio parebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropinquasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier, et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exercitum exploratores summisit; qui, confertae hostium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam singulis penè ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris praeforibus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intexam ut densitate medii hominis molem adaequaret, et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Custodia, quae ad tentorii praetorii aditum foco subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentissimis hominibus bipennes quam acutissimas gestantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibarium apponendum tempus advenit, et portitor demensum suum singulis viritum attribueret, dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum efformata ac farinà referta, bytiri massulà in obsonium adjectà, sorte obvenit, quà escà idèò non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum seriem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Calbachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectà morà, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs decreverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultantium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili audacià hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare per aversam tabernaculi portam fugà se periculo praecepuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis ó Donelli filii famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei ó Galchaur militabant, fugà se comites ei praebentibus. Magna imbrum copia eà nocte demittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubique consecraretur, tria flumina, Delium, Finnum et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perveniens equum pretio ab ó Muano comparavit, quo celeriter erectus, elucescente jam die, apud Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calbachus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino et lautis fugorum esculentis suos largiús uti permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoinⁱ, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters^k, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta^l, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

ⁱ *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

^k *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

^l *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's skull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tyranny, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

Ο βριαν τυαδμυμian doinnall mac concobair, mic toirpdealbais, mic ταιδεcc, mic toirpdealbais, mic βριαν cāta an aonaiḡ uionnarbad ar a aṡarōa lá lurtir na hepeann, ḡ an larlaṡt do buain de lar an lurtir ceona .i. tomar Fitzuater, ḡ lá mac a ḡsrḡarātar concobair mac donnchad, mic concobair uí βριαν. Cluain raṡpoda, bunraite, ḡ an clár mór puirt oipea-
cāir na tíre, ḡ ní hiaṡt aṡán aṡt an tír uile etir parach ḡ áitiuccḡad ḡráḡbáil ar duinn míc donnchad uí βριαν lá gallaib ḡ a oirḡnead mar iarla or cionn na cūice rin, ḡ nob é rin céo iarla clainne cair iar naimm ḡion ḡur bé iar nóirḡnead. Ro fár aḡuata ḡ uirccaṡ, ḡráin, ḡ ḡábad i nḡaoidelaib ḡlanbānba don ḡnóim rin .i. tre diḡirt doinnall uí βριαν, do crioṡṡaḡriot beór clanna cuinn ḡ caṡaóir Shioṡt eirṡoin ḡ einṡir, ír ḡ iṡe don claoṡluḡ rin.

An bapun ó neill, fḡrḡorṡa mac cuinn ḡacais, mic cuinn, mic énrí mic eocṡain do marbad ḡo mioḡaolṡiar lá muinṡir a ḡearḡarātar Sṡan ḡ ḡob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

“No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho’ the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl’s Beeves, which tho’, as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

“However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to see low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronies, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that upon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land.”

^m *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O’Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

ⁿ *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

^o *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O’Briens who was popularly called “Earl;” for it may have happened that, though Murrough O’Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: “Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit.” Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: “He accepted the title of Earl,” say their annalists, ‘but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.’” This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom^m by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-morⁿ, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title^o, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba^p were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con^q, and of Cathaoir^r, the descendants of Heremon and Heber^s, of Ir^t and Ith^u, were alarmed at this change^w.

• The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

^p *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

^q *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlin, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

^r *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

^s *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. I. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

^t *Ir*.—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

^u *Ith*.—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

^w *Change*, claochlúð.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomchlúð. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

aóðar a oíofda uairi po raimlaigfó airféur a aóarída nír damaó taorcca do éccpaó a aóairi mór.

Mac uí cóncóbaír failgiz .i. donnchaó mac bhian mic caóaoíri mic cuinn mic an cálbaió do mairbaó lá hua ndóimapaig .i. uairéne mac aóda do racc-aib an báir rin bñíba fá bñón, 7 failgiz co rann, 7 laigim hi lén, 7 fá féil patraicc do ronnraó do rónaó an gmoim rin.

Mairóm mór la hiarla cloinne ríocairí ar albanóib, 7 po bé an tiarla rin Ríocairí mac uillecc na cefn, mic Ríocairí, mic uillecc enuic tuaig, mic an uillecc mfoonaicé mic uillecc an ríona, 7 po biaó na halbanagí for a tuccao an mairóm rin doinnall mac dubgaill mic giollaerpuice mic ailm, 7 dubgall mac donnchaó mic giollaerpuice mic ailm, dá ócc conrapal upraimanta báttar acc reic a naimpane aóhaó raba lé hultóib, 7 lé cenél conaill ríó cáó. Do ionpraóíctar íorpra fñm lé boirpra beódaóta 7 lé hiomapepaó áppaótar na hoirip rin oíagbáil, 7 dol doirpícuócaó a nanmano ar fuó

* *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon. —See note ⁱ, under the year 1542, p. 1476; *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earledome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate: but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remáinder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnellys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answer the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed* to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owney, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh^y, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service^z of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts^a, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187-189.

Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland*, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

^y *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note ^o, under the year 1504, p. 1277. *supra*.

^z *Hired into the service*, acc pete a nampaine, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconnalliâ stipendia faciebant."

^a *To leave those districts*, na hoipir pín d'ág-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oipir is translated *finēs* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

óiceoí connaé, 7 arís po gábrat ceur co epich cairppe mic neill tpe
ioéar ua noilella, do epicé gailng (bail in po cobraié corbmac gailng mac
taioce, mic éin, mic oilealla oluim iar lot emé a aéar) 7 do éir amálgaio
mic fiaépaé. Tánaice mac uilliam ina cooinne annhín .i. Rirdear an iarpainn
mac dauid, mic emainn, mic uillice, 7 po géal a ceotuccaó ap óaig éreac
loméa a cómarpan 7 polmaigéte a earccapact. Oo éualao iapla cloinne
piceapio an coiméionol coicepice pin do teaé lé a taob do éionoil an lion
ar lia po féo darpmaíl éideao, 7 orpandair, 7 ní po aipir gur an maigin ambá-
dar na halbanais ag muao, 7 pob fínde do a mionnraicéio uair do bpiur por
an pfoáin allmaróa, 7 por na fóiruib fpaóóduilge pin, 7 ní po cuimnígríot
a fáo ó nataróa, 7 ó mbraitéuib bunao uair po fúlaingríot dá nfceapioib a
naipleac ap én laéar. Do marbaó annhín domnall 7 dubgall, 7 bá fíur buao
a nanacail olóar buao a ngona uair do gébtaoi a coiméiom dá gaé fíuail
ionnmara epuib, 7 dob étreimíte albanais co éno aethao dá nampir hi
ceoiceao connaé an ionnraicéio pin.

Spaonmaíom do éabairt lá Saخانóib ap uilliam oóar (.i. ó éfíbaill)
mac fipganainn mic maolpuanaio mic Slain uí éfíbaill ap inaé éinn corpaige
do hírbaiéib óice, 7 do muóaiéib míuó ap an maé pin, 7 do pácebaó ann
Mupchaó gíngae mac emainn, mic mupchaio, mic emainn, mic Suibne do
conraplaib óalceapir, 7 do éir boéane iar ndúéar, 7 térna ó ceapbaill fíin
ap an pfoipéiceó pin.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :
" Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-
tione militiæ iuventus torperet, in Conaciam
profecti sunt, &c."

^b *The territory of Carbry, the son of Niall*, now
the barony of Carbury, in the north of the
county of Sligo.

^c *Settled*, cobraié. Cormac fled from Mun-
ster, after having incensed his father by kill-
ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-
aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to
have been transformed into badgers by Grian
Grudhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.
The legend is given at full length in a manu-
script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
H. 3. 18, p. 42: but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.
Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,
which was far more extensive than the present
barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was
inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were
tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son
of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gai-
leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,
either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fir-
bolgs. The most distinguished families of his
race in this territory, after the establishment of
surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

^d *Violated the guarantee*.—The legend recites
that Cormac Gaileng had offered the sons of
Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry. the son of Niall^b, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, settled^c after having violated the guarantee^d of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn^e, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign^f host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory^g would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainn, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe^h, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaineⁱ. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

^e *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

^f *Foreign host*, *coméitionol coicepice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coicepice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

^g *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feeblers of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."^q

^h *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the carcass, or marshy land; not identified.

ⁱ *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Αἰρὶθεοῶαν εἰλε δάλια δέcc .i. donnchað ócc mac donnchað, mic mrocól
uí gráda, tigeapna hi ccill γ hi ttauat an tí tḡta annḡin.

Queene Elizabeth do oirḡneað óp Saḡaib an. 17. Nouembep.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1559.

Αοιρ Cḡιορτ, mίle, cúicc cḡð, caocca, anaοί.

Ο Neill con bacac, mac cuinn, mic enḡi, mic eocḡam δέcc ιαρ ccatḡm a
aoiḡi γ αιμḡipe ḡan oibḡm ḡan imðḡccað, γ πο ba doilḡ do cenél eóccam a
éccḡiðe munbað a ḡḡḡaτaτð γ a ḡḡḡḡðáccτ, γ a óioi doioḡpe ḡpacḡbáil ma
ioḡað .i. Sḡan.

* *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

¹ *On the 17th of November*.—Elizabeth ascended the throne on the day of the death of her half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558; from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 338. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Comes Desmoníæ Jacobus, filius Joannis, filii Thomæ, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldí, fatís concedens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunis asseruandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus excludendis januas ocludere necesse fuit, in toto illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriæ Dunkiniæ ad Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lageniæ et Momoniæ confinio expansus est.

“O’Brienus Tuomoníæ, Daniel, filius Conchauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate a prorege Thomá Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas Conchaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepotem, et Tuomoníæ comitem jam renunciatum contulit; imo Cluanramhoda, Bunraitta et Clara Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam

alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentíâ celebrata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu adhuc vacua, eidem Conchauró concesserunt, qui comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei novitas maximam admirationem et indignationem primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium referunt, movit.

“Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitis Tironiæ filio, vitam nefariè Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt, quod in avitâ hæreditate obeundâ patri successor designaretur.

“Donatum, O’Conchauri Falgiæ Briani filium, Uathnicus ô Dimosaigh interemit circa festum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam dolore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine affecit.

“Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ, Daniele Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ, vel ne vacatione militiæ juvenus torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto itinere per Carberium inferiores Tirconallia

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State^k.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John^m.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiae Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprimè instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam cum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecone delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallis, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ elapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinni, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghaniae oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiae, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal. in F. l. 18, ends here.

^m *John*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Don-
gáiteacá*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donnelly.—See note ^s, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called Seacan an óiomair, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buirilép, mac tomáir, mic emainn, mic tomair décc, tigfína trífha cluana meala γ εάτρας dúine iarccaiḡ for ríur, buaball bláit bionnpoḡraς· maiḡre taoibḡeal tlaēt cōrepa do ēimōibe α τείρ α αοίρε γ α αιμπίρε, γ deapbraṭair α αṭair do ḡabail α ionaio .i. Piarup mac emainn.

Iarla tuadmúian, concóbar mac donnchaō mic concóbar uí brian ar ruidε pé hacchaō mui i cúinn α mí lún do rōnnaō ar cloinn Murchaō uí brian, γ baóí mac do cloinn Murchaō ip in mbaile .i. donnchaō γ do baí taōcc mac murchaō í brian i mbioṭḡnair γ α mbuancoimṭteacēt iarla dŕmumian ó dibirε uōimnall uí brian ḡo nuice rōn γ do eccaoín taōcc α anbroplann rōp an iarla, γ α duḡairε ḡup baḡal laip α bŕē ḡan baile ḡan bpaṭair muna ppaḡbaō rupaēt abpoccur. Do ḡab an iarla an ioncōraoio rōn taōcc, γ do cúip ḡairm ar α ḡlanpuaḡaib, γ tionol ar α éuaṭaib, ḡiḡeaō nŕ an lé cŕuimuccaō mair ba cōip acēt do éŕimnḡ ar α éŕitḡhaō ḡo déola dápaṭac tré rŕuṭpaciāib rōnna rŕuubḡloine. Oo éualaiō iarla tuadmúian an tionol rōn acc trmall po na éuaipm do éipḡ ó mui í cúinn, γ do páccaiḡ an forlongpōpε polain, γ do aṭaiḡ α pŕōp éapa imá pŕōpōin .i. iarla cloinne Riocairō, doḡ pŕiude dō an taḡac rōn óip nŕ an le α aṭiappaiō acēt do ḡluar pō éédoip, γ ní po airip ḡup an maiḡm hi mbaóí iarla tuadmúian. Oala iarla dŕmumian ní po hanaō laip ḡo nḡeachaō ar paṭcē mui ní cúinn, γ po pill tap α air ḡo baile í alle an oīdcē ééona. Nŕi bō paḡa ó paile forlongpuipe na maipiaō an oīdcē rōn. Rō éipḡ iarla dŕmumian α moḡōfōail na maiḡne ar na ḡapac, γ tuc copuccaō caṭa, γ inneall iombualta ar α óccbaō, óip bá dōiḡ laip naē tŕŕinaipŕō ḡan tŕoio on dá tḡeapnaṭa tapla

ⁿ *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

^o *Trían-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^p *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

^q *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler^a, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^o, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh^p on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career ; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place^q.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town ; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes ; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Claurickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin ; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille^s. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

^r *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Claurickard."

^s *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

αγά ἑοραιοῦσα. Βά φίοι ὅν ιννῖν ὅρῃ δο ῥαῖρατ acc αἰτῖν ἡ acc com-
 puabairt apoule ó úτῖβ̃ α longpore go poraḍ mullaḡ énuic puarḡoilli. Ar
 ann rin do éoibḡ an toice, ἡ do éfoaiḡ an énnnḡain α ccup ar aon maḡin, ἡ
 do αἵραḡ ῖέν caḡa cloinne caip an lá rin ὅρῃ do bé α nḡaḡuccaḍ co nuice
 rin maḡon do ḡnuirḡ ar ḡḡialtaḡaib ῖḡmpa m ḡaḡ. tulaiḡ α ταερατταοίῃ,
 ἡ ḡémaḍ é an lá rin ῖḡm baóí ταḡcc mac mupchaḍ í ḡriain aḡ ταḡairt na
 troḡa maile lé ḡḡiort. Do éḡn ḡeapóirtt mac Seḡair, ἡ ταḡcc ó ḡriain teibḡḡ
 na tḡccmala, ἡ comḡeirḡe an énuic ar na ḡiaplaḡaib uairle ainḡḡia do ῖann-
 tuiḡ α ῖápuccáḍ, ἡ do ῖobaip α ῖopḡamḡuccaḍ ḡo ῖo ῖáccḡaḡtar α nóccbaḍ
 ῖo apḡaib α nḡccaprat ἡ ῖó ḡḡiḡ α mbíoḡbaḍ. Do ῖáccḡaḍ anḡrin doḡn-
 chaḍ ḡoḡa mac ḡriain mic τοῖppḡealbḡaiḡ mic ταḡcc mic maḡḡainna, ἡ ῖo
 maῖbaḍ ann ḡpouḡ do ḡḡḡoaoíḡ ῖḡl aḡḡa, ἡ ῖo maῖbaḍ anḡ apḡconḡapal
 cloinne ῖiocairḡ .i. emann mac Ruaiḡḡi mḡḡi, mic ῖuibne, ἡ colla mac mup-
 chaḍ mic ῖuaiḡḡi mḡḡi, Ró maῖbaḍ ḡna tḡuip mac mupchaḍ, mic doḡnchaḍ
 mic doḡnnaill na maḡmann mḡic ῖuibne .i. conḡobaῖ (conḡapal tuḡḡmḡian)
 eoḡan, ἡ doḡnchaḍ, Ro ῖáccḡaḍ ann clann emann mic mupchaḍ mic emann,
 meic ῖuibne .i. Maolḡuipre buide, ἡ doḡnchaḍ. Ní ḡiú dá naῖḡḡḡ ní ḡuip ῖuip
 aḡḡ tḡḡnó iapla ḡḡḡmḡian iap ḡibuaiḍ ccoḡccap, ἡ ccoḡmḡaoíḡme tap α aip.

Sluaicḡeaḍ éḡḡap ῖḡḡna lá ḡua cḡḡbaill uilliam oḡap mac ῖiḡḡanaḡmḡ
 mic maolḡuanaḍ, mic ῖḡain ap mac uí ḡriain apa .i. τοῖppḡealbḡaḡ mac mup-
 cḡḡaiḡ, mic doḡnnaill, mic ταḡcc, mic τοῖppḡealbḡaiḡ, mic mupchaḍ na
 ῖaiḡḡḡe. Do lomaḍ, ἡ do léppḡḡiopaḍ an tḡῖ ḡo tḡnnḡḡaḡ lá ḡua cḡḡbaill
 ó béḡ an áḡa ḡo muileann uí óccán. Do maῖbaḍ lḡῖ ῖa ló céḡna deapḡḡa-

^c *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc up-
 coill, and incorrectly translated Spancel Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its
 horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckin-
 ish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east
 of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

^d *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there
 that destiny willed and fate permitted to put
 them on one place." The word *maḡin* always
 denotes place or locality, and is explained *ionas*
 by O'Clery.

^e *Even on that day*.—This is an insinuation

that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Mur-
 rough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of
 Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from
 being scared with dismay when they came to a
 battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

^f *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige
 O'Brien." The style of the original is here
 exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless
 use made of the pronouns.

^g *Their foes*.—The words *eaḡcupat* and
bíobbaḍ are synonymous, and introduced into
 the text merely for the sake of sound.

^h *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli¹, where it was the will of destiny² and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day³ Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him⁴ [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes⁵. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnella-na-madhmunn⁶ Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition^a was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha^b to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain^c. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

^a *A captain's expedition*.—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*pluaigeaó ceannairc*” *peaóna*.⁷

^b *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

^c *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Arderony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ταίρ ἡνίε υἱ ἑβριαν .i. Μυρκαδὸς μὰς μινιρέστιαῖς παοὶ εἰνιρῶνα ἀρ λύγα
 δο βολε δόεεβαὶδ πλεάετα ἑβριαν πιαὶδ. Δο εἰπρ μὰς υἱ ἑβριαν εἰνιμνυεάδ
 ἀρ α ἐαίρδωβ ἀρ α ἡαῖελε δο δολ δαῖτε α εαρονόρα ἀρ υα εεῖρβαλλ, ἡ ἀρ
 ετοετ δά τριαῖβνιόωνῃς να τιμέελλ δο εαρεενα ἀρ α αῖαῖδ, ἡ ἀρῖδ εόεεαίρ
 υἱ ἐαίρην δο ερεαῖελομαδ δον εἰαίρετ ρην, ἡ ἀρ ἀνν πο εἰνν ἀν εἰννῖναι
 δυα ἐαίρβαλλ βῆετ ἀρ α εἰνν ἀν οἰδῶε ρην ἀρ μullaε εἰννε ι ννῖβ εαίρην
 ἀεε ἡρτεαετ ρρην ἄν τῖρ ἡα εἰννεαλλ, ἡ ἀρ ὁ βυν ἀν εἰννε ἀρ ἀρ εόδραῖς
 ὁ εῖρβαλλ δο λέεε μὰς υἱ ἑβριαν ρεαοῖεαδ δα ρεεἰνιελτωῖς δαρεεαν ἡα
 νοιρῖρ. Ἀρ ἡμῖτεαετ δά ὁεεβαὶδ υαδὰ δο ἐόνναίρε ὁ εῖρβαλλ εἰννε α εε-
 ρυεάδ εαῖτα, ἡ ι νορδυεάδ ιομμβυαίετε, ἡ ἡο εἰνν νεαῖ ζαν ἡῖρε α ρυλαῖς
 ἡα α ιοηζαῖαλα ταίρα ἀρ α ιοηεῖς ἀννρην. Ρο μαρβαδ δον εἰρ ρην ζαῖ αον
 ροβ ἡεῖετα δο μινιτῖρ ἡνίε υἱ ἑβριαν δο ἡαίρβαδ ἀνν α ἐόνπαρpal .i. ερεἰνν
 ἡαε ἀν γιolla δυῖβ, μῖε εονεόβαίρ, μῖε δοννχαῖδ μεῖε δυῖβνε. Δο ζαῖαδ
 ἀνν μὰς υἱ ἑβριαν ρῖν, ἡ βαοὶ ταίρβα ρα εῖραρεεαν ρην ὀίρ ἡῖρ ιμτῖς ζαν α
 ρυαίελαδ.

Ταῖεε ἀν εἰραράν μὰς δοἰνναλλ μῖε εονεόβαίρ υἱ ἑβριαν δέεε ἡι ρεῖραῖβ
 μαηαῖ ι νδύεχαῖς ἡέγυῖδρ, ἡ ἑ ἀεε εἰρ α εἰαίρετα εἰρ α ἐαίρδωβ εοῖεἰε
 ιαρ να ιοηαίρβαδ ἀρ α αῖαῖδ ἀραον λα α αῖαίρ ἀν βῆαδαν ροῖμε ρην, ρῖρ
 α αοῖα δο βῖρρ ἡετ ἡ λάνταρὰ μῖεεαετ ἡ μαρεαῖεαρ δο ελανδωῖβ εοῖεμαῖε
 εαίρ, ἡ α ἀῖναεal ἡν αχαῖδ βεῖεθε.

Ἀν εαλβαῖ ὁ δοἰνναλλ δο ζαῖαῖλ λά ἡυα νέλλ δαν ἀν 14 δο Μαν. Δά
 ἡαῖλαδ ἀρρῖετ ἀν ζαῖαῖλ ἡῖρ. Εαῖεβαρρ μὰς Μαῖγνυα δο βῆετ α ρεῖρῖεβῖρε
 ρρῖρρ ἀν εαλβαῖ, ἡ ρρῖα α μὰς εονν. Δά ἡαῖν βαοὶ ιοηαῖεαετ εαῖεῖβαίρρ
 ρορ εραῖννῖεε λοῖα βῖεχαῖς. Ρο εἰονοῖεαδ ρλυαῖς ἀν εἰρῖε ἡν εἰνν μὰς ἀν
 εαλβαῖς εο ἡβαεταρ ἡι ρεοῖρβαίρρ ἡμον εραῖννῖεε. Δά ἡαῖν βαοὶ ἀν εαλβαῖ
 ἀν ταν ρην ἡι εοἰλλ ο ετοῖρπαρ ζοῖνυαῖαδ ροχαῖε εεἰννῖεάτ ἡνῖα ἡ ρῖλῖα.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

^e *He saw O'Carroll*.—Δο ἐόνναίρε ὁ Εῖρ-
 βαλλ εἰννε .i. δο ἐόνναίρε ρέ ὁ Εαίρβαλλ
 [αῖς τεαῖετ] εἰννε. O'Carroll did not make his
 descent from the hill until he perceived that
 Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of

his forces to plunder the districts. The word
 οἰρῖρ is here used in the same sense as in the
 name *cupear*, or *cupear gaoideal*, i. e. the dis-
 trict of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

^f *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of
 the long uncombed hair.

^g *Remote friends*.—The word *coiceῖe* is
 here used in the same sense as that in which
 Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin^d on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll^e approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain^f, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends^g, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach^h; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrairⁱ with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But *coicepic* originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

^h *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note ^c, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

ⁱ *Cill-O'dTomhrair*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill na n-aoimh*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairpirtc dponz do ceneil cconail dya neill an calbae do bñt pón ionnar pin gan fopóiméto gan ioncópnám. Ní po paillicéad lá hua neill an ní pin go piáct gur an líon plóig po ba uata lair gan paðað gan pañuccáð go po iaðpatc imon teððair i mbaoí an calbae ip in mairpirtc co po epðabpat é péin 7 a bñn .i. ingñn mec gilleain, 7 puccpat leó iatc co típ eóccann. Do paðað cunideacét doépaio dióomipéil iapañ lá hua néill don calbae 7 po aontuig pñe beóp la hingñn mec gilleain co pucc cloinn núb, 7 munbað an uain pñt ap ceneil cconail don éur pin ní ba poðauz do gaoidealaib bñit a pplaða uata an tuét pin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1560.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, mile, cúcc céo, Seapcca.

Ingñn meç captaiz .i. aib'lin ingñn doinnail, mic copbmaic laðpaiz bñn iapla dñmumñan ap a haoiofo .i. Sémuir mac Sñan, mic tomaiir, 7 bñn iapla tuadumñan iappin .i. concóðair mac donnachao mic concóðair, bñn dépcaé daonnaeacá cconail épaibdeac an contaoir pin décc 7 a haðnacal i noðapliçe o pñupcair .i. i noipbelac.

Máz maðgannna .i. Apt maol mac Remann, mic glairne do mapbað ap pluaz í neill dñbað a ioncoiméda lá halbanchaib eñp dá pðam hi púta meic uiðilin. Céio pñn gaða caða, 7 coimédaio a éoða don cóiccead i nacchao pñ mubfig, 7 muðe an tí topeair ann pin, 7 mac a dñbpaðair doirðneao ma ionað .i. Aoð mac bñain na moceipçe mic Remann mic glairne.

Taðcc 7 eoccan da inac uí puairc .i. bñan (.i. bñan ballac) mac eoccan uí puairc dñmteacét daoidcaðib anaibce. Eocchan cedamur ap amne puairc aoiofo, bñt i mbpaizññup agá bpaðair ag taðcc, 7 apé baile ma pañe hi lañn hi laetpuiui, 7 tapla dó go bpuairc paill pa fpopcoimétt baoí paip, 7

of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Kilymard in note ⁿ, p. 1449.

^k *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

^l *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

^m *Easy*.—The word poðauz is the opposite of deðauz, difficult.

ⁿ *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kincl-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

^o *In her youth*, ap a haoiofo.—See note ^u, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain^k, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage^l taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy^m matter for the Gaelsⁿ to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth^o, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach^p.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

^p *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of

Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

πο μαρβ αν ρβι βαοι αζα ιομχοιμέο ό ταόεε, οο όοιό αρ βαρρ αν βαίε, γ πο
 ρυαεεαρ ζο ραβε αν εαυλέν αρ α έμαρ, γ νάρ όορα οον τήρ ταόεε οο
 έαοδαό ινα ειρριοι. Οο έυαλαό ζίομαναό βαοι ανυιζ οο ιιυιτιρ ταόεε ιν
 νί ριν οο λεαε α ζρυαό αρ α ζοννα, γ οο αμαρ εοεόαν ζο ιινδελλόιρεό εο
 νδεχαό αν πελέρ επέ να ιιιιιι ζυρ ράεεαβ ζαν ανμαιν. Ταόεε ονα οο
 βάταό ιι ρροζιμαρ να βιαόνα πο αζ οοι οο εοδλαό αρ έραηόεε ίριι ιαρεεό-
 λαζ ιι ιιυιτιρ εολαρ. Οο βαό coll ιιτ νατραό, γ οοβ αρεεαιν έν ηζυβε, γ
 οο βαό ραεεόο ίσρεα αρ λεοιμαν α ιιονηραεεόο δάμαό δηνίλιε νό ιιμερδαρ.

Ταόεε βυδε ιαε είν, ιιε οίελλα υί ίζρα οο ιαυβαό lé εαταλ όεε ιαε
 ταόεε ιιε εαταλ όεε υί εονόοβαρ, γ ηίρ έιν ό έίν ιαίρ ιι εεονηαέταβ
 οιαρρμα εορβμαε ζαίληζ, ρβι βαό ρβιρ αρ ρβραέτ ειό γ αρ αοιόεεαρε
 ιαίρ.

Εοιυαβαρτ εατα γ ιιζεαλλαό ιοηζαίε επιρ ιαυα νδεαρμυιαν .ι. ζςρόοι
 ιαε Σεμαρ, ιιε Σέαν, γ ιαυα υρμυιαν .ι. εομάρ ιαε Σέμαρ ιιε ριαραρ
 ρυαό ιιε Σεμαρ, ιιε εμαιν, γ οο βέ αόβαρ α ιιιρςίρνα ρβραιν έοιρ δυίρε,
 γ εόζαναέτ εαυιι (δύτχαζ ρλεαέτα εοζαιν ιόιρ, γ έλαιννε εορβμαε εαυ)
 ζά ροιιι ρέ ροίε αζ να ιιαυλαόαβ ανδυεάραά ριι, γ ό νάρ ρέδαό ρίο-
 υεάό οο να ραορελανθαβ οο αοιταζέεταρ οοι ι ναιιρρ αιυόε ι ναρςί εατα
 ρέ ροίε γ αρί τυλαό εςζιμαλα οο εόζαεταρ αν βόταρ ιόιρ α εεοιζαρ ενάιι-
 έοίιι, γ ειορραε αραν. Οο έρμυιζέεταρ α εεοιρρεεερ ζαλλ, γ ζαοιόεαλ
 λέ αρ λέ ό βεαλαό εονγλαρ ιιε ουιιιυόερα αν ρέιιυόδα ι ιαυεταρ δά έυιεεαό
 ιιίαιιιι ιιυιαν ζυρ αν ιιβςίβα ιιβάνρεεοεχαζ, γ ό λοό ζαρμαν ζλαρ ιιε
 οομα ιίε εο εuan ιιιιιιζ λέεαν έυβραζ ιι εοοεεειόε υα ρρδζςιντε, γ να

^q *The castle*.—The word *baile* is certainly here used to denote castle.

^r *Navel*, *imlinn*.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

^s *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

^t *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

^u *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

^w *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

^x *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now incorrectly *cneam-choill*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnam-choill*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill.

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle^a, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel^r, and bereft him of life^s. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog^t, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin^u, or to attack a lion in his den^w.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Bothar-mor^x, adjacent to Cnamhchoill^y and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas^z, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas^a, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach^b,

^a a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coppóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámíchoill.

^z *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ag Copcaig, “at Cork,” and is followed by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

^a *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

^b *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

δέιρι bicce pé caoille an córnaíma. Αρι τεαάετ δο να επρομπλυαάαίβ τυλ ι τυλ, γ αghaíð ι nacchaíð δο éuir an taon ndia aingel na píoécana dá paigíð ionnar' sup píoðaigíð etip na poáaíðibh γ sup gaípaττ céill imon ccaτuccáo sup pccarí'at gan deaíðo don dul rin.

Tomar, γ Semur dá mac muirip duib mic Slain mic tomar mic an iapla do dol ar puíbal pluacch hi ccaipppreachaib, Mac mece capéaicé puaíacch déirige po na hñgimib .i. donnchaíð mac doínnail mic pínghin mic doínnail, γ tapla ma poáar an tan rin τοιρρδεαλβαί mac maolmuirpe, mic donnchaíð mic τοιρρδεαλβαί meic puibne do píoécτ donnchaíð móip a tuataib τοραιγε go ccuideacéτann nghan τοgéta ngallocclaí, γ do línatτar na laocébuíðne co bpuac na bannóan, γ do bup don píoan ecéarípceneóil pé huécτ na habann pú upcoímar mupri heoγanám don taob arail γac ndípeac. Do mapbaíð, γ do baíðíð da ééu nó a epri do ghanpluaí gípaítaí γ géri biað cainppuig pá corccpaí po ba móp a ndíé ón deaíðo rin óip do bñað a éop, γ a lam do τοιρρδεαλβαί mac puibne co nac paíðe acé cop épmom agá rompulanγ ón uarí rin go a écc.

Iapla tuacómuíman do dol ι mapéar connaéc ar muícaíð na τtuag mac taíðcc mic muíchaíð mic puaiópi uí píaíðbírtaíγ. Do cuar leip po epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollándists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

^c *Hy-Fúlheinte*, translated *Nepotes Fídgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Mague, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note ^m, A. D. 1178.

^d *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a, b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh :

“Αραp, a pópa λαιγ, in pετappu cá epich ma puilem? Nað pετap pon aín. Óa pετappa aín, ap Cuchullann: Ceand abpaτ Sleíí Caín peo éeap; Sleíðeí Eblinní peo éuaíð; lno λuimnig in lno polopmop úc ac chí; Ópuim colcaillí peo ι puilem, píp ι napapAim Cluach, ι cepic na Deíí bicí; puíno a ndep aca an pluaíγ ι Clu Mail mic Ugaíne, ι pεpuíno Conpuí nac Dapi.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte^c and Deis-Beag^d with Caoill-an-Chosnamha^e. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected^f concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe^g, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan^h, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanainⁱ, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned^k; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath^l, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cnechullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg, to the south of us is the army in Clu-Mail-mic-Ugainne, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

^c *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

^f *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

^g *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

^h *Bannndan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

ⁱ *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

^k *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

^l *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, ἡ πάν φυαχαῖς, ἡ πα δυν αν δοννάιν. Do éuaap muintri baile na gaillme do éorpan áta típe hoiléin air, ἡ do chuao táipriδ do éoil, ἡ ap eiccin, ἡ τρέ oplári cloinne puocairδ aḡ toét, ἡ acc iméaét ap an ccor ccéona.

Maḡamain mac toiprdealbais, mic ταιόεε, mic donnchaδ, mic domnaill mic toiprdealbais mñt do δol i noírmumain luét luinge, ἡ apéraiḡ a harpann. Óraiḡde do ḡabail δó ipin típ éir, ἡ atbírpat apoule nár bó maie a ppaḡbáil ἡ ḡup ab ap ταιpπεét tanḡaτταp, ἡ acc pillfδ δó τap a air lé a édaiaibh do páp ḡaipbe pan nḡaoít, ἡ φυapnaδ pan ppiopmament, ἡ do δfolaδ pé poile an lonḡ, ἡ an tapéraiḡ, ἡ acc vénañ don luing co na luét i nupéopaé oíde ap ápaim do φυaδancéaδ a peól a ḡlacanb pñ ἡ pññδfδ dionnaib téδ ἡ táclaδ ina éotéannaib coimbleōta hi ppaḡḡtíδ na piopmament, ἡ do bualeaδ an loncc dá éip pin pá éappaice i mbeol cuan an pñ móip i map-τap connaét, ἡ po báíδfδ i co na poiopin cénmoτá maḡamain, ἡ aoín τpiai oile, ἡ do báíδfδ tuilleaδ ap ééδ pan éalaδ pin oib im tuatál ua maille ptiupurmann éoblaḡ pado bá pñp ina aimpip.

Taécc mac mupchaδ uí ḡpian do ḡabáil ap popáilñ an iupitp hi luimneac ἡ a éup ap pin ḡo haé eliaé dá coiméu, ἡ ad bípeaδ cáé co mbaoí cuio diapla tuadmunan ip in nḡabáil pin.

O ḡallcúbar, eoccan mac emainn, mic eóin, én mac duine oipeéta ap luḡa do bolc in ulltoib décc.

^m *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

ⁿ *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffé, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

^o *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note ^f, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

^p *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

^q *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Lar of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces^m, by Fuathach^a, by Bon-an-Bhonnain^c. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein^f against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith^g [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough^r, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir^s, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

^r *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

^s *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably *Cuan mBip móip*, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like *Cuan mBip móip*, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called *Inbeap móip*. It should be also observed that *Cuan mBip móip*, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and *Cuan an fhir móip*, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1561.

Αοιρ Cηιορτ, mile, cúig céid, Sgh'cca, ahaon.

Αρτ mac feilim pínó uí galleubair eppcop Ratha both décc i ccáid maḡair, 13. Augurτ. Scéél móρ i ττίρ conaill eipíde.

Μαιρε ινḡh an éalḡaigh, mic Maḡnupa, mic Aóda duib uí doínnall bñ í neill Shlain ḡpaḡail báir ḡaḡuaé, ḡ duḡḡpaim, do ḡpuaiḡe, ḡ do ḡpromneiele na ḡaopéimídechta ḡochpíde do paḡ ua néll don éalḡach dia haḡairi ma píaḡnairi.

Ο bñin ταḡcc, mac cairppe, mic maóileachlainn, pñ ḡḡna, iolḡanaé illaíon, ḡ ιnḡaídeilecc, ḡ ip an dá ḡhḡḡh .i. cuil ḡ cínóin, do écc, ḡ a mac ócc ḡoipḡnead ina ionaḡ.

Uaḡne, mac pḡḡanaínn, mic maolpuanaíḡ mic Slain uí éḡbail do maḡbaḡ i mbaile uí cúipe i nupmuínn. Nip bo pú a ττίρla ma timcéall a ḡuin nó a ḡabail, ḡ do ba ḡilleḡta ḡuthaḡ éle dia éip an uair pin óip do bñpaḡ ceill ḡa ccaḡair ḡ ḡa ccoḡnaíḡ ó do ιmḡḡ uaḡne.

Neḡtain, mac an Calḡaḡ, mic maḡnupa uí doínnall do maḡbaḡ ḡo ḡónaḡḡe ḡupéop do ḡae do caḡ pe pñ, ḡ an ḡae aḡa ḡeleccad cúice a pḡḡip.

Αρḡuḡḡḡ na hEḡeann .i. tomár Pḡuaḡep do ḡol i ττίρ eoḡain a nḡoḡail ḡabala an éalḡaigh uí doínnall, ḡ ap a pḡḡaḡar pñ pḡip an τḡḡ ḡ pḡlonccopḡ pḡuaḡ lionḡair do pḡiḡuccad dá i naḡmaḡá, ḡ pḡáḡa pḡḡoínnē, ḡ ḡúncḡand díotocchlaḡi do ḡoccbail ḡó a τtimcell τḡmpaill móip Αḡḡamacha pḡ ḡaḡḡ co pḡuḡḡḡ báḡḡa acca buancoimḡetτ. Iar na pḡop pin ḡua neill (Sñan) pḡ cúip ḡḡoḡ dia pḡainmuḡḡḡḡ, ḡ dia aḡḡa ḡḡaḡa Iar an ccaḡbaḡ ua nḡoínnall dia iomḡabail ḡ dia iomḡoimḡetτ pḡop an Iupḡḡí ó ḡaḡ ιḡḡ ḡ ó ḡaḡ oílen ḡo aḡoile i nḡaínpaibh, ḡ i nḡoḡḡelaḡ ḡḡḡe heḡḡain ḡo pḡ pḡcc-

^c *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* Kinnaweel, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

^u *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

^w *Baile-Ui-Chuire*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair^c (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill^a, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died ; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc^w, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter^x, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh ; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island^y and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

^x *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

From one island.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

baid an lurtir an tír. Ro fáisid tra an lurtir on ccampa rin Airda macla cuidecta do captimib go mile fsi etir troigteacl j mapcacl do denaib cpeacl j oircene i noirgialloibh, j fuair ó neill brat j taircélacl ar na tromplozaib rin do dol i noirgiallaib, j do tarraince co taoi torcaclacl dia faigib, j fuair iatc iap ceuinnucchacl a cepeach. Ro picchid iomairlec ttorppa go po marbacl dpecta diairime dib lclh ar lcl. Ro fáccbacl na cplcha po dfoib aza ndaoimib ffin don cup rin.

O Nell do bhit acc comlot, j acc cpeachacl cplche bplgh j mibe an tan po. Tir conaill ap na cfnrucchacl j ap na timceallacl lair iap ngabail an calbaig poimhe rin, j iap mbhit dua domnaill hi pfoclaib, j hi pfpemirce, cona baol aoinneach acc pollamhucchacl plaitfra i ccenel cconail don cup po. Ro gab ua neill (Stan) nfit coiccl Ulacl uile o droiclt aca go heime, conap bo macltacl coicclacl op ulltoib do gairm de an tan po mumbadh puitbfit gall fpir.

An Calbach ua domnaill do léccacl a gemel la hua neill iap na fuarlaccaclh la cenel cconail.

An lurtir cedna do éionol tromploiccl doiridiri do dol i ttip eozain i ppoγμα na bliadhna po ap tarrainc an calbaig uí domnaill. Tanccattap ina éoichfital na cuic iapla batcap i neirin in ionbaidh rin .i. gfpóitc mac gfpóitc, mic gfpóitc, mic Sémair, mic Slain, mic tomáir iapla cille dapacl. Tomáir, mac Sémair, mic Diairair puaid iapla upmuman, Gfpóitc, mac Sémair, mic Slain, mic tomáir iapla dfpmuman, Concubair, mac donnchacl, mic concobair, mic toirpdealbair uí bpaia iapla tuadmuman, j Riocapo mac uillic na ecno, mic piocapo, mic uillic enuic tuag iapla cloinne piocapo. Ro imtig tra an lurtir j na hlaplaclae rin co na pochraitte típ eozain gan pfpabpa, gan pfitorceam ppiú go pangatap go loch febail. Acc róacl tap a air don lurtir ap í comairle po chinn, pibh do denaib le hua neill j a pabóin do tabairt dó, j a bapda do bplit a hApo macha. Apeacl do éoib an lurtir co na pocraitte iapain i ttip conuill gubhan go po

² *O'Donnell*, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

²² *Provincial King of Ulster*, coicclacl op ulltoib.—The word coicclacl is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

³ *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Loðan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell² being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster^{zz}, were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-geeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail^a, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban^b, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

^b *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

πάσαις εἰς τοὺς λόγους, ἡ αἰρὴν εἴηε συνίλλε acc an ccalbác ua ndóinnall.
 Ὡς ἰαπαὶν τὰν ἔφηε ἡ ἐρὶχ κοίπηε το ῥοῖδαίρε ῥοῖ αἰρὴν Sliccig.
 Ραταίγῃρ an Calbach ἡνὶν comóh é aἰῖcc aἰ ραίμcc α ἡῖῖcc buóh do
 ὅρ ῥο hincleete ῥῡρ in mbaile, ἡ α νοῖταῖ ῥοῖ ταἰῃῃῃ an τῡρ combo
 ῥο ὅῖρ do éac ἡ ἐοίτcc. Ro aῖcomáirc an lurtir cía an mbpatac ac
 ὀnnáirc. ῤῡῖcárc an Calbác, ἡ αῖῖῖ ῥῡρ bó hί α bpaῖach buóh, ἡ
 ῥῡρ bo lair ῤῡn, ἡ la α bunac cenél ó cín maἰr an baile ἡῖn, conac ἰαπαὶν do
 ῡac an lurtir eoῖpaḍae an baile don éalbac.

O Nell do ḍol ἡ Sacpóibh ἡ τιmcell na ραίῃna ḍionῡῖaḡiḍ na baἡῡῖoḡhna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

^c *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*:

"A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus O'Neal, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis: quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequébantur."—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189:

"After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his laughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus: O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world be-

sides. Thence he sped home againe, gratically dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Ulster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine Iames Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said Iames deceased: ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the loosers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first."

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin:

"Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen^e; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ φυαίρ ὀνοίρ, ἡ αἰρμῖτεῖν μορ υαίτε, ἡ ταναίεε τὰρ α αἰρ ἰ μβεῖτενε νὰ βλαῖνα ἀρ ἑοίον.

Eocchan mac aóda buíde mic aóda duib ἰ domhnaill pḡr paorpélannda' roiceneoil eapcena iléirpáé décc.

Tadócc mac toirpḡdealbais, mic neill, mic toirpḡdealbais uí baioigill do mairbáó ἰ τερpmonn inécc cpaié la mac alarcpainn ḡallba.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1562.

Αοίρ Cριοίτ, míle, cuice céo, Sí'ccat, aóó.

O Ruairc brian ballac mac eocchan rinnreap ḡil pḡficcna ἡ caṑa aóda pinn, pḡr ḡar luéτ ionéaiṑ ἡ oilínnna cḡḡḡaiḡ ἡ coíḡaó a mbaoí ón ccalaó hḡ ccpic ua mane co ḡroḡbaóir ττορḡcapṑaiḡ ττοnnḡaiḡpḡiḡ coiccpioó éoicció oilbladhach ulaó, ἡ ó ḡrianarḡ cṑṑba ḡo cpaiḡ eoṑuile an cpaoíṑ ἰ τṑir ua pḡiácpac muaiḡe, aḡ pḡn an tí pá tocḡaiḡe ḡuanaiṑe ἡ ḡuapa aómolṑa baoí ḡia ḡunaó pḡenḡ ḡo écc ḡo biṑin ḡapḡcpuṑle ḡo pala ḡó, ἡ a mac aóó ḡallba ḡo oṑḡneacó ina ionaó.

Iapla τuaómuḡian ḡo ḡol ap cuaiṑe cḡḡḡaiṑ pḡḡna ἰ nouṑhaiḡ uí éonco-ḡaiṑ, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ cḡḡḡaiḡe. Mac uí loḡlainn ḡo mairbáó uaóa ḡaon upcḡṑ

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Urraughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Urraughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.—

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^a), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn^e, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh^f, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile^g, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teflia to the strand of Eothuile^h, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conorⁱ, and into Gleann-Corbraighe^j, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)”

^a *Owen*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

^e *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^f *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note ¹, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

^g *Fertile*, τῶν ἐκαταῶν.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound πον-τῶν ἐκαταῶν τεχ is used to express “abounding in seals.”

^h *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

ⁱ *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

^j *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

α cloicé ḡlḡda don cúp rin .i. Maoileclainn mac uaitne, mic maoileaclainn, mic Ruðpraigē, mic ana, mic donnchaid an cúil, mic ana bacaiḡ.

An tiapla ceḡna do ḡol corprluasḡ cḡndap fḡna fa éaénraigē ipin aimrip ceḡna ḡ dubḡall mac an ḡiolla duib mic conḡobair mic Shuibne do marbaḡ uada don dul rin.

Mac ḡiolla maḡaiḡ décc .i. Riocaird mac duinn, mic conḡobair, mic tomair, mic doinnall, ḡ aḡbriḡi ḡup bo hé rin aoín fḡr ḡraḡa bá fḡr aḡ iapla tuasḡmuḡan ina aimrip. Conḡobair mac conḡobair mic Riocaird do ḡabal a ionaid.

Doinnall mac conḡobair, mic toirpḡealḡaiḡ, mic taḡcc uí ḡriain an tí baói ina iapla tuasḡmuḡan pḡa conḡobair mac donnchaid, ḡ dia ngoipḡir ḡaoidil ó ḡriain do toḡt dia ionnarbaḡ dia ḡeopraigēaḡt ḡ dia ḡuibḡ a hul-toibh tap a air dia aḡarḡa fḡrin, ḡ bá in aoín tpeaḡtmair taimccriuin ḡ taḡcc mac mupchaid mic toirpḡealḡaiḡ iap nelud a haḡchiaḡ, ḡ iap toḡt ḡóib i naoidḡfḡt dia tḡir, tuccraḡ a naiḡte anaoidḡfḡt ap iapla tuasḡmuḡan. Ro cúp an tiapla pḡrlongpḡrt ionḡa pḡ a nacchaiḡ. Do bé céḡ puataḡ na ccomḡbriaiḡpeaḡ pḡ ap aḡoile, ionḡpḡicchiḡ oḡḡe do pḡarḡaḡ dá mac Mupchaid uí ḡriain ap pḡrlongpḡrt baile meḡ pḡaḡán, do marbaḡ ḡaóine leó, ḡ pḡ cḡuinḡḡpḡt cpeaḡa, ḡ taimc an típ ina tḡopraigēaḡt. Is anḡ do ḡlan lá ap na laḡḡbuḡnḡib lḡt ap lḡt aḡ caḡair meḡ ḡormair i mḡḡón ua fḡfḡmaic, ḡ i nuataḡaḡ dálecair. Bátaḡ an clainn rin Mupchaid uí ḡriain (taḡcc, ḡ

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “Gleann Copbraighe óp haimmniḡeasḡ Riḡpe an ḡleanna.”

^k *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “Gaile fḡl pḡ ḡruaḡ na Sionna.”

^l *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note ⁿ.

^m *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

ⁿ *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Rḡpeapo Cḡrao-baḡ, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac ḡilla maḡaiḡ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna^k, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe^l, about the same time, and on that occasion lost^m Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duy, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaighⁿ died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond^o before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest^p between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain^q, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain^r, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic^s, in the upper part of Dal-Cais^t. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Cpaobac, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Lime-rick.

^o *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

^p *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

^q *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^r *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^s *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^t *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

δοννχαδ) αἰς ἰοῖκαρ α νανφφορλαινν ἔο ἡαδναρπαδ ἔο εἰος αν ρεαῖαιλ
ορ εἰνδ πατα βλαῖμαις. Ρο ριλλρτ αρ αν ττόραιο, ἡ πο ἡνιδ δο ἡνιτιρ
αν ιαπλα. Δο μαρβαδ υρέετα δά νοῖζδαοιμβ, ἡ δά νδαορρεαριϋαεε. Ρο
ἡαβαδ ταδεε ὅεε μαε ταῖεε, μιε αν ἡιolla ὅνις, μιε τοιρρδεαλβαις υἱ βριαν.
Δο ἡαβαδ ανν δνα βριαν δνς μαε δοννχαδ μιε κονόδαιρ να ρρινα
υἱ βριαν, ἡ ἡρ ἡμῆς ἡαν αν ερεεεα δραεεβαιλ αεε ταδεε μαε μνρχαδ
υἱ βριαν ἡα ραρελαδ.

Δοννχαδ μαε κονονναετ, μιε κονονναετ, μιε βριαν, μιε ριλιρ μιε
τομαρ μεἰυῖορ δο ἔεε, ρῖρ α αοιρ αρ λυεεα ροβ οε εἰρτ δο ἡαοῖεαλν
αν τυαιρρειρτ, ρῖρ ἡά ρο ραοιλεδ δο ἔεε ρε ἡαδαρτ εο ρο ἔεε αν ταν ρο.

Αοδ μαε νελλ ὅεε μιε ρνῖνε α εἰρ βοἡαννε δο ἔεε δον ἡαλαρ βρεαε.

Μαἡ εραῖε εἰρμαινν δά βεοεε δο ἔεε.

Μαἡ μαηἡανἡνα, Αοδἡ μαε βριαν να ἡοιχειρἡε μιε Ρεμανν ἡμιε
ἡλαιρνε δο μαρβαδ λα ρῖραις ρῖρἡμαἡἡε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1563.

[Αοιρ Cριορτ, ἡιλε, εἰεεε εέδ, ρεαρεα α τρι.]

Ο δονἡαιλλ Μαἡἡαρ μαε Αοδα δνς, μιε Αοδα ρυαδ, μιε νελλ ἡαιρς,
μιε τοιρρδεαλβαις αν ρινα, τιοεῖρἡα εεἡέλ εεοναιλλ, ἡηρἡ ἡεοεἡαν, εεἡέλ
μιοαν, ρῖρμαναεἡ, ἡ ἡοεταρ κονναετ, ρῖρ να ρο λῖεε α ραιρβρἡἡς να α ἡομαρ-
εραῖδ λαρ να τἡἡεαρἡαδαις βαεταρ ἡα εοἡαρραιν, ἡ ἡα εοἡρποεῖραις εο ἡαν-
ρἡρ α ροεἡαδε, ἡ α εἡεἡρτε, ρῖρ αἡἡαρβἡ, αἡἡἡἡ, αἡἡοἡἡἡ αἡἡαρ ρῖρ ἡαιἡἡἡς,
ἡ βιοδβαδαιςἡ ἡο τταδραδ ἡο ρομαἡαἡἡἡε δα ρῖρ, ρῖρ ἡἡἡ, μνἡεεῖρδα,
εἡἡἡαρ, εαιρδἡἡαιλ, δῖρἡαιεεεε, δἡἡεἡἡἡς δο δάἡἡαις, δο δῖοραδαις, δἡεεἡἡς,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

^u *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

^v *Cnoc-an-scamhail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an ρεἡἡαιλ, and anglicised Scool-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caitheirim Thoirdehalbhaigh*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sḡumall na Raḡa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

^x *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough^u, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail^w, over Rath-Blathmaic^x, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga^y had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-bréac^z.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog^a, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv. son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feil-lere Aenguis*, in which it is placed 1 nuaécap Oail Cap, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

^y *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

^z *Galar-bréac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

^a *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.

γ υλλαινναῖς, θυρωαῖς, γ δεccailpib ainail ap peil acc p'fnaib γ acc p'fneaiuib, p'fī f'igna, ilc'fuaḁ co mbuaib nunnlecta, γ naite ap γac nealaḁain ap ḁfna do ḁcc, γ. februaip ma lonγpope p'fipm illn'ebfī ipm mbaile do ponaḁ laip-pum c'etup daib'fōin ī heill, γ ḁnel eoγan, γ a adnacal ī noγarib'ge a p'fī γ a p'umripōr ī noūn na uγall ī maiprip. S. P'pou'p' co nonoip, γ co naipmip-tem mōip iap mbp'f' buaḁa ḁ ḁmān, γ ḁ ḁmān.

O Sūllebān ḁ'ippe doimnall, mac diaipmata, mic doimnaill, mic doimnaill, mic diaipmata baill do t'umipm le d'pochuppaḁ .i. mac γiollaḁua, γ γep baḁbelopaḁ diaipmaip a aḁaip baḁi a ḁiol doḁpe pa doimnall ipm, γ a b'pataip eoγan ḁ p'ullebain do γabail a ionaḁ.

Maipγp'ec m'g'f' t'pemaip, mic S'fān, mic t'omaip, mic an iapla b'fī M'f'c mupip ḁiappa'ge do ecc, γ ba haḁbaip eccaḁme ip'p'he.

Tomaip mac mupip d'uib, mic S'fān, mic an iapla d'ec.

Tuaḁmūia na t'um coccaḁ, γ na cleḁ ḁfnaipce ḁn callam γo a ḁele an bliḁaip.

Baile uí γalaig do γabail γ do b'p'eaḁ ap ḁloimn Mupchaḁ uí b'p'iam lap an iapla iap t'abaipte op'uaip γ p'ḁpaipce ḁ lumneaḁ laip ḁmce.

Baile uí-cáip'aig map an ec'etna do γabail lap an iapla.

Mac b'p'uaḁ'f'ā ollam ḁ mb'p'acain γ ḁ b'p'f'maic d'ec .i. diaipmaip, mac concḁaip mic diaipmata, mic S'fān, γ a b'p'ataip Maḁilin do γabail a ionaḁ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1564.

Αοιρ C'p'op'p, mile, cuicc c'ḁ, S'f'p'ca, a c'f'ap.

O Ruapic Aoḁ γall'ā, mac b'p'iam ballaig mic eoγan do maipbaḁ co m'p'cnech m'opunaḁ la a m'umtip p'fī hi liaḁ'p'm m'umtip heolap,

^b *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

^c *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note ^s, under 1559, p. 1571, *sup*.

^d *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends^b to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh^c, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh^d was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic^e, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen^f) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^c *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

^f *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haite rin do iadao fa brian mac brian uí ruarc 7 aethirí gur ab do do mórach an mórach mebla rin gion go raibhe cuo dóraim ina déanam. Aod buide mac brian, mic eoḡain uí ruarc a mbraetar ele, rorari aoda gallda, 7 rinneap brian do gairm uí ruarc de fín a huét uí neill.

Ua Donnall an Calbach, 7 Ua bairgill toirpdealbác do dul co haé cliaé do roighio an lurtir do denam a toirca púir, 7 ruar o donnall onoir 7 airmirtin uada, 7 roar Ua donnall do toét dia éig go raime go fíraib manac, 7 airpídh ann, 7 ticc Ua bairgill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an éalbach for a éonn hiruidé. Ní bo cian baí ua bairgill ir in mbaile an tan po éunioḡ conn fair toét lair go dun na ngall gur an ccairpaó a gabail for Aod, mac Aoda óicc, mic Aoda ruar baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baí oirpídh an Aoda hírin irin tor nua, 7 po cuir eicneéan 7 conn dá mac Aoda buide mic Aoda duib clann a dhíbraetar irin trínáirléen, 7 bátar iadpíde baí acc cairccelaó an baile do Chonn. Tánac tra conn 7 Ua bairgill do raigídh an baile, 7 ba hadhaó ann an tan rin. Ro líccpísc clann Aoda buide conn dia roigídh po éstoir 7 do raipíot na líccpíscir Ua bairgill co na muintir éuca mun. Aethirpat muintir uí bairgill na líccpíscir a toicéirina uata a aéar. Do coídh iartearn Ua bairgill go mairpídh na mbraetar do denam cuarta aca. Seibídh conn ua donnall, 7 clann Aoda buide for toḡail an tuir i mbaoí Aod mac Aoda duib. Ní po ráthairpíot naé ní go po doirp púitlégen plóig lionmair lamíóir ar fuo an baile, 7 ina iométacmóḡ in gaé airp. Ba hiaó báttar annrin Ua néll Sían, 7 Aod mac maḡnura uí donnall co na roéraitte, go lír plóig lionmair lamíóir ina fparpaó iar cclunrin Uí donnall do bídh for plíḡídh Aéta cliaé 7 na ccommbraetar naile do bídh i naḡaídh aroile. Ro gabao ainpíde Conn mac an éalbach an 14 May, 7 do dhéatar ríprhe plóig uí néll ar fuo típe bóḡaine, 7 po marbaó leo mac mec

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

² *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

³ *At home*.—Ir in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

⁴ ¹ *Requested*.—Ro éunioḡ, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

⁵ *To see*.—"Dúir .i. dá fíor," to know.—*O'Clery*.

⁶ *Who were betraying*.—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iadpíde baí, and writing báttar ruide

after which the whole country closed round Brian^s, the son of Brian O'Rourke : and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home^b when Con requested^l him to go with him to Donegal, to see^k if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower ; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle ; and these were the two who were betraying^l the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night ; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people ; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was ; and they took no notice, of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there : O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin^m, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May ; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc ταιρρελαθ ; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

^m *On his way from Dublin*, πορ πλῆθὺς Ἀἰῶν ctiac^t literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ρῦβνε .i. Μολμουρε μῆρρεαῖ, μᾶς μολμουρε, μὶς νεῖλλ ἰ νḡλιονν εἰδῆγε, ἡ Ἀοῦ μῆρρεσῆ, μαε εοῖν μοῦαρῶα ἡνec ρῦβνε ḡο ροῖαῖδῖς οἰλε αμᾶιλλε ρῦν.

Σοῖλ μβριαν co ἡμῆρναῖ ρε ἀποῖλε ἀν βλιαῖδαν ρι. Clann concobaῖρ μὶς τοῖρρῶεαῖδῖς υἱ βριαν δοῖνῃαῖ ἡ ταῖcc, ἡ clann Μυρchaῖδ υἱ βριαν ταῖcc, ἡ δοῖνchaῖδ το ḡοῖ ἀρ cpeich ḡοῖρ ἂβανν ο cḡρῃαῖς ἰ cḡῖονν cuῖleῖν. Ἀρ ἀνν ταῖρῃα ἀν ταῖρῃα ἀν ταν ρῖν ρα Ρορ ρυαῖδ. Το λοῖρρεαῖδ ἡ το λομᾶρρεαῖδ leo ἀν βαῖλε ρῖν ρεαῖ ḡαῖ μβαῖλε το ῖονῃαῖδ. Ρuccpaῖ ἀν τῖρ ορῃα ἀρ ḡαῖ ἀεῖν ταῖδ ο ῖρῖς οἰῖῶα ἀν ρῖς ḡο λυχατ, ἡ ο ρῖνν ḡαῖς co ρεαῖρḡ. Ρυαῖαταρρῖν εῖτῖν ἀρ ḡῃαῖατῃ ἀν ἱαῖρῃα co ρο μαῖρḡαῖ α ḡαῖρ το ḡεῖ οἰδῖς δοῖν οὐλ ρῖν, ἡ ἡ ρο λαῖρπατ α μῖονῃαῖcḡῖδ ἱαῖρ ρῖν co ἡοῖῶḡε. Τερῃάταρ ἀν τῖρῖλ μβριαν ρῖν υαῖῡταρ τυαῖμῖνῃαν ḡαν ρῖνῖuccᾡδ ḡαν ροῖρρῖρρεαῖδ ταρ ρῖνῖῖρρεαῖδ ρορρεαῖρ co ἡα cḡρῖcᾡδ. ἡ co ἡα ḡαῖβαῖαῖδ leo. Το ταρ-ρῖαῖḡρῖοτ τῖρα βυανῃαῖδ ὀῖρῃαῖρα ἡ λῡῡτ τυαῖρῖρταῖ ταρ Σῖονᾶνν το ḡῖονν τῖρῖβνε ἡ το ḡῖονν τῖρῖῡḡῃ ἡ βαῖ ρῖνḡαῖ ἡα τῖρῖ, α cpeaῖḡ, ἡ α coῖῡῡα ἀρ α cḡῃῃῃρ co τῖαῖρῖνec ἀμῖρῖρ α μβυανῃαῖδ. Ἀῡτ cḡῃα ἡῖ ρο ἀν ὀα ἡαῖρῃῃρ ἡcc αῖτῖρῖαῖḡαῖδ ἀν τῖρῖ λυαῖ ἀρ ἡcḡḡῖδ εῖτῖε λαῖρ ἡα ἡαῖρῃαῖδ ρῖν ταρ cḡῃα α ἡαῖρῃαῖε.

Coρcῃῃῃῃαῖδ co ἡα cῖορ, ἡ co ἡα βυανῃαῖḡ ḡοῃα, α ροῖαῡταρ ρῖρᾶῖνν ἰ τῖρῖνḡ τυαῖμῖνῃαν, ἡ α βῖῡαῖḡῡτῖ ecḡḡαῖρ ἡαῖῡῡῡε ρῖρ ρῖν το ταῖαῖρτ το

^a *Gleann-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^u, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

^o *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

^p *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note ^f, under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

^q *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^r *Sliabh-Oidheadhu-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimlthann Mor Mac Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoín, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 343, 344.

^s *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhmighe^a, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh^o, in Clann-Coilen^p. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh^q; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ^r to Luchat^s, and from Rinn-Eanaigh^t to Scairbh^u, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgas^w with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle^x with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *uē luēuē*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *ēeataē na luēuē* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

^r *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

^u *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarrieff

a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdhere which contains Iniscealltra.

^w *Forgas*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

^x *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond^y, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry^z. The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain^a, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated^b and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond!' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

^b *Elated*, báztar puác poimínnaic. The older writers would say, báztar puac poimínnaic. — See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance^c of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran^d, by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway^e heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross^f, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn^g. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glac^h, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorleyⁱ. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

History of Galway, p. 52, note ^d.

^e *Harbour of Ross*, cuan Ruip, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

^g *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

^h *Magh Glac*, now commonly called Tuath-Clac, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glac O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

ⁱ *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander. the son of John Cahanagh."

μαθ̃ φυαρρελαθ̃ δό. Τορέρατταρ τρια ροάιθε ele náε άιριν̃τεαρ ραν μαϊδ̃μ ριν̃ γλιννε ταρι.

Μυρχαθ̃ mac δοίinnaill mic Ruaδ̃ρι uί πλαϊτέβ̃ριταιγ̃ do βαταθ̃.

Ο cleip̃γ̃ ταδ̃cc cam mac τυαταιλ̃ ollam̃ uί δοm̃naill lé Sñc̃ur ραοί̃ hi ρ̃ϕ̃ιλιδ̃εαέτ, γ̃ hi cc̃p̃oim̃ic, ρορτ̃ cong̃mala τιγε̃ ναοιδ̃ς do δάm̃aib̃, γ̃ do δ̃eo-
ραδ̃aib̃, γ̃ do ρ̃ealmacaib̃ ρογ̃lama na cc̃p̃ioé báτταρ coñp̃occur̃ dó do écc̃
(.i. an 20. la doctober̃) iar̃ ρ̃ñδ̃aταιθ̃ τογ̃aιθε̃ iar̃ mb̃p̃ñé̃ buaδ̃a o δ̃ñmañ γ̃
ó δ̃ñmañ, γ̃ a ad̃nacal̃ i maĩm̃p̃t̃ip̃ .S. P̃p̃oñp̃eip̃ i nd̃ññ na ñgall̃ co uair̃m̃it̃iñ,
γ̃ co nonoip̃i náδ̃bal̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1566.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc̃ ceo, Sñ̃p̃cca, aδ̃e.

Ο δοm̃naill an cal̃baé̃ mac Maγ̃nupa, mic aοδ̃a duib̃, mic aοδ̃a ρuaδ̃, mic neill̃ γ̃aip̃b̃ M̃ic τοip̃p̃dealb̃aig̃ an ρ̃íona do τυ̃ιτιm̃ δια eoχ̃ .i. hi τυ̃ur an γ̃ñ̃ñ̃p̃eαθ̃ .i. 26. Nouember̃, ap̃ an ccoñaip̃ cc̃oiτ̃c̃inñ τυ̃ip̃ baile aγ̃aδ̃-
c̃aοíñ, γ̃ t̃ñ̃p̃all̃ ράτα i ññ̃uip̃m̃f̃oñ̃ a maip̃c̃̃l̃uaγ̃ γ̃an anp̃oc̃p̃aé̃t̃ γ̃an oib̃b̃ñ̃m̃
γ̃an ρ̃γ̃ñ̃m̃ γ̃an Scc̃aé̃ iar̃ ττοc̃é̃t̃ dó ó S̃haep̃oib̃ an bliαδ̃aĩñ ρ̃iñ ρ̃éiñ. Τιγ̃eap̃na
ap̃ c̃eill̃ γ̃ ap̃ c̃p̃uτ̃ an cal̃baé̃ ρ̃iñ γ̃épp̃aτ̃ ap̃ γ̃ail̃, γ̃ ap̃ γ̃aip̃cc̃eαθ̃ ññ̃t̃aip̃
maτ̃a ρ̃p̃i naĩñδ̃ib̃ conñalb̃aé̃ caip̃uδ̃eaiñail̃ ρ̃p̃i caip̃uδ̃ib̃h̃, γ̃an maé̃t̃naθ̃, γ̃an
m̃óip̃m̃ong̃naθ̃ hi maé̃t̃ dá̃ hañ̃δ̃blẽ dã ñd̃ing̃énaθ̃, neac̃ ná̃ ρo ρaοί̃leaθ̃ écc̃ an
ioñnaip̃ ρ̃iñ aé̃t̃ co ρ̃oip̃cc̃eαθ̃ laip̃ διογ̃ail̃ γ̃p̃eip̃i a c̃eneδ̃il̃. Α̃ δ̃eap̃b̃p̃aé̃t̃aip̃,
aοδ̃ mac maγ̃naρ̃a uί δοm̃naill̃ do óip̃d̃neαθ̃ ina ioñaθ̃.

Μαυ̃e m̃γ̃ñ̃ M̃haγ̃naρ̃a mic aοδ̃a duib̃ mic aοδ̃a ρuaδ̃ uί δοm̃naill̃ b̃ñ̃
M̃écc̃ aeñγ̃aρ̃a d̃écc̃ an 8. doctober̃.

^k *Gleann-taisi*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dñluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: “Μαϊδ̃m̃ m̃óp̃ do éab̃aup̃

m̃γ̃ñ̃m̃ ταρι̃ la hua neill,” &c.

^l *Baile-aghaidh-chaoín*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^u, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

^m *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Rye-moghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

ⁿ *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, ‘that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisik.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin¹ and the church of Rath^m, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same yearⁿ. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are :

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater.” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ιηγή μέζιυδιρ cuconnaét .i. an comarba bñ Aóda buíde mic Aóda nuib décc an 22. Iúil.

Μαζιυδιρ Sñan mac conéonnaét, mic conéonnaét, mic bñian, mic pilib mic tomair meζιυδιρ décc .i. 29 September, ap rluaζ an iurτίρ iar ná ionnarbaó dua néill ap a tíρ. Τίξεαρνα tuiccreaó trídéaó tiodlaidéaó eipíde. Ní ba rypail dó plaitír dá méo dá bpuíζbeaó ap iomaτ a óaíñ, 7 a óeopíó, ap tpioma a óuaρ, 7 a óeaζtoipóeapτ, 7 a bpaéap opipóneao ina ionaó .i. cúconnaét.

O Ruapic aóó buíde mac bñian ballaiζ do ínarbaó i mbaile an tócaip lá conallóib fo dáíζ go maó la mac iηgine Magnypa ui doínnall (.i. bñian mac bñian mic eocéain) τίξεapnap na bpeipne.

Μαζ capéaiζ puabáó décc .i. pínζin, mac doínnall, mic pínζin, mic doínnall duine náρ éuip puim ipin paogal, 7 la na baóí eolap ap a épuinnuicéao nó ap a cóicill.

O maóazáin .i. Maóileaélainn moóapída mac maóileaéluinn mic bpeapail décc, léζtóip laíone, 7 ζaoíóilce ap luζa bá holc duapilíb epeann ma pé, copnaíac a pñainn, 7 a epíce ap comappanab, uaitne iomaéapí ban 7 boét 7 aopá anppann anappaéta, 7 doínnall mac Sñan uí maóazáin do ζabail a ionaó.

Πiapup buitilep mac emainn τίξεapna trína cluana meala décc neaó puap imíe 7 uíópeaét a óuítce ζan caé ζan coccaó duine náρ péalbaó 7 náρ polaéap én pínζinn do cuio fglaiρi dé le épíτ papa no ppiopnpa, 7 a mac tepóio ina ionaó.

Cioé éipce ap na pñéain hι ττίρ éonall an bliáoan pι.

^o *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

^p *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^q *Trían-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

^r *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Limerick, 27th February, 1577, as follows :

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies ; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did ; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

^s *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness^o of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair^p, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala^q, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald^r, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish^r in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheað lá hua ndóinnail áoð mac maḡnupa hi típí eóccáin ipin
nḡhíníw do ḡonnpað, ḡ do ḡónað cpeaáa ionða laip, ḡ tainḡ plán dia tíḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cuicc céo, Sḡcca, aḡeaét.

Sluaicéað lá hua ndóinnail aod ipin eapriac do ḡonnpað. Ipeað do
ḡeachaíð tapí loé peabail ḡo ḡaimicc ḡup an ḡhab ccapbatac ḡo ḡo loinaip-
ccfó ḡ co ḡo léḡonpíð laip ina mbaoí ina comḡócraib, ḡ ḡoap ḡlín dia tíḡ.

Slóicéað lámhóḡi léḡíonoiḡte lá hua neill (Sḡan mac cuinn, mic cuinn
mic enpi, mic eocáin) do ḡol hi ccenel cconail ḡop ua ndóinnail (Áoð mac
maḡnupa, mic aodá óicc, mic aodá ḡuaíð) do ionpíð ḡ do opccain na típe
ḡeib do ḡónað laip ḡeaét ḡiam cið an tan ná caonnaccaip ua doinnail
(Maḡnup) ḡollamuccað ná ḡíp imḡeaḡail a ḡlaḡa ná a típe ap a einḡipe,
ḡ a eaplánte, ḡ ḡpia ḡḡiḡḡeapḡ ḡ comḡuaétain a éloimpe buḡém ḡpia ḡoile.
ḡá hann do ḡala dúa doinnail (aod) a bḡíḡ ḡo nuatḡaḡ ḡócḡaite im aod
mac aodá óicc mic aodá ḡuaíð co na comḡimhíð aḡ apí an ḡáipe alla ḡuaíð
ḡon mbḡi diaíð anm Sínleaá, ḡ iap ná cloipḡeaét ḡó ḡo ḡoáí ó neill co na
ḡlóḡaib ḡon típí ḡo ḡaoíð ḡeaéta do éoimpeað im ḡo bo comḡócup ḡó dia
aḡeaáaib ḡ baí ḡḡipin aḡá neḡnaíde an dú ḡim, ap a aoí ní tanḡaḡḡap ḡom
meallíia ḡó a ḡoḡaipm. Á mbatḡap anm iapíam i nuḡḡoḡac laoi ní ḡo ḡáḡḡaḡ-
ḡioḡ ní conup ḡacaḡḡap fó a ḡaḡaḡe uaḡa ḡon ḡaob aḡail ḡḡeapḡaḡ ḡímhí
baic ḡlín do ḡlóccáib acc diaḡaḡccnaíḡ ina ndócum ina ndḡonḡaib ḡ ina
ndíoḡmaib, ní ḡo anḡaḡ dia ḡímhím co ḡanḡaḡḡap ḡan anaḡ ḡan aḡipioḡ tap
an ḡḡḡḡaḡ ap bá ḡaiḡḡe anm an tan ḡim. Áḡ na aḡiuccáð ḡim dúa doinnail
ḡo éup a bḡoḡlom bḡcc ḡlóicḡh i minneall, ḡ i noḡḡuccáð ḡó éḡóóḡi, ḡ ḡo la

[†] *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

^u *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

^w *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *mac a ḡeapb ḡeaḡpa*, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

^x *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Áoð dub*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

^y *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aghinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach¹, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous^u army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell^w (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge^x, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire^y, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing^z, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe^a, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying^b, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

¹ *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

^a *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

^b *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

tiorra maicplóicēh in mac uí doimnaill .i. aēd mac aēda do deabaid fpi
 torac an tplóig ar dáig do ttoirpēd a ttoigēteacha iomlān lair tair na reō
 maigib i ttaipparair é go hionad innill ná caonparair a bioēbaēda a tim-
 ceallaē, nāc a tacmancc. Ina companaice etir maicpluacē uí doimnaill 7
 upētorac maicplóig uí néill do poēair mall mac donnehaēd cairbriūg mic aōda
 óicc, mic aōda puacē, 7 doimnaill ulltaē mac an doctuir a ollam uí doimnaill
 lé lñgñ, 7 Maighabartaig agā mbaoi iomcomēd caēaige colaim cille, lá
 pluag uí neill. Aēt cēna adbeapad apairē sup ab lá a muinēir buēim do
 ēir mall ó doimnaill. Do poēair bēor ó cñel neocēam Mac mécc matēaimna
 co nōpōing oile cenno tā iom. O Ro pōir mac uí doimnaill (.i. aēd mac
 aōda) an pōrlion baoi ina acchaēd, 7 a ēigēapna do poētain ar dainēgn, Ro
 lñraim hé conur tairpaēd acc airpūmēh fpi pōirūōin a muinēir do bñēē fair.
 Ní cian tpa bōirpūmēh in uōmaillē moir mñman conur paca drēēta dia
 paimmuinēir ina dōcūm bá po lē lairūm a poētain ēince. Tānaic ānn
 cetur mac puibne na ttauat, Murēad mall mac eocēam óicc mic eocēam,
 clann mec puibne panatt, tōirpōealēdāc ócc 7 aōd bñēē, 7 mac puibne
 bógaimeac, Maolmuirē mac aōda, mic neill, 7 iar poētain go haon māigōn
 uōib in bō haēbal a poēpaide ar ní pabādar cennoēā cēitpō cēd namia. Ro
 acasōin na doimnaill a innē 7 a ettuallang fpi na maētib iōn, 7 atēñit fpiū
 sup bō lanne 7 sup bō maip lair a ēcc, 7 a oitēad do māigōn, pāirū no
 pōdāimēfōh an do pōrpat cenel eocēam do ēār 7 do taircapal fair buōñn,
 pōr a dñēēfēne, 7 pōr a cōmfpūhōib aīmaēl ná po fulang 7 ná po pōdāim a
 bñad cēnēl pīam pōimē, 7 go iōnnpaēdāc an dōimāēd 7 an dōimēcōn po iōirpēē
 fair don ēur iōn .i. a atēcūp 7 a iōnnpaēd co pōirēicneac ar a longpōit. Ro
 aontuigēit na maēte iōn uile fpi haēēfēcc an apōplāēta, 7 atēapērat sup bō
 pōir na pōcānta 7 na pūgē po ēan conad fair dñitō oca ua nēill co na
 plōcc dōmnpaēcēō. Bā dāna doēoirēcc, aīnōuō, ecceillēg an cōmaipē do
 pōnāē ann iōn .i. pācēō an mōp gābāēd 7 an mōp gūapāēta po bāōi pōr cōmū

^c *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

^d *Ullagh*, now Donlevy.

^e *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note ^b, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

^f *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy^e, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh^d, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach^e of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die^f in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field,

sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

dóib. Ar a aoí bá mó ro poraímluig, gnaó a neimig, 7 a naíaróda ina ceirióe olóar gnaó a ceorip, 7 a ceaoíamann. Ro arceanáttar iariáin co haoín mímnaac por ceúla ina minneall epóbfec boóba, 7 ina naonbrión naíaróda por amur longporip uí néill. Ainail ad éonnaipc ó neill ina doócom gaé ndípeac iat, ro éfir a meanna co móp orpa co nebirp, AS maétnaó, 7 ar iongnaó aóbal lfm ar pé náp bupa don luét úo ar noiáipar 7 ar mbífta dfulang, inár toét dia naípleac 7 dia muóuccaó po ééóip diai pafgíó. Dia mbaói porp na hionpáitib rin po dóirpripot daínpaíó cenel cconall go dioáip dápaéac h ceínn plóig uí néill, nup bó peic opéa lá hanpaóab í néill an ní rin uair báttar agá nífóó amail ar déme conpangattar ó do puacéttar poín eaó a ppaipceipona doib. Bá píoóda porpgranna an péccaó porpmaata porpgruamóda do bñit caé por apóile díb díonnaib a pópce minpaóapacé, do bñitpata a ngáipe caéa op aipó gup bó lóp dfulpail tíme 7 teicíme porp piallac anbpann anapíacéa an comgáipuccaó do pónpat ag poéttain h ceínn apóile dóib. Ro gabírat porp tuarpan 7 porp trenaécuima porp maétaó 7 porp muóuccaó apóile ppi pé poóda co po papccbaó ppi h paonhíge 7 cupaíó cpeétnaigéte, 7 óicc aégaóite, 7 laoié lfméacá ar na ppaiplíopaó ran apímaé ar tppíoll. Acé éína po meabnaó porp cenel neogáin tpié nñit iongóna 7 ionbualta gup bó hñicéínn dóib a laéaip caéa dfulmuccáó, 7 pafgíó gup an cconair porp a tpuóáttar gion gup bó poóaing dóib a poéttain an tan rin ar po líon an mupir ipín pfpírat tarrp a ttangattar a ttpír laoié, co náp bó poóula tarrp ipir, munbaó timpepnaigí na togríama, deolachp 7 dúipe na dppuínge báttar ina nduio acc aíte a ndímaóda, a nanppalaó, 7 a naínepíóe ag porconpna porpna a hionnpaiccíó. Níi bó hailpíóac po cingpripot gup an ppaínmup ar m aipupíó neac díb ppa commbpaéaip, ná ppa comfpuilióe gion gup bó téripuó a gábaó nó a gaapacé dóib Roéttain gup an imbeap oíccen duó doíman baói porp a ceíonn. Níi bó pafgíó tñra iap ppuacé, na anacail iap nñicéínn an ionnpaiccíó rin, ar po báíódaó líon dípíme porp an lionnmup lan ndóman díb gép bó laínn lá cáé uaóab (anapleó) a legaó dia pafgíó. Ro

^s *The love of their proteges*, gnaó a neimig, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

^h *Venomous*, aóapóda, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses *topaéapóda* to express "terrific," from *topaéaip*, a monster.

ⁱ *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb *obaó*, which is sometimes

but the love of their proteges^s and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous^b phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onsetⁱ, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight^k of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written *opað*, means "to shun, or refuse,"
obað caða, the refusal of battle.

^k *Within sight*, *ó bo ruáctazap roim ead a*

ppaupcepona, i. *peað a paðapce*, i. e. distance
of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of
saying "within view." In the modern lan-

pacchaitt po'aidhe iom'da ezip marb'ad 7 ba'd'ad do rluag uí neill i'rin maig'in rin. Bá'ttar i'ad ba haip'f'g'da dib'p'de b'rian mac enri mic S'fain i neill co na deapb'p'at'ar, Mac do'm'nail' gall'occl'ac con'papal í neill co nd'puing moip do cloinn ndo'm'nail' amaille p'p'ir, an dub'al'tac ua donng'ale deapb'coim'al'ta í néill (aom p'f'ir bá uile 7 bá to'ca laip i'rin mb'it) co po'aidhe móip dia éinead, 7 up'écta deap'm'aria do muintip coinne, 7 do muintip ágáin. Ac't é'na ap'f'd a éum'air, po marb'ad, 7 po bá'd's'f' t'p'i ced décc do rluac'c í neill i'rin ccait'-g'leó rin, Ac'beap'at ap'ale lu'baip gup bó t'p'i m'ile p'f'ir co t'uill'ead earb'ad p'ló'g í néill i'rin ló rin. Dála í néill t'pa t'é'p'na p'ide ap an ma'om í'p'in, 7 bá p'earip laip ná'c t'é'p'nap'f'd óip po pa'ob'ad a é'all, 7 a é't'p'ada dia éip. A't'laí go hin'cl'it'e gan ap'pucc'ad do neo'c la ta'ob na ha'bann puap go pa'm'ce tar at' é'airp'i h' ccom'p'oc'p'raib don S'gair'ib p'olair lá heolar up'uinge do muin-tip gall'cub'air (uoir'ea'c't 7 up'í'op muintip uí do'm'nail' p'f'ir'in) 7 ní po han'ad laip go puac't t'p'é cl'io't'ar dia'm'air ga'ca con'ap'ie go t'ip eo'g'ain, N'ip bó h'iom'da d'na t'f'g no t'f'g'd'air gan da'm'na dé'p 7 po'ta p'í'op'ca'oi'ne'ad ó é'airp'l'inn go p'inn 7 go p'ea'bal. Bá ha'd'bal, 7 bá uip'm' an po pá'cc'ba'd de'valaib ezip eachaib, ap'm, 7 e'd'f' ag cenel ccon'aill don éup rin. An to'c't'm'ad lá do m'í Má'u do p'onn'p'ad do p'p'aoí'ne'ad an ma'om í'p'in.

Iap'n'dol dua neill i t'p'ir neo'c'c'ain am'ail pemebeip't'ar ní deap'na'd po'c'p'ac't, nó pa'd'ale laip, 7 ní po é'uil a p'uant'at'am go po éup'i to'g'air'm 7 t'ar'p'ain'g ap cloinn t'Sem'air mic alap't'p'ain't'e mic eoin ca't'ana'g m'eic m'eic do'm'nail' go hal'bann. bá tuap t'inn'd'ib pa'og'ail 7 bá ha'd'baip o'io'd'ba d'ó'p'om inn'p'in .i. clann an p'ir do éuit laip p'ea'c't p'ia'm do é'ó'cuip'ea'd éuic'ce. Tangat't'ar p'ide co t'inn'ear'p'ia'c cobla'c m'óp muip'ide go po ga'bra't po'p't ag bun a'bann duine i

guage it would be expressed, "ó pá'ng'aoap'p'an i n-a pa'd'ap'e."

¹ *Dubhaltach*.—This name is sometimes anglicised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

^m *Muintir-Coinne*, i. e. of the family of O'Coinne. This is to be distinguished from O'Quin, *hibernicè* O'Cumn.

ⁿ *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O'Hagan.

^o *Upwards* here means towards the source of the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded westwards.

^p *Ath-thairsi*.—This name is now obsolete,

but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbh-sholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^q *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the light, now Scarrieffhollis, a ford which was defended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about two miles west of the town of Letterkenny. The site of the castle is still pointed out on the south side of the river; but its walls were nearly level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor visited this locality.

^r *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, "by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach¹ O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne^m and Muintir-Againⁿ. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards^o along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi^p, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais^q, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways^r until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn^s to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine^t, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

^s *Cuirlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

^t *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nulltaib. Ro fuiridísí longporc raidib pparbionniar leó annrín. Oo éualaid ó neill an triom dáin rin do éoct ró a éuairim ni po féé dia ípccair-
 úr ppiu zan dol ar ionchaib na dáinne doppiúa díogaltaige írin zan éor zan
 éomairce ar dáig a ainéúde 7 a ain inne do díogail 7 daíte pop cenél ccon-
 aill, 7 bá he píadúccáó fuair uaéta iar mbíé aethaó ina pfoéair (iar tpuáó
 díóúpium a neccairair 7 a nanppolaid ppiu) a lópaó go lánaélaín 7 a éloró-
 iníó zan coicill go pparccairíot maib zan annam.

^u *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: “Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee.”

^w *The reception.*—The word píadúccáó is used in these Annals in the sense of “salutation or reception.”—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

^x *Bereave him of life*, literally, “so that they left him dead without a soul.” Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

“Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli” [mortui] “conjugæ” [nunc conciliatâ].

“Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentes, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vitæ spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenus terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parliamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum redactis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Regiæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet.” —*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

“But the Lords of Vlster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because” [*recte*, in order that] “no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them^u; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception^w he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life^x. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupied all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of James Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

ὅα δοιλιζ̃ το cenel eocáin mic neill oiofó an τι τορίαιρ ann rin, ar bá hé a cconcóbar ar cóicefóac̃ar, a luζ̃ laínpaḃa ar laoc̃oac̃et, 7 a ñgr̃ño ζ̃áḃ̃o 7 ζ̃aípecc̃eáḃ̃o an tua neill rin .i. S̃lan conaḃ̃o oḃoḃaí̃m̃ic̃t̃ a oiofóa do p̃aiofó.

Seḃ̃t mbliáḃ̃na S̃ípecc̃aḃ̃t̃ cúicc̃ céḃ̃o,

míle bliáḃ̃am ip ní b̃pécc̃,

co báρ̃ t̃p̃láan mic mic cuinn

ó t̃oioḃ̃eḃ̃t̃ ep̃ioḃ̃t̃ hi cc̃olann.

of Scotland, it might besecme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advanced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene theire souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar^y in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded^z in heroism, and their champion^a in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate^b his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

^y *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

^z *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

^a *Champion*.—The word *gheir* is also written *gheir*, which is explained *gairgeaoch* by Michael O'Clery: "*gheir* .i. *gairgeaoch*, *ba gheir gáid* .i. *ba gairgeaoch a ngáid*, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

^b *To commemorate*.—"Fópaimeas .i. cummuḡaid."—O'Clery.

O neill do gairm do toirpdealbac luineac mac neill conallaig iar map-
bac Shlan.

Iarla dfrmuian do gabail lap an iurair hi ceill moceallóc γ a bpié
lair go lumneac, aprioe go galluih go hát luain γ co hat ehat iaram iap
ppeil patraice do pónad in gabail rin, γ do éuaio a bpaiaip Sian mac
Semaip po iaiuan apceionte hi ceinn gall drioipuccao an iarla, γ po gabaio
é pó cédoi. Ro cuipcaio aiaon go paxaio iao iaram.

Mag Diaipair décc .i. emann mac Semaip nio emann, pcar eimé coitcinn,
γ éige naioio, pfi poqlameta hi tcihgeioib γ i mbeaplaib eipioe, γ a mac
Semup doiponeao ma ionao.

Sian abúpe, mac Sian, mic Sian na bpiacal, mic uilicc puao do mapbaio
lá handaoimib, γ lá moqadaib mircneaca do muinair iarla cloinne piocair.

Mac uí brian tuiomuihan .i. taioce, mac donnchaio, mic concoaiap, nio
toirpdealbaié. Mac iarla upmuian .i. Semaip ócc mac Semaip, mic Diaipair

^c *Turlough Luineach.*—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

^d *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock.*—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Connor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Connor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Connor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Connor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

"Rot. Pat. anno 10^o Eliz. Dorso.

"Eliz. R.

By the Queene.

"Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cummyng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dntie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntarily submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will shewe youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s^d parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselves or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Connor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luíneach^c, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond^d was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce^e died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages ; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal^f, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough ; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyle made of any his goods during his absence, in comyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre : Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhr reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be ; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue : And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“ To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

^e *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

^f *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

πυαυθ, ἡ Mac μέγ καπέαις, εοῖαν mac corbmairc óicc, mic corbmairc, mic ταιῶcc do écc an bliathann p.

Μαῖνυρ mac emainn, mic μαῖνυρα mic pεῖς do mairbath lá mac muirp ciarraiḡe .i. le tomair mac emainn mic tomair, ἡ ní baói fear a aora dia éinead bá pḡp lighnain ἡ einead mair.

Οἱοίετ ἀτὰ lucan do ḡénain lá iurp na hepeann .i. Sir henry pḡne.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1568.

Αοιρ. Crioστ, mīe, cuicc céo, Sḡcca, a hoct.

Conταοιρ clonme pḡcaip do .i. Μαιργρεcc ingḡn donnchaí mic concóbaip mic τοιρρῶealbaiḡ, aon lán beóil pḡ nepeann, bḡn cotaḡe a capat, ἡ a coimḡaí dēcc.

Mac mairḡainna τḡearna corca baipcin airḡearaiḡe .i. brian ócc mac brian mic τοιρρῶealbaiḡ mic ταιῶcc dēcc, ἡ ταιῶcc mac mairchaí mic ταιῶcc puaí mic τοιρρῶealbaiḡ mic ταιῶcc do ḡabail a ionaí.

Mac pḡbne pamar doinnall ḡopin mac doinnall ócc do mairbath hī pḡull lá ḡpḡm dia muinḡip pḡn .i. muinḡip pḡuicéin.

Cautilín ingḡn mēḡuḡip (cúconnact) bḡn uí baíḡill (τοιρρῶealbá mic neill mic τοιρρῶealbaiḡ) an aoin bḡn τοίḡ bá pḡp i nulltaí dēcc an. 5. lanuapí.

Sluacéad la Samur mac muirp mic Sḡan mic an iapla (im lughnaí do ḡonḡaí) ap mac muirp ciarraiḡe .i. tomair mac emainn. Bá hé an Samur pḡn po ba coḡnac ap ḡeapaltaí a monaí clonme Semaip mic Sḡan baói hillaí hillaḡann le bliathann pḡm pḡm. Do hionḡaí ἡ do haipcead, do loipcead ἡ do loimḡeachaí an típ ḡo tinnḡnac le pemur co na pḡccáí. Ro éicḡoḡ upḡḡ an típe, ἡ pucrat an po pḡḡrat dia mḡmḡlḡ leó ḡo lic pḡáma. Baói diomact ἡ do líonmaipe pḡḡ Semaip ḡo po pḡḡḡe ad dá long-

^s *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates .i. henri mop na beoac, “i. e. Big Henry of the Beer.”

^b *East Corca-Bhoiscinn*.—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

ⁱ *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn^h, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This Jamesⁱ was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha^j as much

they should be detained in captivity.

^j *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

of their cattle^k as they were able. James^l had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Connor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadhⁿ, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune^m this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

^m *To fate and fortune.*—The word *toice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note ^p, where the word is used in the same sense thus: "A^r ann p^m do *toiligh* an *toice* 7 do *cfoaigh* an *éinnínean* a *ceap* ap aon *maighin*,

επίτις ἡ λέ α ταπλα ινα τιμνέαλλ ινά α πραιριν δια μιονπραϊσθ αρ αν οριουεαθ ριν uair ποβ εςρη leó α coorcc díob αρ én λαταρι ινάρ bñt ag íte ḡραν ḡλαιρρ δέραιε, ἡ acc íbe þuar uircec pé α naccaíð amail πο βατταρ. Ιμτυρα ινñc μαιρρ ἡ α μαιντιρε ní πο ḡabpaττ cori don cónaip còitcinn ḡo paḡaττταρ hì ccñd cloinne ριτίḡ, ḡo πο πέcαð leó pulanḡ α πραιοβαρ ρlḡ, ρlð α ρamñac, coimḡeall α ccloiðñm, ἡ cρuaíð α ccaτbapp, lñt αρ lñt, ἡ ιαρ ccaitñnh pce amrripe dób acc an ccomñtuarccann ριν πο ρραoíneað don ḡlan ρluag ḡñalτac ἡ tuccerac acchaíð αρ ιmñeaττ, ἡ cúl pé comporuccað α ccaτlaitpeac. Ro dianτimññaiḡñð ιna nðñhaḡ lá μαιντιρ meic μαιρρ cìappaiḡe, ἡ πο ḡabpaτ agα ρραoiḡlñð ἡ acca ρíopaiρleað co lár bupara ρíom nó áipññ ḡac αρ ρaccbað do ḡñalτacaið, ἡ do cloinn επίτις ιρην ρραoíneað hì ριν. Ro μαρbað éct mór ann ριν .i. ó concobaip cìappaiḡe, concobaip mac concobaip, bá do mór éctaíð cloinne Ruðraiḡe an ταν ριν an tí topcair ann ριν, aoibeal beó α cíneað, ἡ α clannmaicne, ρópaρ dia ρaimcc oplamap α aτapaðα αρ bélaíð ρimneap, uaitne ρulanḡ dám, ἡ ðeópañ, ἡ ðlḡ aopa ḡaca dána, poρτ coτaiḡτe coccaíð, ἡ cññaiρrice þu comappanaið ἡ coiccpnochaíð. Ro ρáccbað ann ðna, emann ócc mac emann mic ρítiḡ αρð conrapal ḡñalτac, þñ τοιτteað τpomcónaiḡ ḡo lán aimm lánne ἡ τιḡe aoiðñ, ἡ Murchað balb mac maḡnupa, mic ρítiḡ, Taðcc ρuað o ceallaçann, Mac uí ðuibðip, Mac an ρiðipe ρim, Pálτac ðuine maoiñ, ἡ Sñon mac ḡeapóid mic ḡeapailτ oðpe leice bébionn. Ro ḡabaðh ann ρuaðip mac maḡnupa mic ρítiḡ, Ro μαρbað ἡ πο ḡabað ρoçaiðe ele cenmoçát ρiðe don cùρ ριν.

i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

^a*Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come

forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

^o *The strength.*—"Seaið .i. láirip no láiripeacτ."—*O'Clery.*

^p *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duaid Mac Fírbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them^a on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength^o of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury^p at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^q; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn^r. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Conor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

^a *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^r *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

AOIS CRIOST, 1569.

Áoir Crioirt, míle, cuicc ceo, Sírecca, anaoí.

Erpoc cille dá lua .i. toirpdealbaid mac matghainna mic toirpdealbaid uí brian décc.

O Sfehnaracch .i. an giolla dub mac diaimatta, mic uilliam, mic Sfein buide tulaic toirlíngha do gallaibh 7 do gaoiðelaibh doneoc ticefð dia raiðrò òib, fñ gan bñt eólaic hi laoidin nó hi mbérila roba mó cion 7 cáil hi pfað-nari gall an fñ í rin, 7 a écc. A mac Sfein do gabáil a ionaidh.

Sláine inghín Muirchaid mic toirpdealbaid, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbaid uí brian décc.

Mór pécaic inghín brian, mic taidcc, mic toirpdealbaid, mic brian cata an aonaigh uí brian bñ uí reácnaracch .i. diaimaid mac uilliam mic Sfein buide bñ deapreacaghte ar deilb 7 ar deaplaceað ipide do écc.

Semur mac muirir mic an iarla do bñt na ðuine cocctac conghairic an bliadain ri go ro éngailrioc goill 7 gaoiðil na muinán ó beapba co capn uí nñt daon rann 7 daon ndainghín fñir i naðaid coimairle an míð. Iarla urimuinán do bñt i Saðoib .i. tomar mac Semar mic Riaraar mic Semar, mic emann, 7 a ðiar deapbáctar .i. emann an calaó 7 éduar do dol in én rann lé Semur mac muirir, do cóttar an ðiar mac rin an iarla lá feile muirpe mór fa aonac mñri corp, 7 bá ðimñ doairnéir ar glacrat deachaid, 7 gñoiðib, dór, 7 dairecctet, 7 deapraðaid allmarða ar an aonac rin. An iarla ðna do tēact in epinn an bliadain ceðna 7 pioduccað dia bñatpib fñir an Státa.

^s *Bishop of Killaloe*.—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Turlough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

^t *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

^u *More Phecagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

^v *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

^w *Was a warlike*, &c.—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine.

The Bishop of Killaloe^s, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahou, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv^t), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh^u, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-acnaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl^v, was a warlike^w man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid^x, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr^y on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State^z.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

^x *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirgthine.

^y *Inis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscorthly (now Enniscorthly), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *Inis córēāō*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note ^t, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

^z *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaicéad mór lá iurair na hÉireann sír hanrú síonh hī pfoḡmair na bliadna po do dol ar muinneacáib a nuaib na rioda ḡ an daingniḡte do rón-
 rat, ḡ arfb do ḡab tpe laḡnib riarḡear, ḡ ní po airir ḡo rairice ḡo huib
 maccaille ra muimain, ḡ po ruiḡḡfb longporc roḡraib pluaḡhbóda lair hī
 taimcéall baile na martra, ḡ baí rfbctman lé hacchaib an baile, ḡ báttar
 muimniḡ aḡ bagar ḡac laoi don tpeacḡtmann rin iomairceacc do tábairt don
 iurair co na pluaḡ, ḡ ní po comailliot in ní rin. Ro ḡabab an baile ra ḡeoiḡ
 láir an iurair, ḡ po raccab barba a huḡt na hanríḡḡna inn. Do éuaib ar
 rin tpe duthaib an harriab, ḡ tpe ḡlñn maḡair do dol ḡo corcaib. Báttar
 eirḡe amac muinneac ann rin ar a éionn in oirḡill iommbuailte rpir. Ar
 a aoí do léiccead an éonair don iurair. Baoi an iurair lé hacchaib hī ccor-
 caib, ḡ a rannra coccab aḡ deiluicéad lé sémar an airfb rin acc teacḡt ar
 ppoḡex ḡ ar papḡún. Tanair an iurair ar rin ḡo luimneac, ḡ po bpirfb blaḡ
 do banḡib na muimain lair eir corcaib ḡ luimneac. Ro ḡabab cluain dubáin
 ḡ baile í bfcáin hī tpeaḡmuimain don coirce rin lair an iurair, ḡ do éoiḡ
 iaram ḡo ḡa.lliñh. Baí r.ḡe rpi hfb ir in mbaile rin aḡ cñnrucéad dáleccar
 ḡ élonne huilliam, ḡ iartair éonnaḡt, ḡ iar rracḡbáil na ḡaillie do po
 ḡabab lair dún mór inec rpeoir, ḡ Rorcomann, Ro ráccab rperirḡenr
 mbaile aḡa luain or cñn éoiḡcib éonnaḡt uile ó rpoḡaoir ḡo luimneac aḡa
 rpollainnucéad ḡ aḡa rpirḡñnrucéad. Bá heriḡe ced rperirḡenr na típe
 rin rian, sír eḡuapo rḡtun a ainm. Ro rui an iurair tar a air hī rime

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

^a *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^b *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^c *This threat*, literally, “this thing.”

^d *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

^f *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Rockvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^g *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Bal-lyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caile^a, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra^b, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat^c into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country^d, and through Gleann-Maghair^e, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain^f and Baile-Ui-Bheachain^g in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais^h and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerickⁱ. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun^k. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall^l and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

^b *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mae Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

ⁱ *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

^k *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

^l *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-

to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedience is by the said M^c I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M^c I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf youe, our said Deputie and Counsaill there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M^c I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theirr better Instruction howe to behave theym-selves towards us, our Heires, & Successors, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Council for M^c I Brene Arra.

“By the Ld. Deputie and Counsaill.

“H. Sydney.

“Wheare Tirelagh M^c I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Queene’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M^c I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit^s. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condiscended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M^c I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M^c I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1570.

Αοιρ Κυριου, mile, cuicc ced, Sécemozat.

Mac ruibne pánať .i. τοιρρδεαλβαć ócc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ, mic maol-muirpe, γ α βραćαιρ αοδ buide ruad, γ Mac ruibne na tuat, Murchađ mall mac eocćan óicc do maibad i ndún na long hi ppuill hi ppađonairi í neill (τοιρρδεαλβαć luineać) lá cloinn ndóinnall gallóccelać γ pob oilbím ađbal dñineać γ dñignañ, do tpeóir, γ do tairpτιγće do ćopnañ, γ do ćotuccađ tuairceirir epeann tuirim an tpiri írin, γ pob ecť móri pñi dñb rin gér bó mať an diaρ naile .i. Murchađ mall enú ór cpođainγ, gpiρbeó gan báđađ, epiρ gairccio gaoiđel, pinn iomaρbaγa pear nulađ i nacchađ pear nepeann, uairne bpiρte beρne baogail, pođailteać pėđ γ paop mađóineađ pñ ruibne an muirchađ rin. Α βραćαιρ eocćan ócc do gābail α ionađ, γ α βραćαιρ doinnall uóirpneađ i monađh Mheic ruibne pánať.

Eicneacćan mac aōđa buide uí doinnall do maibad hi ppuill ag tioneptuđ ó ruag uí doinnall lá pñpōpća mac uí gallcubair cđ na muirir γ lá dpuing ele do pñioćť doinnchađ uí gallcubair.

Mac conmapa, Sñan, mac pñōđa, mic meiccon, mic Sñōđa, mic tairce mic loclainn tigeapina an taoibē tōir do cloinn ćoiléin do ecť duine mađać mōr-

Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

“ Robert Weston, Canc.	P. Carewe.
T. Armachan.	H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin.	Frances Agard.
John Chaloner.”	

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12^o Eliz. d.]

^m *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunmalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

ⁿ *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should have written: “A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion.”

^o *Champion*.—“Eapp no epp .i. gairgeaoh-ać.”—O’Clery.

^p *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word pinn signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

^q *Pass of danger*, literally, “the pillar of breaking the gap of danger.” The word tu-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long^m in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinctionⁿ, the champion^c of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict^p of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger^q, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman^r, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida^s, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen^t, died. He

cupgne would be better here than uacne. The beupna baogail, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 15.

^r *His kinsman*.—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

^s *Sida*.—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

^t *Clann-Coilen*.—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokenedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

δαλας leanðan ban, γ ιηγήν αρ ρυαρκα, γ αρ ριβήνριαδ, γ δομνall ριαβας mac conmhða, mic donnchaíð do gábal a ionaíð.

Ρόγρα cúirte hi mainirtir inhir hi tyaðmuíman do éor lá pperidenr éóiccið connaét go ríol mbrian, γ go huaétar connaét, taðcc mac murchaíð uí brian aré bá ríppiam ip in tír an tan rín, γ ρob epíðe céð ríppiam tyaðmuíman. Do ρónað lairíðe uphnam bíð, γ biotaille ρó cómar an pperidenr hi mainirtir inhir. Ticc iaram an pperidenr don baile a τιμcell na péle bpiğðe do ρonhpað. Bá hann baó iapla tyaðmuíman concobar mac donchaíð mic concobar uí brian ip in clár in tan rín. Ro cúr an pperidenr ipin trír lá gairin fair, γ do lodar upong do gárho an pperidenr do maíðib a múmupie γ a mapeíluaiğ do éócuipcað an iapla. Bá in aon uair do ló do éóðar píðe go doypir an baile γ δομnall mac concobar uí brian acc toét éuicce map an ecéðna. Bá hí comairle ρo cinneað lap an iapla, δομnall γ a paibe ó plaðpað na coinlað arteað do gábal, γ upong dá paibe amuiğ oíð do mapbað. Ro iméiğ an cúo ele oíð do éopað píte γ μomiluar a neac hi ccfin an pperidenr go himir. Ro iméiğ an pperidenr ap ná mapac, γ clann murchaíð mic toirpðealbaiğ .i. taðcc γ donnchaíð dá épeópucáð ap in tír, γ acc dénaíð eolair oó tre capcpaib cuíhgaib, γ tré upoiðélaib diahpa doi-eólar. Baó an tiapla agá ttopaiğeét, γ ag tabairt amair ρoppa go pan-gatcap gopt inhir guaire in aðhaiğ rín. Iap ρóctair na pccél rín gur an iurpír ρo gab pñicc γ lonnur é, γ apfó ρo éinn pñin, γ an cómarle a ρopconghra ap iapla upmuman, Tomar mac Semar mic Piarair muaið a huét na ban-ρiógha toét do éñhupucáð iapla tyaðmuíman ip in ngnioí annaibpcað do rinne uair bá gar a nğaol γ a mbpaétairpí dia poile. Tamicc iapla upmuíman co na plóğ hi tyaðmuíman ρó céðóir, do píaét an tiapla concobar in áit iomacallina pñir, γ do gēall go ndionghað a éoil ríumh γ éoil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriff, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

^u *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^w *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

^x *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

^y *Narrow passes*.—The word capcpair, which makes capcpaib in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcain-na-geleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

^z *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its

was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cuneadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^a. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor^w O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were within the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them^x [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes^y and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire^z on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

αίρλε. Οο παο α βαίτε πορ λάιμ ιαίρλα ιρμινιάν .i. cluain παμψαδα αν ελάρ
 μόρι, γ βυηραιτε, γ πο λέιςσεαδ δομινάλλ ό βριαιν, γ μαίτε βραιξδσ τυαδμυ-
 νιάν βάτταρ hilláin ας αν ιαίρλα αμας, γ βραιξδε αν πρεπιδενρ μαρ cceðna.
 Ρο ξαβ ιαπαμ αιτρεαδур, γ αττυιρι αν τιαίρλα πά να βαίτιβ, γ πά να βραιξ-
 διβ δο εταβαρτ ναδα, υαιρ νί παίβε δά longpoptaib αιςσε αςτ μαξ ό μβρα-
 κάμ αινάιν, γ πο. páccuib βαρδαδα βυανταιιρι ανη, γ αρί comairle δο ριννε
 ξαν δολ ρό δλιξδ νά ρό ξράραιβ comairle να ηερεανν coiðce, γ ρυcc υο
 ποξανν ζυρ βό ρήιρ λαιρ βήε αρ ραοινδεαλ γ αρ ροξρα, γ cúl δο cυρ ρέ α
 δούταιξ γ ρέ α δςξαταρδα ιμάρ δολ δια ραιξιδ. δαοί ιαπαμ lé hacchaib go
 hincéite hi cclonn Mhuiriρ, γ δο cυαιδ αρ ριν α τιμνέαλλ να ρελε Εόιν δον
 ρραινε, γ βάι ρέ híd ανη ριν, γ τις ιαπαμ go Saxoibh, γ ρυαιρ ξραρα, παρδύν,
 γ ονόιρ ό βανμοξανν τραχαν, γ δο παδ ιαιρεαδα λαιρ διοηηραιξιδ comairle
 να ηερεανν δια αιτνε διοδ αν τιαίρλα διοιρυccαδ γ ταινις ι ηξιμρεαδ να
 βλιαδνα cédna ταρ α αιρ go héρinn.

Αη πρεπιδεντ cédna, γ ιαίρλα cclonne μοcαίρδ .i. Riocart mac uillice να
 cclonn mic μοcαιρδ mic uillice cnyic τυαξ δο ρινδε lé hacchaib Sruépa hi
 ραιμπαδ να βλιαδνα ρο. δάτταρ πορ αν ρλυαιξεαδ ριν hi ρφοcαίρ αν πρεπιδενρ
 πορξλα τοίρεαδ, γ επένιμλεαδ λάτγαίλε γ ζαιρccid υαcταρ cονναcτ ό μαξ
 αοι go hecctge, γ ο ξαίλλιμ go haccluan. δάτταρ ρόρ hi ρφορlongpopt αν
 πρεπιδενρ δροηξ μόρι δο cαιρτιμιβ co να ραιξδιυιριβ αμαίλε ρριύ, γ δά cόρ-
 υccαδ νό α επί δο ζιόμάνcοιβ ζαοιδεαλcοιβ. δαοί ανη δεόρ αν cαlβac mac
 τοιρρδεαλβαίξ, mic εόιν cάρραιξ, mic mec δομινάλλ co να διαρ mac, γ co να

^a *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

^b *Magh O-mBracáin*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

^c *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

^d *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

^e *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

^f *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^g *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

^h *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

ⁱ *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor^a, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-in-Bracain^b; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer^c and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them^d. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice^e, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair^f in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught^g, from Magh-Aoi^h to Echtgeⁱ, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell^j, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

ⁱ Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Port-nahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Domnaill Uaigeán, *phlocc Toiméaltairg óig*, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

roépaide, 7 úróm do phloéct domnáill, mic eóin, mic eocáin na laéaige, mic
ruibne .i. aod mac eocáin mic domnáill oicc, 7 domnáill mac mupchaí mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captain of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Galloglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe^{jj} Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge ;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises ;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

bells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrnan, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

Ruairí mór go coóiríctib glan tógta galloclác amaille rriu, 7 cópuḡaḡ galloglac ele do cloinn noubḡaill, orḡanár 7 eirḡe amac on nḡaillín. Baóí ann beor ḡarraḡ do mairḡluaḡ mḡrḡa tpi céḡ a líon rén ḡo lúipeachab, 7 ḡo nḡubab plát.

Do éualab mac mlliam búpc sfan mac oiluepar, mic sfain, an toicḡ-tail plóḡ lán móir pin do bḡt acc an pperibent 7 aḡ an iapla a taimcéll rpuḡra bá cpas cpoidé, 7 bá mḡccaḡ mḡnman lair an ní pin, 7 po tisonoil éuice pó céḡóir búpcab iocḡtapaḡa, 7 plioḡt mairip a búpc, clann nḡoinnail gallogclach 7 Murchaḡ na ttauḡ mac taidcc mic murchaḡ, mic ruairí uí plaitḡbḡraḡ. Tangatḡar ríḡe dḡa ḡur an líon ar lia po rḡḡrat uraḡḡail leḡ valbanḡóib, 7 uerḡnḡóib uairab 7 uóclácab, 7 ní po hanab leḡ ḡo ruacḡtatḡar ar cnoc baóí a pfoccar do longḡorpc an pperibent 7 an iapla, 7 batḡar accá éomairluccab fcorpa buḡéin cionnur do uerḡaoir oluḡe nó uianpccaoileab ar na uḡḡrḡuacḡab uiooirpce batḡar aḡ forpán forpa ma tḡr 7 ma nḡḡḡḡ. Ro cinḡeab leḡ céḡur tḡoḡḡḡ do uḡnam uá mairḡluaḡ, 7 do éóḡorpc iapam i mḡneall 7 i noruuccab, 7 po tḡḡeallrat dia rḡile ḡan pccaoileab no pccainḡreab ar an mḡnell pin dia maḡ forpa nó rḡmpa ba raen. Ro heppuaḡraḡ leo beḡr dia marḡḡa mac nó braḡair neic ḡiḡ ar a belab ḡan annuim occa acḡ uol tairip pó céḡóir amail ba namā anairḡmḡ, 7 po éuiceorpc rḡn tḡóim pin do raiḡḡ na plóḡ naile. Uála an pperibent 7 an iapla po rḡuḡḡorpc a norḡanar, a raiḡḡuip, 7 a luḡt halabapḡ, 7 a luḡt éiḡeab plata dia cooir ar na bḡnaḡab belcḡmḡab in po ba uóḡ leḡ an luḡt ele dia raiḡḡ, 7 po éuiporpc lá a ttauib ríḡe clann tḡuibne, clann nḡoinnail, clann noubḡaill, 7 coirḡḡe an tḡlḡḡ arḡna. Do cóḡar rḡn 7 an mḡr ḡarraḡ mairḡplóḡ tairla ma pfarraḡ hi lfḡurpam na tḡrḡa uon

John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Don-

nell, or Mac Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

ii *Owen-na-Lathaighe*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

* *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell^k; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart^l and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes^m and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choise and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemyⁿ or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers^o. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers^p [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

^l *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

^m *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

ⁿ *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

^o *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

^p *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoibh ele. Ro ba d'áil lé uocair, ⁊ uob aghaidh ar éitua-lang-uoccbaidh iartair ⁊ iocair éonnaét cor uócum na conaire conáirige rin. Ara aoi ro arceaparac por a naghaidh, ⁊ ní b'ó cian do éodar an tan ruarattar a ttaoibh do éolla, ⁊ a ceuir do éréctnuccáid lair an céo f'riar do léicceat róta a gonnaduibh grian aóibléaca ⁊ a boóaduibh blait migne, ní rghnm nó peccat, ní meirctn nó mioðlacur po gabrat roimh mair na éréctuibhriacéib rin aét uol gan éoicill por a ceiracchaidh go po péirac r'epulang a paméac epuar a celoídhm, ⁊ troina a ttauagh ar éloigmib, ⁊ ar éhnmullaiuibh a ccelean comlamu. Ní b'ó fada po fuilngn na f'óimanna rin lair an f'pouirinn tapla por a ceionn an tan po b'ruéctbuir dianmáidm dáraétaé uib por ceulaib go po b'n an trénbuidh taimic dia raiuibh iomlaoid ionaid ⁊ malairt áite díob. Ro gabrat r'ide iaramh ag díolaiéruccáid na d'ruinge tapla r'ímpo ag l'íhman an luatnaidm ag t'íhda na toraigeaéta, ag d'ruete ⁊ ag d'inge i n'óghaidh na n'pungbuidh ar f'íh dá m'ile on f'poulongpouet. Ro pleacáid, ⁊ po r'raoíglaid rocaide díob leó an airíh rin. Iar ndol do m'uinip meic ulliam búic tapl an marcluaig baof dia l'íhdaib, tuccrat na díormanna marcluaig amur por d'eipect na nócebaid mair a mbaoi an boirbbuiread co po dítaigie d'rééta dia n'pungbuidh leó, ⁊ po muóagie ní ba mó munbaid d'luite ⁊ d'auigne a n'innill ⁊ a n'oruaigéte tuccrat porra a t'úr an laoi. Do deacatar iaramh por ceulaib iar mbuaid copeccair ⁊ coimmaoídhme ⁊ iar r'raoínead por a mbioðbaðhaib, aét amáin bá f'íh a n'oeapirac do deapirac conganra (o po polmaigíh an éatlaetar leó, iar mbuiread por a mbioðbaðhaib) gan amman i'ir f'poulongpouet in oídh rin, uair dá nandoir ní biaid f'p'fabra f'ruí in ainn ⁊ in oirdeapirac an maídh do b'íh porra. Dála an p'p'ident, ⁊ iapla cloinne puocair do aipat r'ide, ⁊ r'íhóet doimnaill meic r'uibne (ná h'io fágaibaid a mbonn dá mbioðbaðhaib an lá rin) ⁊ d'pung dia r'auíuipuib ir in f'poulongpouet in oídh rin. Báttar iaramh ag aítne, ⁊ ag aónacal a ceaoimh ⁊ a ceapac, ⁊ ag f'adba na f'p'f' n'gonta r'eaídh an árimaig. Do r'ónaí éet móir ann rin ó g'allaib .i. p'at'raiccin ciuimrócc, Ro marbaid ann beóir an calbaic mac t'oirp'dealbaidh mic éoin éapraig, ⁊ rocaide

^a *Volley*, f'p'ar.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and f'p'arac, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

^r *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb pleacáid is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley^a of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. ¹ Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down^r and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun *ppaoigil* signifies “a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge,” and *ppaoigleab*, which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele nác airmítir. Ro páccbað ann don lñt ele uátep mac Sñain mic maoilip a búpc dia ngoipeti cluap le doinnm, 7 Raðgnall mac meic doinnail gallóccelaið, 7 dá mac eóin Eipeannaið dá ðonrapal do ðloinn ndoimnaill na halban. Do páccbað ann líon dípíme amaille piú rin ðepennchaib ðalbanðoib, do ðloinn ndoimnaill, do ðloin tpuibne, 7 do luét lñamína búpcac. An ðap lár an plóð ríop lár po rpaóineað ina mbaoí rñmpa, 7 ppiur nár coðaicéað an caðlaðap ap aca pñin baoí buað na tñcñíala, 7 ðap lár na tiðcapnaðoib po an ip in ppoplonðpopit in oioðe rin ap poppa pém po ba ðip clú an mñaðma do beit.

Slóicéað lá hiapla upmñman hi ppoðmāp na bliaðna po. i. lá tomāp mac Semāp mic piapap piuað tap piúip piap do ðlíú mñil mic ucchðaine i nuib conaill ðaðpa, 7 do ciappaiðe luaðpa, ní po aipip ðup ðab 7 ðup ðpiur dún lóic óp lñmāin i ndñpcccapit ðóiccið ðonpai mic dáipe. Puap ðpaiðe 7 éðala romða ðon tpuur rin, 7 do pill hi ppietñð na conaie céðna ðan tpiot ðan taðap, 7 bá pñó pó ðeapa ðópoim rin, clann iapla ðeapmñman do bñit hillām hñllonndān, 7 Semup mac muiup in aon ðpñe i nacchað gall 7 ðeapalñac, 7 an típ uile að cup ina aðhað, 7 pát ele ap nað ppuap an tiapla tñcñíal ap baoí congñam plóðð na banpiððna aicce ap an tpuur rin.

^s *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

^t *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ugainé*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^u *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^v, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

^v *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Hali-day's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

^w In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murrroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murrroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

“This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn*, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ercanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugaine†, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich‡, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire§. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition¶.

of thone parte, and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^c Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, eastells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, Seéτμοζατ, αhaon.

Mac Conmapa ταδδc mac conmeaða, mic conmapa, mic Sfam, pód a painn
γ α έαpαδ do έοτuccαδ, γ α naμaδ dρpólμuccαδ γ dράpuccαδ dέcc, γ α mac
(Sfam) do ζαbáιλ α ιonaδ.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Theobald M^c Morish M^c Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^c Theobald M^c Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M^c Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^c Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^c Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriortagh buy M^c Fheilim of the Meugane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^c Morish of Bally-nemolle; Donyll Rowe M^c Gerrald buy of Ross-nenocke; Ffarganany M^c Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^c Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^c Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M^c Donyll Moill; Cahire M^c Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^c Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^c Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M^c Teige Oge; Owen M^c Shane; Moriortagh M^c Hughe; Cahire Row M^c Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^{tie},

heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Dermot M^c Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the frecholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^c Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, fents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie} of thone parte, and Phelim M^c Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinseel, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadhá, son of Cúinara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died ; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale ; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff ; Thom More of Roisse ; Moriortaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane ; Moriortagh Duff M^c Cahire of Collineculbu ; Donyll dnff M^c Teige rioughe of Bellynegame ; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane ; Melaghlyn M^c Tirrelagh of Kilbride ; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe ; Conoghor M^c Walter of Monencle ; Redmond M^c Lucas of Killone ; Manus M^c Davyd of Ballyvadage ; Caher M^c Art of Ballycamclone ; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge ; Cahire O Doran of Monanchoilane ; Edm. M^c Donel moyle of the Gurtine ; Teige Riough of Ballyenacgerode ; M^c Dallow of Ballycahill ; Hugh M^c Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^c Shane of Cloneredmounde, freeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^c Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie},

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrie of the Annelie; William fitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of William's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M^c Moroghe in thiewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenegan, called M^c Hyog of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bounaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputye of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

Αν ειομπόρεαὶ Τωμαὶ μακ Σταιν εἴηδ κομῆαίτε γαλλ Εἰρεανν πεαὶ πο
 βασί πο ἐπί μα βίον ιοναὶδ πῆξ ι ΝΕΡΙΝΝ ΔΕΕΕ.

Μαξ γορμμιν Μαιοίεαῖλαινν μακ τομάιρ μιν μαοίεαῖλαινν οὐιβ τόξ-
 βάλαῖξ ἐπόξ, γ τιξε ναοίεαδ ΔΕΕΕ.

Σεμυρ μακ Μυρμυρ οὐ γαβαῖλ εἴλλε μοεαλλόεε, γ νί οἰλξῖρ α ἰοννῆαῖρ,
 νό α ἰολῆαοῖνε γέρ βό ἰολαῖρδ α ἠεοάλα αῖτ πό βίτ βά ἰιοναδ οἰρεαῖταιρ,
 γ βα τυλαῖ τυπλεῖμε οὐ γαλλαῖ γ οὐ γῖρπαταῖαῖβ λέ ἠααῖαδ Σημαῖρ οὐ
 γῖρ. Οὐ παδαδ υαῖρδύρεαδ νάμιατ πορ αν λυῖτ βάτταρ γο ρόμῆεαδ ρυαν
 εἰοαῖταῖ ιν υῖρεοαῖ οἰδεεε λά μῖρξαρπαδ εἰομνε Συῖβνε γ εἰομνε ρίτῆῖξ
 βάτταρ ἠι εαοῖμῆεαῖτ Σεμαῖρ μιν μυρμυρ ρια νυαῖρ εῖρτε αρ α βαῖαῖ γο
 μβάτταρ αῖ ροῖνν ὀρῖ, αῖρξτε γ ἰολῆαοῖνε, γ ῖεδ ροῖαοῖνεαδ, νά ἠαῖεῖμαδ
 αν ταῖταιρ οἰα εἰδρε, νό αν ῖαῖταιρ οἰα ἠηῖῖν αν λά ριαῖν. Ρο βάρ οἰα λέο
 ρῖν ἠδ ἐπί λά γ τεορῖα οἰδεεε αῖ κορ γαῖ εαῖρναῖτε ἰοννῆμυρῖ γ υαῖρῖν εαῖρναδ,
 εἰαῖ, γ εἰορν εαῖνῖοαῖξτε πορ γῖρξῖαῖβ, γ εοῖαῖβ πό εἰοῖλῖτῖβ γ πό ρῖοαῖβ εαῖταῖ-
 λαῖ, γ αρῖαῖλ εἰε γο ἠηεῖρτε οὐ ῖαῖεαῖν α εαῖρατ, γ α εαῖεεεε. Οὐ
 βῖρτερατ ἰαῖαῖν εῖοῖμῆεῖλ τεῖμεαδ γ οἰῖῖῖρατ οὐοαῖρδ οὐιβῖαῖ εαῖρ αν
 μβαῖτε ἰαῖαῖν ἰαῖ μβῖρῖνδ γ ἰαῖ μβῖαῖρῖεαδ α εαῖνῖοαῖξῖβ εἰοῖ γ εἰαῖαδ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county
 of Longford, some time called the country of
 the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy;
 Fergus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Fer-
 rall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said
 O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M^c Cor-
 mucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock M^c Rory
 O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M^c Rurye
 O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M^c Gerrote
 O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of
 Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same;
 Rory M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmaeshane; Ge-
 rold M^c Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy
 O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M^c William
 O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M^c Hebbard
 O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrough M^c Don-
 nell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M^c Don-
 nell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murrough
 M^c Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M^c Heb-
 bard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M^c Con-

nycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M^c Ger-
 rott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duif O'Ferrall
 of the same; Conall M^c Shane O'Ferrall of
 Dromed; Gillarnew M^c Ffaughnie O'Ferrall
 of Raelyne; Cowle M^c Hebbard O'Ferrall of
 Belalyene; Ffelem M^c Donell O'Ferrall of
 Keraunkeyll; Concor M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
 Cassellbage; Hibbard M^c Rosse O'Ferrall of
 Ffurbeill; Teige M^c Moriartye O'Ferrall of Car-
 ryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake;
 Morioughtaughe M^c Edmond O'Ferrall of Ly-
 nery; Howe M^c Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn;
 Shane M^c Donell O'Ferrall of the Corey; Felim
 Owyn of the Brawn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake;
 Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M^c Don-
 kaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M^c Calle
 of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other
 partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghuie O'Fer-
 rall, and the rest above named, do covenant,
 agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack^x (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice^y took Kilmallock^z, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him^a. Before sunrise^b in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach^c, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bonnaght."

"(Enrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

^x *Cusack*—See note ^y, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

^y *Mac Maurice*, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

^z *Kilmallock*.—See note ^c, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern). except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

^a *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

^b *Before sunrise*, *nia nuair teipre*.—The word *teipre* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

^c *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gup bó haitee 7 gup bó haðba do éonaib allta eill moéallócc iar gac náinir baóí innre gó rin.

Þreipident Sathanac do teaçt óp cñnð dá cóicceað munan i neapriac na bliaðna ro, Sið Seon Þarriort a ann. Ðáttar lair iomat long 7 laoiðñið, céu, 7 cairtínð. Ro gáðpat upaða, 7 uapal éoðnac, tiðñina, 7 toípeac an típe ró céðóir lair, geibite ðna amair 7 earuppaða luçt tuillme, 7 tuapurðail an típe lá Semar ðion go mbaoí dia ðún aparaib aicce açt cairléin na mainge namá. Ro róccar an Þreipident for peapair munan teaçt go líonmar lép-çionoilte ina ðócuim co na lóinib fñn leó lé haðað cairléin na mainge im féil éoin ap ccionn. Ðo rónað þarriom rin, 7 po gabi-ate ag iompiuðe an baile ó féil éoin go mðón foðamair, 7 ní po çarinnaið ní ðóib ap ní po gáðpat an baile an bliaðain rin. Téit an Þreipident co corceaið, 7 po fgaolriort þir munan dia ttiðib.

Ro róðrað cúipe þri hñð oçt lá nðécc lá Þreipident cúiccið connacç Sið euapriþhitun hi manirþir mñri do éñitucçað, 7 do éñitucçað ðál ccair, 7 uaçtar çonnaçt ró féil Þatpauce na bliaðna ro. Tánaicce tpiá an Þreipident go marçrliuag mñðað 7 go raiððuiuib roineamlaib, uair po ba cuimneac lair an eicçñaðil i mbaoí lá ðál ccair an bliaðain roine, 7 baóí gac laoi þe hñð na noçt lá nðécc peimþáite ag coicçit peçt 7 þiaðla, 7 ag ionnarþað éccopa 7 moðicchið. Ðo beapit iapla tuaðmunan conçoðari mac ðonncñað uí þriam a ðuðñaið 7 a tiðearinar ðon Þreipident i níc an moðicchið do róine þair peaçt þiamh 7 ó na baóí occa ap a çomur dia baileib açt an mað ó mþrçáin do pað ðó é beóp go mbaoí an mað, bunpauce, an clár mór 7 cluain þamaða ap lám an Þreipident ag ráðbál an típe ðó, 7 puçc þraiððe gacá huppað ðá mbaoí hi tuaðmunain lair go haç luain. Níor bó huppa

^d *Wolves*, literally “wild dogs, or dogs of the wood.” Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O’Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O’Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O’Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

^e *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv. son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves^d, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James^e, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing^f only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis^g, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught^h. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacainⁱ, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

^f *Caislen-na-Maing*, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

^h *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

ⁱ *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

α πίομ αν το παδαδ δό το έδαιβ βό ό τυαδμυμμαν πέ ηφο αν οά βλιαδαν
 βασί να Πρεπιδεντ occa.

Σταν mac αν γιolla ουιβ mic διαρμαδα βασί να ua παέναραιζ ο βάρ α
 ατάρ γυρ αν μιλιαδαν ρι, Ro βfnad αν ταννι ριν 7 γοριε ιννι γυαριε δε la
 δεαριβρατάρ α ατάρ .i. διαρμαδ πιαδach mac διαρμαδα αρ βά ηεριδε βά
 ρινηρεαρ ανη ιαρ ρφίρ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1572.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cúicc céo, Seaéτμογαττ, αυό.

Αιρθεppcop τυαμα Cριορτοιρ βοιδicin décc, 7 α αδλααδ ι nγαλλιμ.

Ερpucc cille πιονναβραδ, Σταν όcc mac Σfain mic αmlaoib uí mallain
 ρφρ ποιρεfταλ βριfτε δε décc, 7 α αδnacal hi ccill πιονναβραδ buoem.

Μαιργρεγ ιnγfn conébair mic τοιρρδεαλβαιζ mic ταίδcc uí βriain βfn
 lán οφέλε διοηηιαcυρ, το cónnla, το έραδαδ, το γλοine. 7 το γfnμναιζεcτ
 décc.

Τιζεαρινα δέιρεαδ .i. Μυιρμ mac γεαραιτ, mic Σfain mic γεαροιτ mic
 Semuip mic γεαρίοδ ιαριλα décc, 7 α βρατάρ .i. Semuip διορponead ινα ιοναδ.

Σταν mac τομαιρ mic Ριοcαιρδ oicc, mic uillicc puaδ, mic uillicc an
 πίona το βαδαδ ιρm puaa.

ηενρί ό cραiden cfnδαιζε ραιδβιρ ποcοναιζ διοcταρ connaéτ déγ.

Εοζan puaδ mac ρεαρζαλ mic δομνnaill puaδ mic an βαιρδ, Μυιρμ
 ballac mac concoiccpícc mic διαρμαδα uí éléipíγ, 7 Mac uí Mhóipm το
 έrhoαδ lá ηιαριλα τυαδμυμμαν concobap mac donnchaδ, 7 pobδap ραοιτε
 hi ρfnéυρ, 7 ι nδán an μυιρμ 7 an τεοζan πεμπαιτε, 7 po ba δaμnα αοιρε,
 7 eapccaóine don ιαριλα an ρeillγmóm íρm.

Εοiν mac colla, mic δομnnaill, mic eocéain mic δομnnaill décc.

Ρόccpa éμρτε το ταβαιρ la Πρεπιδεντ éúiccíδ cónnaéτ Sip éδυαρδ
 Ρhιτun im ρel Ρατπαicc ι nγαλλιμ οά ραιβε po éμnαcταιβ na βαηρηoγna

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated
 near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan,
 and county of Clare.

* *John, son of Gilla-Duv.*—He was John, the
 son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 377, 378.

¹ *Gort-Insi-Guaire*, i. e. the field or enclosure
 of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of
 Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan. and county
 of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv^k, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire^l, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain^m), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earlⁿ, died ; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen^o, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward ; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery ; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry ; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

^m O'Nialldin, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

ⁿ The Earl, i. e. of Desmond.

^o O'Craidhen, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew

Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name

is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneac go pligeac. Tangaatar pon togarim pin iapla cloinne Riocaird co na éloinn .i. uilleacc 7 Sfan go maiteib a muintipe 7 Sliocht Riocaird óicc a búrc, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair .i. Sfan aburc mac oiluepar mic Sfan go mbúrcaacáib ióctaraacáib lu maille púp 7 dáleccair co na ccoimtionol. Iap tooct dóib i ccfnd an ppeirident go gallm, ad éualatar dá mac iapla cloinne Riocaird uillsec 7 Sfan porccad pceóill eiccin tpep po omnuigpíot an ppeirident 7 po élaíorft co hinélfte ap an mbaile. Ainail at éualad an ppeirident an ní pin po gabad maite cloinne piocaird laip, 7 po páccab illaím ipin mbaile iad, 7 luíó ffin 7 an tiapla (atáir na cloinne pin) po pept laip go hátluan, 7 ap rióe go hat cliaé, 7 po páccab an tiapla ann, 7 roair peim do pióir go hatluan. Oo éualatar clann an iapla an ní pin tuccatar eipuaacca damraib 7 daor tuaparadail na coicepíoc ccoimpoccar tooct gan cáirde na ndócum. Ro ppegrad go nfmilfpecc lá cloinn tpuibne uacatar 7 ióctair connaét 7 la cloinn ndomnaill gallóccelac (go ml cédaib albanac apson piú) an togarim ípin Ria piú pánnec leóirde tionol go haon maigin. Rucc an ppeirident a díorma plóig 7 paigdiúiríde laip go gallm, 7 pucc opdanár 7 eipge amac na gallm laip go hachad na muáar .i. baile cloinne domnaill uí flaitébrtaig, 7 bá he Mupchad na tpuag mac taidcc uí flaitébrtaig baóí agá éappaing ap an tpuup pin. Ro páccbad diair do phioct domnaill uí flaitébrtaig i taiméall an baile, Ro lúé bpiúf 7 po lán gabad an baile laip an ppeirident iap pin, 7 po págab an méid baóí plán de ap lánm Mupchad na tpuag uí flaitébrtaig. Oo pill an ppeirident tpa go gallm tpe cloinn Riocaird, 7 tpe uib mane gan tpiot gan taáar go paimcc co hátluan.

Iap tionol na roáirde péinpaite do paigíó cloinne an iapla ap gac airp po cngailpíot, 7 po óainngpíot féin, 7 Mac uilliam búrc pe piote .i. Sfan mac oiluepar, 7 bá hé céo ní do piópar iap pin a bñt acc bpiúf top tpaob-

^p *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

^q *Who were under the authority,* literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

^r *The Lower Burkes,* i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

^s *Achadh-na-n-íubhar,* i. e. the field of the jews, now Aughmanure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kileummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those^p who were under the authority^a of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes^f; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar^s, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographi-*

cal Description of West Connaught, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note ^s.

ḡeal, ἡ cairlén ccomdanghn cloinne piocairb go po bhuirib bailte an t-*ti*pe ó pionaínn go boirínn leó ḡenmoḡta uatḡaḡ. Ro haipcecaḡ leó iarí pín etip Shuca ἡ Sionann ἡ na pḡḡa, ἡ ḡac aon aḡá mbaói báíḡ no pann lé ḡallaib go uoirup aḡa luain. Aḡeaḡ uo ḡeaḡaḡḡar iaraim laimḡíḡ pḡ pionaínn poiri ḡac nḡíḡeaḡ go pḡiaḡ baḡna na tḡuaḡ, ἡ anonn uo éalaḡ na hangaile go po loipce-
píot áḡ liacc. Ro ḡaḡḡar aḡ uḡó ἡ acc uíoláitḡíḡcḡaḡ aḡ ionḡpaḡ, ἡ acc oipceam ḡaḡa baile go pangatḡar i maḡḡar mḡḡe. Roba uioḡḡíḡe an Muilḡnó cḡíḡ ἡ ar pḡḡe go uoirup aḡa luain go po loipceḡíot a mbaói ó ḡḡoicḡe anonn uon baile. Aḡḡeaḡ loḡḡar iaraim uon tḡaḡ éall go uelaḡna meḡcoḡlám, ἡ tḡar a naip go pḡol nanmchaḡa, ἡ ní po páccaibḡíot tḡíḡeaḡ tḡuaḡe ó eaḡḡḡe go uḡoḡaóiḡ naḡ éuipíot a naon pann coccaíḡ pḡíú uon éur pín. Ro buḡḡeaḡ leo ballaḡa baile aḡa an pḡoḡ, ἡ a éḡḡe cloḡ, ἡ a éairḡíall ἡ po mḡḡḡar an baile co náḡ bó hupura a aḡḡénaíḡ go haipḡíḡ imḡlín uia nḡíḡ. Uo éuar leó pḡ ḡí i maḡḡar émmaḡḡ uaimḡeóíḡ muḡḡḡḡ na ḡaillḡe, ἡ na Saḡḡuipíḡe Saḡ-
anaḡ po páccaib an pḡḡḡḡḡḡ aḡ congnaíḡ baḡḡaḡa an baile, ἡ po maḡḡaḡ leó cairḡín na pḡaḡḡuḡíḡ pḡḡanaḡ pín aḡ an uoirup iarḡḡaraḡ uon baile, ἡ bá uaimḡeóíḡ muḡḡḡḡḡḡ pḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ beor uo ḡeaḡaḡḡar an dá uair pín uon tḡíḡ ἡ ní baói conaip aca acc uol ἡ aḡ tḡeaḡḡ aḡḡ tḡíḡ áḡ tḡíḡe hoiléín namá, ἡ uo pḡḡḡar cḡḡeaḡa ἡ oipceḡe aḡḡḡe ar Muḡḡchaḡ ó pḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡac uair aca pín. Báḡḡar tḡḡa clann an iarḡa amḡaḡ pín ó ḡeḡḡeaḡ eaḡḡaḡḡ go mḡḡon pḡḡamaip aḡ comḡot na cḡḡḡaḡḡaḡ, ἡ aḡ milleaḡ ḡac nḡíḡ po pḡḡḡar im ḡall-
aib, ἡ imo pannaḡoib ḡall ἡ ḡaḡḡḡḡḡ apḡḡna. Aḡeaḡ po éḡḡḡḡḡḡ comaiḡḡe aḡa chiaḡ, ἡ maḡḡe ḡall an tḡaḡḡa uo léccaḡ amaḡ pḡ pḡḡ, ἡ éairḡíḡe óḡ cionn a cḡíḡe ἡ a pḡḡíam, ἡ uo éḡḡḡḡḡcḡaḡ a éḡḡḡḡe, ἡ tḡáḡḡḡe uia uia tḡíḡ hi pḡḡḡ-
maḡ na bliḡḡna po po éḡḡḡḡḡḡ a éḡḡḡ, ἡ po léicḡḡḡḡḡ pḡaḡḡíleaḡ dá naḡḡḡaib ar níḡ a tḡuillḡe ἡ a tḡuaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ pḡíú. Báí uin Semur mac muḡḡḡḡḡ mic an iarḡa mḡḡaon lé cloinn iarḡa cloinne piocairb ar na himḡeaḡḡaib pín aḡ

¹ *Towns*, i. e. castles.

² *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note ^o, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

³ *Eastwards*, recte, north-eastwards.

⁴ *Slabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun,

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

⁵ *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns^t of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha^u; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards^v, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath^w, crossed over to Caladh-na-h-Anghaile^x, and burned Athliag^y. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anm-chadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein^z; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

^y *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

^z *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note ^p, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

supra.

iompuiriac lé halbanacab do bhrít lair i ngeapaltaacab, 7 ap diairníd a ppuair an Sémur rin do gaibéib 7 do gérguapacétab deapbaíð bíð 7 codalta ap uathad pluaig 7 ap bfg mbuidne ó gallaib 7 ó gaoiðealaib dá cuiccið muíman an bhaðan ri.

Þrepiðent dá éoiðcið muíman do ruide lé haghaíð caiplém na mainge rin raípað do íompað, 7 plóig da éoiðcið muíman etir gallaib 7 gaoiðealaib, 7 baileib móraib, co na norðanar, co na brúðar, 7 co na luaíðe. Báttar tra tionoól pleacéta eoðain móir uile rin pporlongporit rin. Báí ann mac muirir ciarraige .i. tomar mac emainn, batтар ann dha barrpaig 7 pórpaig, baí an troðraðe rin uile pé hfo páite hi pporbair imon mbaile, 7 po gabað leo hé po deóid do díe bíð, 7 níð bó deapbaíð coranta itir, 7 bá ap dáig fóripitne albanað do bhrít gur an mbaile baí Semur hi ppoðair cloinne an iapla aínal peimebertmar.

Morclað móir ap óaoimib 7 ap cftpaib an bhaðan ri.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1573.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, cuicc céð, Seétmoðat, a trí.

Doímaç imtte, 7 fél bříðe por aon lo an bhaðan ri, Sanair iar ccáirce 7 deapgabail in eapraç, 7 bá Macénað móir lá cáç inn rin.

Mac aín .i. giolla eppcoir mac giolla eppcoir an taon mac gaoiðil ar luða do bolc i nalban décc.

Mað epaít uilham mac aenðair ollam dal ccap lé dán paí puaðamail i nealaðan, 7 hi mbpuðacur décc.

Donnchað paðac mac tauðcc uí ceallaig do écc.

Iapla paçanað do éaæt op cfnó éoiðcið ulað hi ppoðmar na bhaðna po .i. iapla óp epeç a coímanm, 7 a ðol do coímaðe ðo capraice pparðura, 7

^a *Caislen-na-Maingé*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans,

O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

^c *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

^d *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

^e *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Mainge^a in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor^b, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget^c fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen^d (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex^e by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

γο cloinn aoda buide. Bpian mac peilim bacais í neill na coðnac ap tpiam congail, 7 ap cloinn aoda buide an tan pin. Cpeaca, 7 coinglscá iomda do éscemail etip bpian 7 an tiapla go peil Pattpaice ap ccionte.

Mupchað mac diapiada mic Mupchað uí bpian do mapbað lá huillecc a búpc mac Riocairp mic uillie na ccino, 7 lá hua peacnapais .i. diapiada piabhach mac diapiada mic uilliam, mic Sfan buide, 7 bá hé ua peacnapais go mup laia fapi. Forp mup guape do buain dua peacnapaic lá Sfan a bupe a ndioail mapba a deapbaap.

Semur mac mupip do bñt acc coccað 7 ag coingleic ppi gallanb an bliaðan pi co po pnaðmað pið etip erpiuin 7 Ppepiuente dá cúiccið muñan pan eapriac do ponnað, 7 tánaic do mñipuilib de, 7 do bitm tpemai, lapla dñmumñan (geapoið mac Semair mic Sfan, 7 a bpaap .i. Sfan báttari illam i lonnoan lé pé bliaða poime pin) do léicceñ amac do éfo coimaple Shaxan, 7 a éeact hi ceuan aía eliaç. Ro gabað an tiapla iapain 7 po congbað pó piapt ipm mbaile hé, 7 po léicceað Sfan dñécan pápaigh pionnmumñan, 7 dñioa a aapba, 7 na méide do map dá luçt lñamna.

Ppepiuente dá cuiccið muñan co ðol co paçanb hi ttop in poçmair ap ccino iap tpeçtað, 7 iap tpeñðabail an típe, 7 iap bñagbail maopi, comaipeac, 7 caipíneað naða pñn op cñn a ptiúpa 7 a ppollamnaçte amail po ba mian lé a mñmian baðéin. Rocaoíneað an ceileabpað pin an Ppepiuente acc boçtaib ag baintpeabtaçhaib, 7 ag aop anpñan anapriaceta an típe.

Puair iapain iapla deapmumñan elang ap eluð in péil maptain iap pin do nññoil na comaple çan pñp çan aipnuccað dñib go paimecc do piubal tpi noioçe ó aç eliaç (go nuatbað ina poçair) go gléimñon çñialtaç. Ro páil-ticceað ppiu an ttopçair plaça tánaic ann pin. Ap çap uair çup bó céðaç congapeac an tí tánaic ina uatbað don típi an tan pin. Ro hionnapbað

^f *Trian-Chongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *agur*. It should be *nó*, or.

^g *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

^h *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

ⁱ *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail^f and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him^g. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire^h, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, preciselyⁱ in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John^j, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

^j John.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

laip ró éinb aon míora iapaín buannaó, 7 barbaó Saḡanaó báttar i n-óimtibh 7 i ndaḡbailtib fíir muían uair bá aḡ an ppepident co na rax-anóibh baof caonraige co na ccaiplénab, baile na martra, 7 caiplén na manḡe. Ro ḡabaó iadruide co na mbarbaib laip an iapla co náir páḡab uppa aitiḡce aon baile fírainn ó éimair tpi nuirce co bealaó conḡlaip, 7 ó bealaó conḡlaip co luimneac náir éinraig, 7 náir éuir ró bñit a buannaó, 7 a maop ró éinb na haon míora pímpaite. Ro pócaip a ccaóar fíin deacclaiip 7 dealaóain, 7 po éuir na huipd ma monaóab fíin do píir olícéaó an pápa amail po ba óir.

Coccaó etip dal ccaip baóém. Ba hiaó báttar do éaóḡ don éoccaó pin .i. doínnall mac conóóair uí bñain, 7 taócc mac mupchaó uí bñain. Clann donnchaó uí bñain don leit ele .i. an tiapla 7 toirpḡealbac áct ní baof an tiapla fíin ipin tíir don éuir pin. Ro páir impíraip etip éaócc mac conóóair, 7 taócc mac mupchaó baof i naon pann ḡó pin aḡ conḡnamh lá doínnall mac conóóair i nacchaó clóimne donnchaó ḡo po rḡarraḡ pñia poile, 7 bá pñi taócc mac conóóair do ponaó poḡa na himpíra, 7 do éaó i pann a eaḡccaḡaḡ .i. clann donnchaó uí bñain i naḡhaó a deapbñraḡar doínnall mic conóóair, 7 taíócc mic mupchaó, 7 uaéḡair tñabmíin. Ro tñonóileáó iapaín lá taócc mac conóóair (a ndioḡail a óiomóa poir taócc mac mupchaó) amíra 7 díbeapccaig do ḡallócclaóab ḡñalḡac tap pñonainn, 7 do bñit laip iad do conḡnaín lá clóinn donnéaó uí bñain ḡo mbaḡḡar poóaiḡe ionóa ina bpoóair do buitilepchaib, 7 do clóinn tñuibne an tíre fíin .i. pñioéḡ domnaill mic éóin meic pñuibne ḡo poóraiḡe an iapla amaille le a díbñraḡair lé toirpḡealbac mac donnéaó. Ar ann tanḡaḡḡar an tpoóraiḡe pin uile hi éñn

^k *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

^l *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

^m *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe^k, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra^l, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Lime-
rick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right^m.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

apoule acc apu na ccabócc bail a ττῖδ πορῖγυρ ιριν μουρ. Ro ḡluarpeatar iapañ do ðioḡail a nanppolað por uacatar tvaðmũĩĩan tpe oĩp̃tear ó ccormaic, ḡ tpe imib ó p̃p̃ĩmaic. Bá hé plao ḡ rĩpeĩḡĩn ḡ iac̃tað na nanppann boĩ aḡ cup paðað peampa in ḡac̃ maĩḡĩn in po ḡab̃rat. Lottar iapañ tpe cloç pód corað pinne, ḡ lá doḡuy m̃ĩĩr í cúinn, ḡ do bótar na mac rĩoḡ, ḡ puccrat ðp̃oḡ dia ñdaoĩm̃ p̃aĩðb ḡ édaia a cill m̃ḡĩne baóĩt, ḡ nĩr bó haĩp̃p̃de buaða nó cor̃ccair do nál ccair papuccað na bannaom̃e. Apeað do éuatatar iapañ p̃ĩar t̃t̃uað tpe coĩccp̃ic̃ cor̃cam̃p̃uað ḡ bóĩp̃ne. Ro léic̃cp̃ioṽt̃ p̃cc̃m̃-
el̃ta p̃cc̃aoĩl̃te ap p̃uð an t̃ĩpe uãta ḡo po teacclamað leó cpeãca an t̃ĩpe uile p̃ĩa naũhaĩð ḡo haon m̃aĩḡĩn. Ro ḡab̃rat longp̃oṽt̃ iapañ, ḡ nĩr bó h̃ioḡað cúm̃p̃anta ep̃ĩp̃e lá h̃iãc̃tað ḡ lá h̃ĩḡm̃b̃ ban, ḡ baĩp̃t̃p̃eãð̃tãc̃ aḡ accaoĩne a nim̃neað a ñdeaõhaĩḡ a ñoĩḡb̃ala. Oð éuaiað doĩnall mac coñc̃obaĩr uĩ b̃p̃iaĩn, ḡ taðcc mac m̃up̃chaĩð an t̃p̃om̃ p̃l̃uaḡ p̃ĩn do t̃õc̃t̃ t̃aĩp̃-
p̃ĩb̃ po t̃f̃cc̃lam̃p̃ioṽt̃ an líon ap̃ l̃ia po p̃é̃oṽrað do p̃l̃uaḡ po c̃ẽõw̃ĩr, ḡ paĩḡat̃tar a ccom̃ðaĩl̃ ap̃aĩle co cap̃n m̃ic̃ t̃aĩl. Ãt̃iað bat̃tar̃ ina p̃p̃õc̃aĩr̃ ann p̃ĩn

ⁿ *Ard-na-geabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

^o *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

^p *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corco-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

^q *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

^r *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog^a, where the River Forgas^c mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic^p, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic^q; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne^r, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh^s; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith^t; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail^u. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

^s *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position :

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

^t *Cill-inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

^u *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann einainn mic píetig go nglan mógal gallóclác tánaic epí hoíðe npar an tan pin tap pionaínn, 7 ócebaíð pleácta an gíolla duib mic concóbaip mic donnchaíð mic ðomnaill na maðmánn mic ruibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocaið Shaxanaig mic milice mic Riocaið a búpe tánaic an lá poime pin ðpiorpuccáð a bráatar, Taðcc mac mupchaíð uí bpiain. Ro éinnpíot ann pin a haon comáipie an plóg do lñmáin, 7 po gab ðomnaill mac concóbaip uí bpiain occa ngrípaét im éalma do dénaínn, 7 apbñit ppiú, a ðfgmuinrip ap pé po éualaúpa lá pñatb 7 lá pñéaðaib nác lé líon pluag nó pochaíðe bñap buaíð, 7 nác bpul bñitññ ap pípe [ap píop pe] caépaé, Do pónpaat an luét úo paip-bpícc, 7 íomapepað ppiin .i. ap monnpaíccíð gop cepic ndilip baðñn go po épeaépaat, 7 go po oipcepñt ap muinpeapa. Ní pñil ipin luét úo gñ líonñap ðoíð aét cumapecaé plóig a hionatñib ecepañlaib, 7 ní bá lainne leó tapipipioñ olóap teiðeañ ðiamat ðeimñn leó poétain a nanmánn ap an maigñn hi ceoin-ðpcepam. Ro gab gñeim tpa an gñeapaét pin do bepñt ðomnaill póp a mñunrip, 7 po éingeaillpaat ðó gomað baíð bpaéaippi nó biað aca uile i naghaíð a nañiaat, 7 po éinnpíot luét bpaéa 7 tapiceélað do éop uatá póp an ppoplong-popñt an oíðe pin. Baí taðcc mac concóbaip uí bpiain, 7 tapipñealbaé mac donnchaíð í bpiain co na poépaíðe go peitñeac pñipeaáap lá taoð a long-pupñt an oíðe pin co polup tpaé eipge do ló ap ná bapaé. Ro apceñaatpa pñnpa lá hñpge na gñéime do pluab na ngríogñð, 7 láñn clé lé bél aéta an gñobann, 7 báttap plóig an típe ag maillcéimpuccáð lá a tpaob do teace-maill ppiú, 7 po noétpaat a mñpgeaða ñteaáa eppléabpa lñt ap lñt, ap a aoi po éinnpíot go céim ðioğainn ðpéappaat cille mañcñn do paigñð beóil an éip gac ndípeac. Ro gab taðcc mac mupchaíð, 7 an pluag apéñna ag gñip imðñpccað ðomnaill í bpiain ap a pño leó báttap gan ionnpaigñð an tplóig

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

* *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *Ðpoíceas Sleibe* na ngríogeað, from its contiguity to this mountain.

* *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowlasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmánn Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy] ; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour ; and he spoke as follows : " Good people," said he, " I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly^w, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh^x, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann^y on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin^z, directly towards Bel-an-chip^a. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^x *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

^a *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair báttar acc coiminteáct aró i nairio ppa poile ó baile aáa an
 goðann go rin. Ráinnic taðcc mac concóðair 7 toiprðealbáct na bpiain co
 na poðpaide ar mullaé énuic beoil an éip ina minneall iombualta amail po
 ba lann leó baðém. Báttar an pluað naile 7 luét na típe agá toðpaim
 i nacchaó na leapðan arðe agga pðe baí dia paigíó amail ar déine conpa-
 ðattar, 7 pua nðol eaó diubpaicéte dóib po ðab pgeinn 7 pccáé éttroma 7
 aepðáct, claoñáó, 7 corpaide conpail taðcc 7 toiprðealbáig ðopi ðabpat
 puaccaó pó ééðóip éuca. Ro ðabaó agá naipleaé, 7 agá naéñma, agá
 pleacáó 7 accá plaiðe na ppietib, 7 na ttopioctuib na nðsrib, 7 na ttopia-
 aib arpin co bñnn pormala. Níp bó haon éonair po ðabpat na buiðne rin
 uair do ðabpat an maperluað láinn óñ le paipcece pua 7 na coipigéce poip-
 ðear ðac nóipeac. Ar a aoí po lñaó go lán uplain ðac ðpog ðib. Ro lacepat
 an maperluað a napaðna dia neachaib amail ar déine po péðpat, 7 do
 ðechaó toiprðealbáé ó bpiain ar dá mapcaé décc dia luét lñamna do
 topaó a nñpionail, 7 do luap a neach go caéair pui. Do ðabaó 7 do ðonaó
 ðpog ele dá minitip. Ro ðabaó ann ðna taðcc mac concóðair uí bpiain, 7
 a mac toiprðealbáé uair do anpat piðe pop an cenoc ípin uair bá dóig leó
 go ppoðaiðpeaó cáé ina ppaipiaó. Ro ðabaó tpa ðpog nári paioleaó ðana-
 cal ðpioi minitip an iaipia, 7 po mapðáó ðpogga ionða ele. Ro ba ðlópaé
 baðba, 7 bpañeóin, 7 eaéaiðe aép, 7 paoléoin na pioðbaíð pop pñnaachaib
 paopclann pó dáig mapcece in aon laoi rin. Bá pñpde uacéar tuaðmññan
 go éñn aþhaó dia eip an po páccbaó do bpaigíóib ðeaéaib, 7 déiofó ðapin,
 ðopðanaq, 7 beóp ðia ecétpaib, 7 dia minil'ib pñn aca an lá rin.

^b *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

^c *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

^d *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

^e *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

^f *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

^g *Cathair Ruis*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Cahernish, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

^h *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

ⁱ *Ravenous birds*, eaéaiðe aep.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

^k *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip^b, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot^c of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror^d, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala^e. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east^f. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis^g. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought^h, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birdsⁱ of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day^k. The upper part of Thomond^l was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words ποῦαῖ and αὐν, thus: Roboap glópaic baóba, bpaneoin ἡ εαζαρεαδα αἰλε αἰεοιρ, ἡ φαλκόιν na piodbuióí pop pñenacáib paop-clann po mapbaó i n-imapeacc in laoi rin.

^l *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (puar go boirinn), and

down to Limerick (píor go Cumneac). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Μυρριρ mac an ḡiollapιαβαιḡ (i. ó cléiriḡ) uí cléiriḡ, ραοί hi S⁶ncap, ḡ hi lñḡionn p⁶ri ροim⁶m ροcónaíḡ uécc hi muir⁶tiρ eolair, ḡ a aḡnacal i p⁶piḡdnac maíḡe p⁶éin i necclair canllín.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1574.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ced, Sea⁶ctm⁶ccat, a c⁶ḡair.

Conn mac an c⁶albairḡ, mic Maḡnupa uí ḡom⁶naill ḡo ḡabail hi p⁶ull la hiarla óu epex hi p⁶oplongp⁶ort an iarla ba⁶éin, ḡ a c⁶op iar⁶m co ha⁶c ch⁶at.

Iarla ḡ⁶rmu⁶an ḡo bñt aḡ ρoḡail, ḡ aḡ mḡ⁶p⁶im a ḡ⁶ccap⁶at⁶ i nḡ⁶pac na bli⁶ḡna ρo, ḡ b⁶ri⁶eaḡ ḡó ap m⁶ḡḡ cap⁶airḡ m⁶óp i. ḡom⁶nall, mac c⁶opb⁶maic laḡ⁶raiḡ ḡ Mac p⁶ingin (ḡom⁶chaḡ mac ḡom⁶naill mic p⁶ingin) ḡo m⁶arbaḡ lá muir⁶tiρ an iarla, ḡ ρo ba ḡa⁶inna ḡob⁶róin, i nḡ⁶rmu⁶an eip⁶ḡe. Ro m⁶arbaḡ leó ḡna ócc c⁶on⁶rapal ḡuai⁶p⁶ib c⁶loinne p⁶uibne i. clann ḡom⁶chaḡ ba⁶airḡ mic maolmuir⁶e mic ḡom⁶chaḡ mic τoirp⁶ḡealbairḡ, mic eoc⁶cain, mic Maolmuir⁶e, mic ḡom⁶chaḡ ḡo ρocha⁶ḡib ḡo ḡaḡḡa⁶óinib oile ḡenm⁶ot⁶at.

Τάριρ⁶ τ⁶ia mac iarla ḡ⁶rmu⁶an (S⁶tan mac Sema⁶ir) eir⁶im nḡabala ap ḡaḡbaile ḡa⁶ngñ ḡo τ⁶ian c⁶luana meala ḡiap b⁶ó hainm ḡoir⁶e an láir, ḡ ρo c⁶up b⁶arḡa τair⁶iri ḡia muir⁶tiρ ḡiom⁶c⁶om⁶éḡ an baile h⁶ir⁶m. Oḡ c⁶ualair⁶ l⁶ur⁶tiρ na h⁶E⁶peann (S⁶ir uilliam p⁶itzuilliam) ḡ iarla ḡ⁶rmu⁶an (τ⁶om⁶ar mac Sema⁶ir mic P⁶ia⁶raiρ Ruairḡ) an ní p⁶in ρo a⁶ḡnu⁶aḡairḡ ḡabail an baile p⁶in a nua p⁶ola, ḡ a p⁶ñ p⁶ola p⁶e c⁶loinn iarla ḡ⁶rmu⁶an, ḡ ρo ρóḡair⁶p⁶ḡe ḡ⁶ḡraiḡ m⁶ḡe, ḡ b⁶riḡ, ḡo buir⁶léra⁶c⁶airḡ, ḡ ḡ⁶pine ḡall ap⁶c⁶ñna ḡul ḡo ḡianmilleaḡ l⁶ḡe m⁶ḡḡa, ḡ ní ρo hanaḡ leó ḡup ρo p⁶airḡt a b⁶ri⁶ple ḡ a b⁶rai⁶llíun i τ⁶im⁶c⁶eall ḡoir⁶e an láir co ρo ḡabaḡ é leó ρo ḡeóḡ, ḡ ρo ḡíc⁶ñḡair an b⁶arḡa uile lar

^m *Fenagh*.—See note ^v, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

ⁿ *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloe, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh^m of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair^a, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an lurtir. ̇batap a ̇daoine, 7 a luēt congaṅta ag eṗccaō iapla ̇sḟmuṁan an oiṙft rin ̇gur bō hi coṁaple po ēinn toēt hi cċfṅ an lurtir, 7 a ̇ḃṅṫ dia ̇ō̇ġṗēir, 7 poḃfiċċfṅ dō caiṙl̇ēn na iṅaiṅge, dun ̇gaṙḃām, 7 caoṅpai̇ge dō taḃaiṙt dō, 7 mai̇ṫṁ ar ̇gaċ ṅi po milleaō eatoṗpa ar ̇gaċ taoḃ ̇go rin.

Ṡiḋḣ cōbaō 7 caṗaṫpaō dō coiṁċfṅgal̇ eitir ̇brian maċ ḟeil̇iṁ baċaiz uī neill 7 iapla ̇ou̇ eṗex, 7 tuṙcċnȧṁ pl̇ṅḋe dō ̇ḋēnȧṁ iaṗtṫaṅ la ̇brian 7 an lurtir co mai̇ṫiḃ a ṁuiṅtiṙe dō ̇ṫoċuiṙeaō dia ̇ḟaiċċiō, 7 poḃtaṙ pu̇ḃaċ ḟou̇ṁfṅṁnaċ ṗṗi ṗē ̇ṫēōpa nȯi̇ḋē co na l̇ā̇ḃ i̇ ḟḟaṙpaō aṗoile. An taṅ ḃā ḣāine ḋōi̇ḃ ocċ ̇ol̇ 7 ocċ ȧȯḃṅḟi, hi cċfṅ na ṗēē ḣi rin Ro ̇ġaḃaō ̇brian co na ̇bṙaṫaṙ 7 co na ṁnaōi̇ laṙ an iapla, 7 po cl̇oi̇ḋṁeaō ̇gaṅ ċoi̇cċill̇ a ṁuiṅtiṙ uile, ḟiopa, ṁṅā̇ mȧca, 7 ṁġḟnȧ mȧ ḟi̇aō̇nai̇ri̇ baō̇ēiṁ. Ro cuiṙeaō ̇brian iaṗtṫaṅ, a ̇ḃṅ, 7 a ̇bṙaṫaiṙi̇ ̇go ḣāṫ cl̇iaō, 7 dō ṗōnaō ċḟṫrȧṁnȧ coṁṗoṅṅte ḋiōḃ anṅ coṅaō aṁl̇aō rin dō ċuaō̇ ċṗiōċ a cċuiṙeaō̇ ḋōi̇ḃ. Ro ba l̇ōṗ ̇ṫṗȯṫa ȧḋuaōṫa, 7 uṗ̇ġṙāine ̇ṫeṗenṅċoi̇ḃ an oiṙḋeaō̇ aṅabaō̇, 7 aṅ ṁi̇ḋiaō̇ mal̇aṗta, 7 ṁi̇mḃeṗta rin tu̇ccaō̇ ḟoṗ ṫi̇ġḟinȧ cl̇oṁnė aō̇ḋa bu̇iḋe uī ṅēill, uaō̇taṙāṅ,

° *Dungarvan*, Dūn ̇Gaṙḃām, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

° *Kenry*, Caoṅpai̇ge.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Ṗal̇iṙ Caoṅpai̇ge, *Anglice* Palliskenry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

° *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his *Annals* of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan^o, and Kenry^p; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon^a by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword^f, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked^s and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^t, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno 1574* : 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

^f *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

^s *Wicked*, *malapra*.—See note ^x, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

^t *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn: which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill, of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dro-mahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac taidce mic taidce uí Ruairc do mairbad lá cuib do luét lhanma na bpeirne ar fuidce droma da eitar.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1575.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sétmoget, a cuicc.

Ruohraige mac Aoða (.i. ua domnaill), mic Maḡnura, mic Aoða duib uí domnaill do mairbad i nfoḡaire i ndún na ngall la Cataoir, mac Eóin, mic tuatail uí gallcuibair, ḡ nocar lano laipriumh inoḡin.

Roḡarḡa po éiribairḡ, ḡ eallpoḡt ainḡioḡmairḡ i paḡpraḡ na bliadna po co ná pḡitḡ fḡ aon uaire do ló nó doirde do fleochaḡ ó bealtaine co luḡnaraḡ. Ro páp ḡlámte urḡḡanna ḡ tḡḡm turḡbróid don tḡbaḡ hḡḡin .i. an pláirḡ. baóí tḡa an tḡḡm rin co hanpḡóill poḡ Shaḡancaib, ḡ poḡ éireanoachaib i mbaile aḡa cliaḡ inḡ nár lairḡn, i mbaile aḡa pḡḡḡiaḡ, rin Muilḡn cḡḡi, ḡ i mbaile aḡa buirde. Rob iomḡa dḡa tḡoḡra pḡde, caiplén ḡan cḡméd, inḡile ḡan aoḡaire, ḡ uaral cḡḡp ḡan aḡnacal tḡia birin an tḡḡma ḡḡin.

Iurḡir nua do tḡḡt i nepinn .i. Sḡr hénri Sḡneḡ, rin pḡḡḡḡar do pḡnnaraḡ, ḡ hi ccóiccead ulaḡ po ḡab poḡt cetur, ḡ bá hamlaḡ baóí éḡe poḡ a cḡḡḡḡ na hén tuinn cḡccaḡ ḡ cḡḡaḡḡḡce, ḡ po naḡḡm pḡḡ, caḡaḡraḡ, ḡ caḡḡanaḡt etḡi cenel cḡḡnaill ḡ eoccaḡ, ḡ coiccead ulaḡ apḡḡna po bir bá haḡa tḡáḡḡ hi tḡḡḡ hi tḡoḡaḡ, ḡ po ḡócuḡ an iurḡir rin co paḡaib an tḡapla lé a nḡeapnaḡ an ḡabaltar poḡ ulḡoib, ḡ po pḡall poḡ cḡḡn mac an cḡlḡairḡ, ḡ poḡ ḡḡian mac pḡilim bacairḡ .i. iapla ou eḡex. Conn mac an cḡlḡairḡ uí domnaill dḡa, ḡ conn mac néill óicc uí néill báḡḡar illáim in áḡ cliaḡ do elúḡ pḡ linn an iurḡir do tḡḡt in nḡḡinn, ḡ Conn ua domnaill do bíḡ hi poḡḡḡib ḡ hi páḡairḡib a ḡúitce baḡém ḡur cḡḡi an iurḡir a páḡḡḡin

^u From *Bealtaine* to *Lammas*, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

^w *Invasion of Ulster*.—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's *Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows :

“ In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboyæ usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitum creatar) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas^u. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster^w, and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui cum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clancaboyæ, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commisionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites et pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

έυίεε. Αλ ιυρτιρ ιαρομ̃ δο δὺλ ηι τοραε̃ αν ḡσιμρεαδ̃ ρεαόνον̃⁶ μαίγε βρεαḡ ἡ μιθε, αιρριθε ηι πορτευαταιβ̃ λαιḡεαν, ḡο πο ριόδhaiḡ ḡοιλλ ἡ ḡαιοιὺλ αιρτιρ μιμ̃αν ἡ μιθε, ἡ ριόλ Ρορρα φαλḡι, ἡ clanna conaill c̃f̃inaic̃ch ρρι αποιλε. Λυιὸ ιαρπειν ριαρδ̃ρ ḡαε̃ νοίρεαε̃ ḡο Ρορτολοιρḡε, co heõcoill, ἡ co coρcaḡ im̃ nõclaicc. δά υίρίμ̃ iñ πο μυδhaiḡ δο̃ meip̃leachaiβ̃, ἡ iñ πο διέ̃fño δο̃ oρõc̃oaoínib̃ ip̃ na tíρiβ̃ ρiñ τριαρ̃ α̃ τευδ̃chaiδ̃ ḡό ρiñ.

Coccaδ̃ ειττιρ̃ ριολ̃ mb̃riaiñ añ bliad̃aiñ ρi. Clanñ c̃oñc̃oδ̃air̃ uí b̃riaiñ ἡ clanñ mup̃chaiδ̃ uí b̃riaiñ δο̃ l̃f̃ẽ doñ coccaδ̃ ρiñ. Clanñ doñnchaiδ̃ doñ l̃f̃ẽ oilẽ .i. añ tiaρla ἡ τοιρρ̃iδ̃eal̃baẽ. Rõ c̃peachaiδ̃ ἡ πο com̃loir̃cecaδ̃ (õp̃oḡail̃ aoñ oiõc̃e) τυαε̃ uã mb̃uile ἡ τυαε̃ nã ρ̃f̃inã ειτιρ̃ iñoib̃, ap̃baρ, ἡ ροιρḡneam̃ ειτιρ̃ τυαιε̃ ἡ c̃eap̃manñ uilẽ lár̃ añ iaρla.

Semur̃ mac̃ muir̃ip̃ mic̃ Sf̃aiñ mic̃ añ iaρla cõ nã m̃inaoí ἡ cõ nã cloinñ dõ δὺλ õḡla ḡall̃ doñ ρ̃riaiñc̃ ip̃ iñ eaρp̃aẽ dõ ρ̃oññiaδ̃, iaρ̃ ñdenam̃ ρ̃iõc̃c̃anã doñ iaρla ἡ dõ Sh̃fañ lá ḡallaib̃.

Αοδ̃h̃ mac̃ bãõḡḡalaḡ m̃eḡ̃ ρ̃lanñchaδ̃ã oidẽ ροιρ̃c̃f̃tail̃ ηι ρ̃f̃f̃ineãc̃up̃ ἡ ηι ρ̃il̃iδ̃eac̃t̃, c̃f̃inaḡẽ ρ̃ĩonã ap̃ luc̃chã vob̃ õlc̃ dõ b̃rĩf̃ẽf̃inñaib̃ τυαιε̃ iñ ep̃inñ d̃ẽcc̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1576.

Αοιρ̃ Cριορ̃t̃, mile, c̃uicc̃ c̃ẽõ, Seãc̃t̃moḡaττ̃, ap̃ẽ.

Μαḡ cap̃taiḡ ρ̃iaδ̃aẽ, doñnchaiδ̃ mac̃ dõm̃naill̃ mic̃ ρ̃iḡḡiñ dõ ẽcc̃ aδ̃baρ̃ ẽcc̃aoínẽ dõir̃eac̃haiβ̃, ἡ τοίρρι̃ dõ t̃peaδ̃ẽtachaiβ̃, ἡ b̃p̃ĩoñ dõ b̃puḡaδ̃aib̃ α̃ õm̃ĩc̃ẽ baδ̃ẽiñ, ρ̃f̃rĩ dõ õf̃ir̃ccaḡ̃ ḡã ρ̃ĩonñreap̃ ἡ ḡá̃ nap̃ õf̃ir̃ccaḡ̃ α̃ ρ̃ĩõr̃f̃rĩ, ἡ α̃ aδ̃nacal̃ ĩ nõtaρliḡẽ α̃ ãẽap̃ĩ ἡ α̃ ρ̃f̃nãẽap̃ ĩ ciḡ̃ Mõlaḡa, ἡ α̃ b̃rãẽap̃ĩ eoḡḡañ m̃aḡ̃ cap̃taiḡ̃ dõ õip̃õñf̃õ iñã ĩonaδ̃.

Υαιε̃nẽ mac̃ aοδ̃ã uí̃ õiomaρaiḡ̃ dõ maρ̃baδ̃ ĩ ρ̃iull̃ iñã bailẽ ρ̃fiñ ĩ c̃cluam̃ nã nḡam̃añ.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetae Anglicae a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

^x *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

^y *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Inaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

^z *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

^a *Tuath-Ua-mBuile*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Buile, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybulk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh^x and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster^y, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe^z, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile^a and Tuath-na-Fearna^b, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas^c and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague^d; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan^e.

burke, was in it.

^b *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

^c *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

^d *Timoleague*.—See note ^w, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

^e *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an gíolla dúib, mic concóbaip, mic donnchaib, mic doinnail na maðmann, mic eoḡain, mic eoin na lathaiḡe meic ruibne, fíri ḡó rén tpoḡa ḡ toḡaip, ḡ tiḡe naoiḡeaḡ conrapal dál ccaip do écc.

baotḡalaḡ ócc, mac baotḡalaiḡ, mic muirceapḡaiḡ meḡ planḡhaḡa ollaiḡ dál ccaip lé bpiḡtíḡḡaiḡ, ḡ fíri tiḡe naoiḡíḡ coitḡíḡḡ do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an baipḡ, mac corbmaic ollaiḡ uí doinnail lé dán, oide pccol, paí deapḡccaiḡḡe hi ppoḡlaiḡ ḡ i naiḡne, poḡt conḡbala ḡ coḡaiḡḡe ḡaoḡ pḡḡlama ḡ ppiócnaíḡa do écc í ḡḡpuim móḡi an. 22. febḡuapḡi.

Toipḡḡealbaḡ mac tuaḡail baib uí ḡallcubaiḡ paí duiḡe oipḡḡa do ḡapḡaḡ la conḡaḡḡaiḡ an. 16. do nouember.

INḡíḡ uí baioḡill, Siuban ócc, inḡíḡ toipḡḡealbaiḡ, mic néill do báḡaḡ la .S. Séḡ aḡ pḡḡlaiḡ pḡaíḡa ap ḡbaíḡḡ an tḡḡaḡa buide.

Eoin moḡapḡa mac meic Suiḡne bóḡaiḡḡ do écc lá cáḡcc macaomh ócc aoḡeaḡḡaḡ po ba mó do pḡél dia éineḡ pḡíḡ an tan pḡi.

Concóbaḡ ócc mac donnchaib meḡuibḡ, ḡ ḡḡoḡḡ ḡuaiḡibḡ pcar luiḡcc do ḡapḡaḡ ipḡi tḡiucha.

Doinnall, mac diaḡḡmaḡa, mic maíleaḡlaiḡḡ mé ḡoḡḡaiḡ dḡcc ipḡi ḡḡaḡ éiḡfíḡ ḡḡaḡa po bḡfíḡi tḡiḡt, ḡ tuaḡapccḡáil láíḡe ḡ eimḡ baíḡ dia éineḡ ḡa coḡaiḡḡiḡ.

Maipḡḡiḡ móḡi an éabáíḡ, ḡ an cabán pḡíḡ uile óḡ éaiḡlén móḡi anuaḡ ḡo ḡabaiḡḡ do loḡccḡ lé hiḡḡiḡ toḡaíḡ, mic an ḡapúim tḡe éḡ, ḡ ḡiḡ ḡilleaḡ in éḡ baile eiḡiḡ ḡaoḡḡealaib oipḡi in po ḡillíḡ ipḡi ḡbaile pḡi.

Cḡeaḡa móḡa do ḡénaíḡ lá bḡiḡḡ ua Ruaiḡc ipḡi anḡaile an bliḡḡaiḡ pḡi.

An iupḡiḡ pḡíḡḡaiḡe Siḡi heḡḡi Siḡnei, Riḡiḡe ap aiḡḡ, ap uaiḡle ap ḡḡioḡḡ, ap ḡaiḡccḡaḡ an iupḡiḡ hiḡiḡ, toḡt dḡ im pḡél bḡíḡḡe ó coḡcaíḡ co luiḡḡíḡ ḡ

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

^f *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirlough.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

^g *Strath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

^b *Fir-Luirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

ⁱ *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

^k *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

^l *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tallymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmánn, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor^f, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe^g.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg^h, were slain in Triuchaⁱ.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman^k, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle^l downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas^m, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, noblenessⁿ, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

^m *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

ⁿ *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maite muinán eirip gailaib, 7 gaoidealaib, 7 dál ccair don lúe oile do éoét laip ina coimétióól. Síð da éoíceað muinán do denam óó don éur rin, Speit coimétióól, 7 eiféina. buannaða buna 7 baipin do éorcc, 7 do éor ar ecúl laip. Ceileabpaó do muineachail iapom, 7 pucc ríol mbriain ina éaoíníteacét laip go gailim. Tangatpar uáctar connaét ina dál .i. lapla cloinne Riocairp co na diar mac, uillc 7 Sfan, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair, Sfan mac oiluepar mic Sfan, 7 Muphaó na tuacé mac taícc, mic muphaó, mic Ruaidrí uí plaité-bhítaig 7 ríol cceallaiğ co na coimétióól. Bá hé epióc na comóala rin na gailme, dál ccair do éongmail i ngioll pé comall 7 pé haircecc do éabairt naáa don lúe baói occa nağpa, gémnoğa doinnall ó briain namá po éoğ an iurp in pephír do fín ór cionn comtaé an élaip dá énnpuccáó 7 do riğne doinnall inórin, ar po epochaó mifpigi mífépaáa, 7 oipóc éaoíne, 7 díbeapccaiğ laip. Ní pangar alip eallac éionnpaítne, ná doipar do ériuo an ecfin baói doinnall in oipcc. Do éóó an iurp iap ríóduccáó cáig pecaóin epeann (do neóc ġup a paimec) co háé éiaé, 7 pucc clann iapla cloinne Riocairp laip i ngioll lép mifpé ó muinip na bainpíogha ag iapmópaét a naáar ipar an tan rin. Iap nool go háé éiaé don iurp ġup na bpaigóib rin laip taimec taom conóalbe ina épióe go po éfóaiğ do na bpaigóib rin lé ar lé .i. ríol mbriain, 7 búpcaigh (deetpíomucchaó dá naicéfhóib) dul épioppuccáó a ecápaet ip na coimépaib, acit namá na taibhleoip tap éópaínn ina típib bunaió buóéin co po éfóaiğfó poim óóib doipóip a taóall naé tan naile. Ro ġeallpat óó an ní rin, 7 iap étoét co hop a cepice do éloinn iapla cloinne Riocairp, ní po comallpé a ngeallaó, uap do éeacáatar dia nóúthaig, 7 aebepaet poipínn ġup bó do éfó a naáar tangatpar. Bá ġar uap iapom ġup bó haítepac dia éip an tuip rin óip taimec an iurp ró éfnn éúcc

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

^o *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

^p *Coigny*, coimnéaó.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

^q *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

^r *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

^s *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined, as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.

to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais^o, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny^r, Kernetty^a, Bonaght-bun^r, and Bonaght-bar^r. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition¹, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

No. 611, p. 139.

¹ *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

νοῖθε ina marimoiriaēt co haē luain, 7 pob éigín dia naēair .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird baile loēa riac, 7 a duthaig uile eirir fonn 7 fíonn, cloic, 7 cairlén do ēairbhr̄t don iurair, 7 éfín drosra mar brágaib̄ don bainriogain. Ruccāō an iarla iar rin co haē cliaē, 7 po cuireāō hi cearcair cumang dia iom coimēō é bail na cluinb̄ compaō carao na coicēēle. Ro págaib̄ an iurair dros 7 do ēairtimb̄ hi cclonn Riocaird, 7 po gabrat rīde 7 clann an iarla occ lot, 7 occ lánmilleāō an tīpe scoppa co mbaōí an típ uile ina céide cireāō 7 comruaēair don ēur rin. Bá dírim̄ dna in po muāidb̄ do gallaib̄ 7 do gaidelaib̄, 7 in po malartnaigēāō dalmāib̄, déiōib̄, 7 dinnlib̄ scoppa i pprogrmar, 7 hi ngimireāō na bliāōna po. Diairra, 7 droibēōil, 7 slebte corraēae cñtgarba, 7 enocēoillte comairm̄pēine bá rfd̄ cuio cloinne an iarla dia ndūthaiḡ an tan rin. Ardruir̄t oireāc̄air an tīpe, 7 tolēa taobglana tairtñmāc̄a na cīce badar iad goill po ba coōnaiḡ dōib̄. Do deac̄aib̄ deōr emann mac uilliam a búpc ó cairlén an bappaiḡ hi rann cloinne an iarla, 7 bá rfd̄ do pala dō ar a lorr, an iurair do gabáil cairleir an bappaiḡ fair, 7 éfín do ionnarbaō co na imnaōí, 7 co na cclonn hi cclonn̄t riocaird.

Iarla ou epeḡ do tōēt op cñn coicēō ulaō an bliāōan rī iar na ionnarbaō lár an iurair Sir henri Sidnei an bliāōan rōime, 7 a tōēt hi tēir in át cliaē, 7 bá marb̄ rīa cclonn coicēōir̄i é do tñm̄ galair obaino 7 po cuireāō a léne, 7 a cīide ḡō a ēairdib̄ in inncoim̄ar̄ta a oidehaōa.

Pp̄eridenr̄ nua do tōēt ór cñn dā coicēāō muñan an bliāōan rī Uil-liam Druir̄ a ainm, 7 tuādmūma do deāōail pé coicēāō connaēt 7 a ēur lár an muñan. An Pp̄eridenr̄ céōna do bñē ag rīubal ar bailtib̄ móra na muñan do dlūtugāō reāc̄ta 7 Riagla do milleāō m̄rpleāō 7 mb̄tbeanaē, 7 po báraiḡēāō an bároideāō lair, 7 dā occ cōnpabal uairle upram̄anta do r̄lioēt Mhaolmuir̄e mic donnchaid̄ mic toirp̄dealb̄aiḡ .i. mac do mup̄chāō

^u *Herds and flocks of cattle*, dalmāib̄, déiōib̄, 7 dinnlib̄.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “*Do, no éio .i. airnéir no rpp̄éib̄; imle .i. airnéir.*”—*O’Clery*. The *o* prefixed to these words is for the preposition *de* or *do*, of.

^w *Destroyed*. malartnaigēō, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note ^x. under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

^x *Masters*. coōnaiḡ.—The word coōnaiḡ is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

^y *Castlebar*. Cairlén an bappaiḡ, i. e. Barry’s Castle.—See note ^x, under the year 1412.

^z *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle^u that were destroyed^w, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters^x of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar^y, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness^z. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott^a to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;
 " a suspicion which he himself encreased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

^a *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, γ mac do domnall, mac maolmuire. Do cóio aird e co luimneac, γ po cprochad lair dponz duairleib, γ danuairleib ril mbriain co rocharoib oile cen mothac.

Semur mac muirir do bñe irin pppaine an bliadain po.

Ruðpαιγε ócc mac Ruðpαιγε mic conuill uí mórðo, γ concóðar mac corbmaic, mñe briain uí concóðair do bñe hī ccñétnur coillead ap gallaib an tan po, γ an po basí beó do plioét Ropra pailceiz γ conaill ceapnais do gábal leó. Bá gar iaram gup bó céda congaireac an luét hīrn. Ro loircead γ po léirceiroraó leó dρέcta dñmara do laigmb von mñe γ opne gall.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1577.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Seactmoccac, aSect.

Conn mac briain mic eoccain pñr pob ócc naoiri, γ po ba foirpe i neineac, γ i neangnam do écc.

^b *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

^c *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

^d *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven sépts of Leix, in the Queen's County.

^e *Fingall*, *fmeğall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Staniburst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services :

" This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. Iorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemnyvanan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M^c Gilfoil; Owen M^c Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M^c Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M^c Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M^c Gillanenewe; Donogh M^c Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M^c Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M^c Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell M^c Shane Oge; Donogh M^c Hugh; Donoghly O'Dolloghane; Donogh M^c Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M^c Donell; Donogh O'Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M^c Heggane; Tirlogh M^c Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M^c Rorie; Shane M^c Donogh; Teige O'Connell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice^b was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe^c, and of Conall Cearnach^d. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen^f [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William M^c Teige; Rory M^c Greamon; Teige M^c Redmond; Gilpatrick M^c Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M^c Redmond; Shane M^c Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“[Signed], S^r William O'Karrell.”

^f *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν το βατάδ ιριν mbanna .i. αιβνε mac conmuige mic Ruatōri an pūta γ Ruatōri mac Maḡnupa, mic donnchaíð do oipðneað ina ionað.

Μεαδδ ιηγήν αοδα puaíð uí doinnall, βήν βαοί ó εϋρ αγ Mac ḡille eoain ι nalbain, γ αγ doinnall clépeac ó κατάν αρ α haiðle, βήν puaip an paogal go pona pénamhal poçonaiḡ, γ πο βα mópi ainm γ ḡiðḡicup clú einḡ, γ pīpβér, γ πο éaið ainpīp poða αγ dénaíð epaβaið ι ndún na ḡall co bpuaiḡ báp iar ccaoiḡníomaið ι ccfno Sfet mbiaðan ap cfiðpe pīctið.

Αν duðaltað mac néill óicc mic Suibne do cloinn τSuibne típe bóḡaine do mārbað occ an mbaðún maol la doinnall ócc mac Maolmuire pēap deapḡgaiḡte deiḡðelbða po βα maíð lam γ oineað an duðaltað írin.

Doinnall mac Somaiḡle buíðe mic alaxandaiḡ, mic eóin caðanaḡ mic mec doinnall do mārbað lá hua néill.

Onopa ιηγήν épēmaiḡ mic muipī, mic tómāiḡ, mic an iaḡla, βήν Pīapaiḡ buiḡleiḡ mac Semaiḡ mic emainn mecc Pīapaiḡ do-écc.

Mac bḡiaín éapḡaiḡ mic coḡbmaic do mārbað lá puaḡ uí néill.

Τοιḡpðealbāc mac an abaið uí duibidiḡ pḡi epéiðeað tuiccreac, pcel mópi ina duðaiḡ pḡn do écc.

Μάḡ ḡopmáin tomár ócc mac tomáḡ mic maóilclōinn duib do écc, γ α bḡaiḡp Seóimín doipðneað ina ionað.

Αλαḡḡḡann, mac an éalbaicé, mic τοιḡpðealbaiḡ, mic eoin éapḡaiḡ, do mārbað hi ccoiḡpac la mac teaβóitτ buíðe mēḡ Seóimín ι ndopar na ḡallme, γ níḡ bó hiomða mac ḡallóḡlaiḡ ι néḡimn in tan rin po βα mó paḡaltaḡ, γ po βα tiððlaiḡtiḡe τοiḡbḡḡaiḡe mār.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

^s *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

^h *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooley, or Quintin.

ⁱ *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

^k *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

^l *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *ḡaóún*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

^m *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

ⁿ *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

^o *Great lamentation*, *pcel móp*.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne^g, the son of Cumhaighe^h, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoainⁱ of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach^k, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhúin-mael^l, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand^m and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas; son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carraghⁿ, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation^o in his own territory^p.

Mac Gorman^q (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin^r, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy^s, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *peile*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "*Sceile .i. eapuaige. Óa móp peile .i. ba móp an eapuaige.*"

^p *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

^q *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

^r *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

^s *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταῦδε mac Murchaio, mic τοιρρθεαλβαig, mic ταιῖδε uí briaio do écc cén go po paoileao a écc pé haðaric amlaio pin ap a mence baoi i nðeabtaib duitge, 7 i mbeapnaðoib baogail géappao ap gairceao, bñeip ap beóðact 7 ap lonngairce an laoiémilí pin.

Uilliam mac donnchaio piabaiḡ mic ταιῖδε ðuib uí ceallaiḡ do écc i náe cliaé hi ccaoiñteact cairtín Maulbi, 7 ní éamio i teip maine po ba mó do pccél ináp.

O ceallaacán .i. Donnchaio mac ταιῖδε puaið mic uaiéne mic cataoip do écc 7 o ceallaacán do gairm do ceallaacán mac conébair mic donnchaio.

Peall upḡpanna aḡuaetmar do óenam lá gallaib laiḡean 7 Míde ap an mñð baoi ina pann fñn, 7 po an for a monchaib do uib failge 7 do laoiḡip. bá hamlaio do pónao indopin. Ro toḡairineao iao uile dia tairbénao gup an líon ap lia nó caoipraðaoip do éabairc leó go piát móip mullaig mairtean 7 iar poétain ðoib gup an maiḡin pin, Ro hiaðao cñeip rpieta ina nuipetim-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note i, under the year 1570, *supra*.

'*O'Callaghan*.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See *O'Brien's Irish Dictionary*, in voce, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, c. xi. p. 69.

^u *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the *Annals of Ireland*, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

"Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll" [*O'More*] "dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*"

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's *Annals*, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

"Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean^u;

faith, and under the protection of government.”
—*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

“Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisix præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bæchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omoræ familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat.”

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

“An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year” [*recte*, nineteenth] “of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ccuairt do íaigdiúiríobh 7 do maircrluaig, 7 po gabað occá nduib-
maeð gan ðiceall, occa muðuccað 7 occá mór mairibað co ná téirna pceol-
anga, ná elaiéac app a mbéthaib díob.

Slan mac Semair, mic Slan, mic an iarla do gabail lár an Bpripdeny
i. ulliam dnyri hi ccoricag, 7 a éor co hát eliaé dia éoméo aipm a mbaói
Riocaird a búic iarla cloinne Riocaird, 7 ní po haiyneiðeað epéð po ba coir
ðó. Clann an iarla rin cloinne Riocaird do bhé ríðac pe gallaib, 7 eirpíð-
ach pé tuadómumhan.

An Bpripdeny rémpaite do éocé i tuadómumhan coicéidny nia ppéil éoin
go pocpaide móir do gallaib, 7 go maieib dá éoicceað muíhan, 7 a bhé océ lá
i mnyr occ congimáil ényrte, 7 iar na éimíðeað do dál ccayr dul pó éioy dá
ppionny, Ro páccuib mairpccál co bpéain meayda míoéuicceyig occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoyes, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight^w or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^d sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^d sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M^c Caier M^c Connor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^d a day for himself, & 3^d each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^s 8^d & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^s 8^d a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^d each, for his better maintenance. Sept^r 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5^o & 6^o Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

^w*Flight*, *pceólunga*.—This word, which is often

iuḡaḋ. Soair an Ḑreiridheir tar a air co luimneac iariom, 7 do ḡaḋ aḡ oíchnaḋ uirraḋ 7 earuirraḋ na ceḡnatar coimpeccur do luimneac. Ro ba oíbiríde Muirchaḋ mac Muiréiritaig, mic maḡḡaimna, mic doimcheaḋ, mic brian duib uí brian, aoinḡear bá fearr ainm 7 uairle doigḡeḋaib cairrige ó coinnell 7 fearlaḋ.

IARla tuadmuḡan (Concobaḡ mac doncheaḋ, mic concobaḡ uí brian) do ḡul hi Saḡaib deccaóine a inniḡ 7 a anḡoplainn fear an mbainríḡḡan, 7 fearr paitent ar a ḡuthaig, 7 ar a baileib, 7 ar bḡthaíḋb uiríóir tuadmuḡan, 7 beór parḡḡn coirḡḡnḡ dia ḡaóinib, 7 tice iariom tar air im noḡlaice ḡo nonóir 7 co naḡmḡḡm móir ḡraḡbaḡl on a pḡionḡra, 7 anḡarlḡr féimfear a ḡuthaig fearr ar anḡbḡḡḡib oirḡiceac ó ḡin amaḋ. Ar a aoḡo lá an marḡccál ḡaóire ḡíḡuḡaḡḡ forparom pé ríú táimic an tiarla ḡur bḡ hḡḡḡn oíḡb ḡul fá pḡḡḡḡn don pḡionḡra .i. deíḋ bḡonḡta ip im mbairḡḡḡaḋ, 7 bá hḡim. ceḋ pḡḡḡḡn cloimne car.

Coccaḋ eirḡir iarla ḡírmuḡan (ḡearíḡḡ mac Semair mic Sḡan) 7 Mac muirir ciarraiḡe .i. tomair mac emainn mic tomair, baile mic an éaim do ḡaḡáḡ lá ran iarla for Mac muirir. An tabb ócc ó ḡḡḡḡna do ḡul i rann an iarla, 7 a marḡaḋ i ndorur leice rḡáḡa ḡurcār pḡḡḡr iar ndul don iarla imón mbaile, 7 muna deaḡḡḡaíḡ ḡule fḡorḡra, aḋt oíḡeaḋ an abbaḋ íḡin po baḋ lóir a mḡḡ deaḡbaḋ. Ro marḡaḋ ḡna, 7 po báḡḡeaḋ rochaḡe do muḡḡḡir mic muirir ipin ló céḡna. Bátar aḡhaḋ amlaḋ pin hi ccoccaḋ fearr aḡoile

written *pcuḡlanḡ*, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

^x *Merciless*, *míḡḡuicḡḡḡ*, literally, "inconsiderate." The word *tuḡḡeanac* is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

^y *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblesbrien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

^z *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

^a *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless* body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell† and Eatherlach‡.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute^a paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice^b of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^c from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney^d went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned^e on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

^d *Odorney.*—This is more usually called Man-

máistir ó d-Tóirne, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

^e *Killed and drowned.*—An English writer would say, “were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood.”

co ndearnarat ríð po ðeóid, 7 po hairiceað baile mic an éaim, 7 a bpaigðe do mac muirir, 7 nuimhir dírimé do bó éaintib 7 gpoigib.

Αὐδ' ὅcc mac Αὐδα mic Sfain buíðe még ματῆαννα do ðol ap riubal ap nuimtir Mhég ματῆαννα, 7 Μαγ ματῆαννα pñn do bñit fairi .i. Apt mac brian na muiceirge, mic Remainn, mic glairne 7 Αὐδ' do inarðað lá Máγ ματῆαννα, 7 lá a nuimtir, 7 ap ruail ma po basí do élanðað na ccollað ma pñmñr a comimóri do éct ap a imé pñn 7 nír bó cuðroma a ainn 7 a iompað, 7 ainn an tí lap a tporcari.

Rella iongnáct do arpuðað i noirdñr irin céimí do gñmpeað, 7 cpom ptuað upcpom ionðoga eipte añail paighén polurta, nó poillpñgñ a ðealpað an talám ma huipñmceall, 7 an pñpament etipbuar, occur atcñr an pñlla hírin in gac ionað i maipcar eopra ðup po ionganatpñft cáct hi ccoitc-imne í.

Sémur mac muirir do bñt irin pppaine ðeór an bliaðan ri.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, imle, cúicc cétt, Sfchtmoccat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enpi mac toipñðealbhaig luimig mic neill éonallaið, mic apt mic cuinn do ðul pluacch hi tñp conaill ap mac uí gallcubair .i. Maol-caba mac caðaoir mic toipñðealbhaig óig. Iap nmtect dá plócé naða do cpumnuccað cpeac, 7 do apccain an baile do pala mac uí gallcubair alla muig don baile an tan rin, 7 po ionnpaið an tócc macaeñ iari na paðbail in naðhað pluag, 7 ní tapñ anacal ndó, áct a éloiméað gan éoicill, 7 a ap-leac ap an lañari rin. Bá pñp ðeoganchaib ná tiaððaoir an tuipir rin.

Mácc planncanð ðaptpaiðe vécc .i. cañal duð mac pñpaðhaið, 7 a mac cañal ὅcc do gañail a ionaðh.

^f *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

^g *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiae Gíraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

^h *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monareh of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarean, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon ; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him ; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth ; and his name and renown were not to be compared^f with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter ; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice^g, remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava^h, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died ; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ó bhoim (Ταῦτε ὅςς) δέεε ιαρ ρήναταιδ, γ ο bhoim do gairim do dúnlang
mac emaimn uí bhoim.

ⁱ *Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennarcilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioich Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an luðpac, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Ogeⁱ) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurran, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir?' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimble-full.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

Ο ουβζίννάν cille ponan (dolb mac dub̄taḡ) ollam ua noilealla paos
p̄nchaḡ p̄h̄i t̄iḡe aoiḡḡ coitcinn congauḡe, p̄h̄i puilb̄i, poinḡte poagallma
d̄eccc, ḡ a mac maolmuire do ḡab̄ail a ionaḡ.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he married Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudley Colclough of Mueurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq^r, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Protestant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dieing, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dieing long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuator's to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigenuan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a throngedⁱ house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent^k, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskine and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Courglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Duane) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from Maoileacáinn Dubh O'Éoin of Gaile an t-Pléibe (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruðpaige ócc mac Ruðpaige caoic, mic conaill uí miorða do tuitim lá brian óg mac brian meic giollapatreice. Bá hé an ruðpaige rin cñhð poðlað, 7 dñbñccað fñi nEireann ina pñmñr, 7 nñ bñ mñhmaic lá neac aén epñop do caitñm 1 naccañ na copona go cñh aethaìð dia éiri.

Piapur buitiléri mac Semair mic emainn méc Piapair décc. Bá do tēann-maetib gall munan eiriðe.

O ceallaacán do bathað in abann móir .i. ceallaacán mac concobair, mic donnchaìð mic taidcc ruaid, 7 bá dainmñ a ðaite po mtið piariú po caitñ bliaðain iomlán 1 naireacár a aetapða eñr bá a fñhaetap 7 a bátað fñh; Mac an Pñiopa uí ceallaacán ðoirpñeað ina ionað .i. concobar na cairpice, mac ðiapñata mic taidcc ruaid, mic uaitne mic caetaoí.

Sláne ingean toirpñealbair, mic taidcc, mic toirpñealbair, mic bñam caeta an aonaig décc. Bñ pñðe bñam mic donnchaìð bacair, mic mupchaìð caoic mic bñam méc maetganna, bñ do cait a hañmñr gan mñðeapñccað go bñuapñ bá rññðataìð.

Síða mac meccon, mic Síða, mic meccon, mic Síða, tanaipre an tañibe tñpñ do clonm cuilén do mñpbað ap pñlað eaetge acc topañgeet ap pñaðan epñice ap cñññm clonmñ Riocapñ.

O hññm Ruaiðri an ðoirpñ mac pñonm, mic concobair, mic pñonm do écc, fñi co mbuaìð neimñ 7 nñgñnaññ ó tñpñm go a togañm, Mac a ðeapñbaetap ðoirpñeað ina ionað .i. Eogan manñtaç mac Emainn.

Maoíñr mac uateip, mic Sñan, mic maññr a búpñ, Sñññam cñmñtae mañge eó do mñpbað 1 ccaipñén na helle ap ionpñagñð añðce lé na bñatapñ

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brennan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrick. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conór, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore¹; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle^m, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

¹ *Thronged*, *conǵáiríge*.—The word *conǵáir* denotes “a company,” and *conǵáiríge*, “having companies, troops, or followers.”

^k *Eloquent*, *foingé*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

¹ *Avonmore*, *abáinn mór*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

^m *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.i. lé heman, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóilp tpe iomporpmaτ pocal oipeactair do pala stoppa an lá iar an aohaid rin.

Liaðorpuim muintipe heolair do gabáil lé cairpin Saxanaé do muintip maulair maulbi ar ua puairc i neappaé na bliadhna ro, 7 orpuim da étiar do bpipead lá hua puairc, bpiar, mac bpiar, mic eoḡain. Liaðorpuim iaroin upáccbáil lá gallaib ag cloinn taibce uí puairc, 7 an baile cedna do gabáil lá hua puairc gar bfecc iar rin do cfo gall 7 do nfméct cloinne taibg.

Arpuirp na hÉireann .i. Sir hamru dionei do dol go Saxoib .i. ro ram-ain, 7 cairpin maulbi do dol lair, 7 uilliam orpuie ma ionad .i. an Pperi-uent baof or cfo dá coicead muman. Rucc trá an iurp iarla cloinne Riocairp lair .i. Riocarð mac uillicc, mic Riocarð mic uillicc, 7 a mac uilliam búpc dia tabairp ar cumar coimairle Saxon.

Iarla cille dapa, gearoid, mac gearoid (baí hi paioib ppi pé adó nó a tpi do bliadhnaib poime rin po pcp) do éct in épini pó noolaicc móp.

Tomar, mac Patpaise, mic oiluér Plaingcéd tigeapna luécmairg do marbad lá Mag maéḡanna .i. lá harp mac bpiar na moicéirge mic Remann, mic ḡlairne.

Semeapccal na comtae riabca ar ndéam coime ceilcce lé Fiacha mac Aoða, mic Remann, mic Sfan, o ḡlhn maolugpa. Ro pfp lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

"*The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

° *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

"*Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before^a.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Phunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach^c invited Fiagh^p, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John^q [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure^r, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Bal-linecor, drew unto him many theeves and out-lawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueng, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note ^c, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

^a *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duaid Mac Firbis and the *Leabhar Branach*.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

^r *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

moipio sup ab do cum celecc po mull an Seimíccal an éinne írin, 7 po mull rium celecc ele ina urcómaip rium so po marbað céu do gillib ócca 7 suppaðab na connrae riabða lá Riacha don éur rin cénmoṫá daoíccap rluacch.

ḡrian mac caṫaoíṫ éaoimánaicch, mic aipṫ, mic diaipmaṫṫa laimḡercc do écc. ,

Sfan mac doimnaill, mic toniaip, mic taíðec mécc flannchaḡa ollam iapla ḡsrumman lé brisṫínnur décc. Ní baói ḡna mac brisṫíman tuaiṫe i nepinn an tan rin nob ríur tpeaḡaie 7 tiḡḡar máp.

IAṚla cloimḡe Riocaiṫo illam beór illonḡainḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1579.

Αοίρ Cριοṫṫ, mile, cuicc cetṫ, Sechtmoḡaṫṫ, anaoi.

Doimnaill mac conḡoḡaip mic toipṫḡealḡaiḡ, mic taíðec, mic toipṫḡealḡaiḡ, mic bṫiam éaṫa an aonaiḡ uí bṫiam décc iap caaiṫíñ cóicc mbliaðan rícccaṫṫ dia aoíṫ iap rícccaṫṫ dia aoíṫ iap rṫipccliḡi ṫoḡa, iap naíṫṫiḡe ionḡoḡṫa, iap mbuaḡ ó ḡoimān 7 ó ḡaoimib, 7 a aḡnacal co nonóir 7 co naipmḡoḡon i maipṫṫip moip 7 a mac toipṫḡealḡaḡ do oipḡneāḡ ina ionaḡ. Conaḡ ḡṫoṫaiṫíñṫe a báir aṫṫḡṫaḡ

Mile cúicc ceḡ cialḡa an ṫḡaip,
ṫeaṫṫ ḡḡeic, oṫṫ mbliāḡna, ip bliāḡain
ó báir doimnaill nap ḡam loṫṫ,
sup toipṫṫiḡ mac ḡé i ḡoaonnachṫ.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

* On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

“ This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mull-murry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^{tie}'s galloglas, for every of them and theire said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma^{tie}'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^{tie}, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enteriteynment of her Ma^{tie}'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynual fydelytie, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Derínót Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma^{tie} and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenannt and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma^{ties} Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{tie}, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auneyent use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gal-lowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma^{ties} army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma^{ties} gal-

Ονόρα ιηγή δοννχαϊδ, mic concóδair, mic τοιρρδέαλβαϊγ, mic ταιόcc
uí brian décc. Scéel móρ illié moḡa iṛde.

Sir eduard Phitun tpepenep décc.

Rolont uptar mac tomair, mic Riróhird décc.

Αοδ, mac Sšan, mic Rémainn, mic Sšain, mic αοδα, mic δοίμναιλλ ḡλαιρ
décc. Bá heṛde rinnreap ḡaible Raḡnaill, ḡ τιḡeapna ḡlinneimaoíluḡpa
coḡtóir ḡ cpeacétóir a comarran ḡall, ḡ ḡaoidel.

Ο Sšenapairḡ uarimaitt piabac, mac uarimaitt, mic uilliam, mic Sšain
buidé ḡ Mac a uearbhraṭar, uilliam, mac an ḡiolla duib, mic uarimaitt do
comētuitim pe poile i cceillec do pónac lá hua peacnapairḡ for cionn uilliam
hi ccompoócraib árda maoloubám. Óo poócair uilliam pó cédoir. Ḥiú é
ó peacnapairḡ po cpeécnaicéacó epide, ḡ po écc ḡap uair iar rin.

Ο peacnapairḡ do ḡairm iaroin do Sšan mac an ḡiolla duib.

Τοιρρδέαλβαϊ na coirri cpoimn, mac maolmuire, mic δοννχαϊδ, mic τοιρρ-
δέαλβαϊγ, mic Ruaidir mec ruibne, do tuiritim lá brian ballac, mac maolmuire,
mic δοννχαϊδ, mic brian mec ruibne i ndorap corcaḡe.

Capitín malbí do tóideacé i nérimn maille lé tíoðlaicuib mópa ón
bḡrimnra.

Ḥrian na mbairpécc, mac maolmuire, mic δοννχαϊδ mec ruibne uearbhra-
ṭair don τοιρρδέαλβαϊ péimraíte décc.

Semur, mac muirir duib, mic Sšan, mic tomair, mic an iarla do teaéc
ap in pḡpianc, ḡ adberéi a tócc loingḡr ba líonmaire ná map éáimic. Bá hann

lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^e severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma^{tie}'s privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma^{tie}'s behaulfe; and unto the iiith of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt theire seales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

^t Warlike opponent.—He was the father of the

celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent^t and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv^u, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain^w. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France^x; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

^u *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

^w *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

^x *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

πο γὰρ πορεῖ ἰ νοιλέν ἰν ὀρι λά ταοβ δαηγιν ἰ ἑύρι ἰ εεαρρπαῖζε. βαί ιαπλα ὀρῖμῦνῖαν ἰ ππορλονγορεῖ εεωλλῖν ὁ εεωαναὲ acc τιοηηρεεναττ εαιπλέιν δο ὀέναῖν, ἡ δο ἑὸῖδ πο ἑαυαρρεεβᾶλ an εοβλαῖγ ρῖν δο ἑυαλαῖδ δο ἑὸετ ἰ εεαρρπαῖζε. Τάμμεε βεὸρ ἰ εεοῖδαῖλ an εοβλαῖγ εεῖνα αρδ μαρμυρεεάλ δά ἑὸεεαὲ μῦῖαν, Αῖρῦρ εαρτερ ἰ εὸῖμᾶνῖν, ἡ μαῖγιρτιρ δάυιδ, ἡ α μβαοί δο μῦντιρ na βαημιοῖνα uλε ἰρῖν μῦῖαν. Τανγαταρ ann ὀνα βηαιτρε an ιαπλα ὀρῖμῦνῖαν .i. δά ῖμαε ὀεεα Shémur, mic Sfan, mic tomáir .i. Sfan, ἡ Sémur ὀεε, ἡ πο βαί ευῖδ δὸῖβρῖδε α ταρρπαῖνῖ Shémair mic μυῖρῖρ, ἡ τυεερατ ἰοηηραιεεῖδ ὀῖδεε αρ an μαρμυρεεάλ, ἡ αρ ῖμαῖγιρτιρ δάυιδ ἰ τεραῖγῖ, ἡ πο ὀῖεῖνῖαιττε λεὸ ιαττ αρ α εεοῖεῖδ εοῖαλτα, ἡ αρ α ἰρῖτοιῖδ ἰῖζε. Τυεερατ ιαροῖν Sémur ἰ τῖρῖ ἡ δο ἑὸῖδαρ ὀῖβῖνῖδ πο εὸῖλλῖδ na ελαοηγλαῖρ, ἡ na εοῖλλεαὲ μῖοῖρε. Λυῖδ Sémur φορ α ἑέδ εαῖτρε ιαρ τεεαῖτ ἰ τῖρῖ αρ na εοῖλλῖδ ρῖν ἡ ὀῖον α ῖμαρεαῖ ἡ α τρῖοῖγτεαῖ δυῖλᾶρ ὁ εεοῖαῖλλ γαῖβρα, ἡ τρεῖ εῖοῖνῖ uῖῖiam, ἡ πο γαῖβραττε acc ὀρεεαῖν γαῖ ἰοῖαῖδ ἡρ α ρανγατταρ. Ρο γαῖβρατ an τῖρ acc τρεεελαμῖδ, ἡ acc τῖοῖοῖ na μαρῖμῖοῖρεαῖτ. Τάμῖε ann εέδῖρ εῖανῖ uῖῖiam bῖρῖ, mic emann .i. Τερῖῖτε ἡ uῖῖleεε, ἡ πο ἑύρῖ τερῖῖτε τεαῖττα ἰ τευαῖτ αέρα ἡρῖεῖνε δά ῖοεερα δο ῖμαε uῖ βῖρῖαν αρῖα, τεαῖτ δο ἑὸρεῖδ an

nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc. 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland

gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

¹ *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's *Annals* he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

² *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Couch, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Corcaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

³ *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Coonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case^y. He landed at Oilean-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis^z, in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach^a, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David^b, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them^c while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise^d and Coill-mhor^e. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William^f; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along^g. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine^h, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

^b *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Daversion,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

^c *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*!" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

^d *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

^e *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

^f *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

^g *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

^h *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέτυρα αρ αν τήρ, γ πο έυρη mac υί ήριαν βυδόν γαλλόεελας, γ γίονανας ζο
 τήρώτε. Ρο λήρατ ιαραν λόρεε na λαοέβυδνε conur τάρρατταρ δέμυρ ιαρ
 μβήε na έομναιδε πορ α εειονη ι εειλλ έλιοταρ διαήαρ. Ρο ριζέ ιομα-
 ρεacc ετιρ na eumarcc βυδονή ήρη, γ πο hampré remur ζο hinvell διπεαέ
 δυρέορ δο ρεiléρ ηι ρφορπολαή α έλειβ γ α compair γυρ bó θαήνα οιδεαδα
 όό. Αρ α αοί πο ρραοίneaδ lair αρ τριαέβυδονή na τοραιγεαέτα. Δο
 ρίναδ έέτ μόρ ann ρην uair πο μαρβαδ τεροίτε abúpe, γ baosí ραιέ ιαηλα
 διοδρε ραν όίccmhló ρην, αρ έροδαέτ, αρ έήδαρ ρέδνα αρ ρογλαm βέηλα
 γ βέρεcna. Νί cian όν caélaéair δο έυαδ Semar mac μυρηρ αι τριαέ
 ταιμεcc απρραηne έcca θα ιονηραγίό, γ δο ρίone α έιomna lé βήγán ήριαταρ,
 γ πο αιέην δια ρανήμυνητιρ α διέήδαδ αρ na ραγβαίττιρ α eapccairve lé α
 αιέne, nó ρέ α oipleaé έ.

δά hann baosí αρδιυρτιρ na hEpeann Sír mlliam dyurpe m ionbaú ρην ι
 eopcearγ móρ μμian. Ιαηλα έίλε θαρ, γ Sír mular maubí co na ροέ-
 ραιτε ina ράρραδ ann ρην. Τυερατ ρίde aghaδ αρ έomtae luimnicch co πο
 γabpaτ longpoρt ι ecompoépaδ eille mo éeallócc. Τάnaic ιαηλα υςμμian
 ina eéhn anηρη, γ baosí acca έop ηι eceill.co ná baosí euid υό ρέim α ταρρ-
 aince δέμαρ mic μυρηρ, na θεόρ α μίγνίom δά nδεapηpaτe α ήραέpe, γ δο
 μαδ α aon mac oδpeaéτα υon ιυρτιρ α ηγioll lé ταμpeaéτ γ lé coimall δο
 έορión τpaχαn. Ρο τινγellaδ don ιαηλα γαν α έήρ δο milleaδ ní baδ mó, γ
 γέ πο γεallaδ ní πο coimalléδ, όρη δο διόλαίτpeichead α όaoíne γ a mmlé.
 Ρο loipeceaδ a apbaρ γ a poipecchm.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Sing-
 land. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dic-
 tionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called
 the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot
 be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Cas-
 tleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the
 barony called the Small County comprised the
 territory of Deis Beag.

ⁱ *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered
 on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter
 in his favour above printed, under the year
 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

^k *Military skill*, literally, captainship, gene-
 ralship or skill in leading a military force.

^l *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally
 wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into
 the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles,
 foremost in battle front, striking about him
 with sword and lance, until he made a lane
 for himself to where Theobald Burke stood,
 and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain,
 and with another stroke killed his brother,
 William. He makes no allusion to his having
 requested that his head should be cut off after
 his death; but he states that his kinsman,
 Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut
 off, and that, as he could not give his body such
 honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he
 left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Araⁱ, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill*, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head¹ [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloei, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrinxerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor^m, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobradⁿ; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris^o, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise^p, which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine^q, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council^r of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond^s returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

^p *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

^q *Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note ^r, under 1570.

^r *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

^s *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

λαῶ, ἡ πο πρῶτοῖελαῶ ἀν πλυαῖ γαιοῖελαῖ λά μυντιπ ἀν capτῖν γο πο πραιοῖ-
εαῶ πορπα πό θεοῖο γο πο μαρβαδῆ τομαρ, mac δῖαιν ὀicc, mic δῖαιν, mic
τομαρ, mic ἀν ιαπῖα, ἡ εοῖεαν mac εῖμῖνν ὀicc mic εῖμῖνν, mic τοιρρῶεαλ-
βαῖς mec ριῖς γο νῶρῖνγ μῶρῖν δο κορραπλαῖς εῖμῖνν ριῖς, ἡ co ροῖαῖε δο
μῖνντιπ εῖμῖνν ἀν ιαπῖα α maille πρῖν. Ro παεεβαῶ ἐδαλα αῖδble αῖρῖν, ἡ
εῖεαῶ αῖ μῖνντιπ ἀν capτῖν δοῖν ἔνρ πῖν. δά acc ἀν αῖοναῖ mῖεε.ῖρῖν ριῖς
ἀν ιοργαῖ ἴρῖν. δαοῖ ἀν capτῖν ιαπαῖ α ηῖαρ δὲ ρεαῖετῖν in ear γεῖτῖν,
ἡ γεαπαλταῖς ἀρ γαῖ λαῖ αῖ γεαλλαῶ βυαῖτε δο ἔαβαρτῖν δό, ἡ nῖ πο ἐοῖαῖ-
πῖοτ μῶρῖν. Ro βῖρρεαῶ μαῖνντιπ ἀν βαῖλε lap ἀν ἐcapτῖν, ἡ εῖνδ ἀρ πῖν
co ἡαῖ δαπα, ἡ βαοῖ ἀνρῖαῖε acc εῖνρρῖεαῶ na ἐκοῖμαρραν co τῖάναῖ ἀν
ιρτῖρ νῦα uilliam Pellham, ἡ ιαπῖα εῖλε δαπα, ἡ ιαπῖα ὑρμῖνῖαν δια νῖρταῶ,
ἡ πο γαβρατῖν uile longpoρτῖν i cconallcoῖb. Nῖ τάμῖεε ιαπῖα ὀρμῖνῖαν in
εῖνρτῖν δοῖν ἔνρ πῖν, uαῖρ πο διαμῖνῖεαῶ α ὀυεῖαῖς, ἡ πο ἡαῖδβαῖρceρῖορῖαῶ α
ἡαττρεαῖα ιαρ nά εῖνγεαλλαῶ δὲ ρεῖνῖε πῖν γαν α μῖνῖεαῶ ιοῖρ. O δο δεαῖαῖ
ἀν τῖαπῖα i mῖαῖδ α βῖρῖαῖρεαῖ ἀρῖ κοῖμαρῖλε πο ἐῖνρρῖοτ γοῖλλ α mῖαρδαῖα
ὀρῖαγβαῖ in βαῖλῖb .i. loῖ γαῖρ ἀν παῖ μῶρ, Caplén μῖρῖρῖν, Αῖ δαπα, ἡ
cῖll mo ἐεαλλῖoce, ἡ ιαττ πῖν δο ὀoῖ δια τῖῖγῖb ιαρῖοῖ. Αρ α αοῖ πῖν τῖα nῖρ
bῖ ρῖοῖνῖεαῖ δοῖν τῖρ uῖle o τά λῖαῖαρ δεαῖαῖδ co πῖρῖρ, ἡ o ἐῖνδ ρεαῖραττ
co ρῖοῖαῖν, uαῖρ γαῖ πορτ, γαῖ βαῖλε, γαῖ ἀρβαρ γαῖ αῖτῖεαῖδ γῖρ α πα-

¹ *Irish army*, ἀν πλυαῖ γαιοῖελαῖ. This should be ἀν πλυαῖ γεαπαλταῖ, or the Geraldine army.

² *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

"The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva" [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], "he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army¹ were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag^u. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him^w; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair^x, Rath-mor^y, Caislen Muirisin^z, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh^a to the Snir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad^b to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

^w *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

^x *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note ^p, under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

^y *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

^z *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

^a *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slieveagher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

^b *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

ḡaṡṡar clann an iapla šorppa rin po ḡaḃpat ḡá mbloḃaḃh ḡá mburpḃ, ḡá nḃóó, ḡ ḡá nḃianlorccaḃ ar uamán ḡall dia naitpeḃaḃ, ḡaḃ ṡḡ, ḡaḃ ṡḡḃar, ḡaḃ ríocḃ ḡaḃ ṡṡaca ḡur a pangatḃar ḡoill ḃo paḃpat an miḃiaḃ cḃḃna poḃpa ar ulca le ḡeapalṡaḃaḃ. Ro páccḃaḃ an ṡip šorppa ḃe riḃe ma haon ḃlár coimḃriḃ, ḡan iocṡ, ḡan poirccnḃm. ḃo ṡaḃḃ iapain lapla ḃšmumian co na bḃaiṡriḃ, ḡ ḡur an lion ar lia po péḃpat ḃo ḃḃeaḃlorccaḃ Róirṡeaḃ ḡ baḃpaḃ in uib liaṡán, ḡ in uib maccaille. Ro riḃiccheaḃ longpoḃṡ leó lé hacchaḃ ḃoḃuille co po ḡaḃaḃ an baile leó ró ḃeóíḃ. Rob iomḃa ṡḃa ḃḃala ḡ iolmaoíne an baile íḃin. Ro cḃoiṡcheaḃ lá ḡeapalṡachaḃ ma pḃuaipḃioṡ ḃo maṡṡḃ an ḡenmoṡá an po ḃuipḃioṡ ḃḃḃaḡṡe ḡ buipḡḡirḡ an baile dia nóḃ ḡ dia nairḡḃ in aḃṡaiḡib uatḃa ma ḡaḃán an baile. Rob iomḃa boḃṡ uinnmḃ ḃšḃil ḃo ḃóioḃ i poḃaoín ḡ i paḃḃḃš lá hḃḃán an baile íḃin. ḃo paḃaḃh mḃḃ ṡar ḡḃian an baile lá ḡeapalṡaḃaḃ, ḡ po bḃurṡ a ḃuḃṡe, ḡ a caḃṡeóil, a ḃuimḃaḡṡe cloḃ ḡ ḃlápáḃ, co náḃ bó hionaitṡḃeaḃa é ḡo ḃḃḃ pḃe iap rin. ḃá in nḃḃlaicḃ mḃḃ ḃo ḡonḃḃaḃ ḃo rónaḃ mḃḃo.

Sluaicḃeaḃ ḃḃḃar pḃḃna lá haḃla upmumian ipin ṡḃeaḃṡmain cḃḃna i ḡeapalṡaḃaḃ, ḡ riámicḃ ḡur an ccaḃlén nua co pucc laip ḡaḃ ní ar a pucc ḃinnmib ḡ ḃaḃḃéir an ṡíḃe, ḡ poar ṡara ar ḡan ṡḃoiḃ ḡan ṡaḃar, uair baóí an ṡapla co na bḃaiṡriḃ i ccaḃḃaḡe an ṡan rin.

Conall buiḃe mac ḡiollapaṡṡḃaicḃ mic riapair uí mḃḃḃa ḃo maḃḃaḃh i mbioḃpa i nḃḃṡaḡ ele, ḡ ḃob pḃḃḃe a maḃḃaḃ, uair ar ḃḃḃḃan an baile ḃo ḃeaḃaḃ.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, a, b, and fol. 237, a, a; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

^c *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, “the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede.” The extent of Hy-Liathaip appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Uí-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Ardaneimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain^c and Hy-Macaille^d. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting^e such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle^f, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better^g that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

^d *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

^e *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *ma fpuar-piort* and *ann*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

^f *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^g *It was better*, *dob ffríoe a marbáó*. This

Οιλυέρυρ ρυαῶ, mac Slain na bñinne mic Slain ρυαῶ, mic Slain na ppiacal
 décc.

Iapla cloinne Riocairṽ ḡeór hi Saxoib an bliaðamr.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1580.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, oétmoḡaττ.

Concoḡar, mac donnchaḡ, mic concoḡar, mic τοιρρḡealḡaiḡ uí ḡriain,
 iapla tuaoḡmunian rob eiriḡe céo mac do ḡiol corḡmaic éair do ρυαῶ i náit
 a aτar ḡr cuio ḡléaéta luiḡḡeé minḡ don munian, poḡar do éarḡaiḡ, ḡ do
 épeḡraiḡ oḡlamr a aτarḡa a lamaiḡ ḡinnḡear do ḡéir maḡla ḡ peéta ḡ
 oḡḡaiḡḡe ḡḡionḡr Saxan, do écc in inmiḡḡon a aoiri iap ceaiḡḡñ liḡḡbliaðna,
 ḡ éoicc mḡbliaðan eḡḡaiḡaττ ḡ a ḡññ ḡo a écc, dá bliaðam ap ḡiḡḡ ḡo liḡḡ
 uḡḡḡe in aḡḡḡḡḡur a ḡine ḡ hi ceoḡnaḡur a élanḡmaicne aḡaiḡ ḡearḡar
 an ḡann

ḡiḡe bliaðam do ḡi po
 ir cúicc liḡḡ bliaðna lána
 ma iapla ap ḡonn aḡar
 ḡḡianḡa maḡ éonn concoḡar.

An concoḡar ḡḡin ḡaḡnacal i maḡḡḡḡir inḡr, ḡ a mac donnchaḡ ḡoirḡneao
 ina ionaḡ.

Mac uilliam búpc Slain, mac oilueḡar, mic Slain, ḡḡi τοιρḡḡḡaiḡaḡ εḡom
 conáḡḡlár an ḡḡearḡ ḡiḡḡná ḡoḡoḡaḡ, ḡ nó éonḡeḡaḡ do ḡḡaḡ lár an ḡḡionḡra
 do écc ḡ Riḡḡearḡ an iapainn, mac emainn, mic uillicc ḡia oḡḡneao ḡññ ḡan
 ceatτ don ḡḡionḡra in ionaḡ Slain.

Mac uí ḡoinḡaill caḡḡarḡ, mac Maḡḡura, mic aoḡa uuiḡ, mic aoḡa ρυaḡo
 tanairḡ cenél cconailḡ, ḡaoí ḡearḡaiḡeḡaḡ ḡuarḡḡóḡ uḡḡḡiḡḡ, liḡḡán ḡeḡḡaḡ,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do maḡḡaḡ i mḡioḡpa i nouḡaiḡ Eile, aḡaiḡ ḡuill a ḡḡoiḡḡḡionḡ, uair ir o'ḡḡam an baile do éámiḡ, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

^b *Son of Turlough*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was “the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh.”

ⁱ *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

^k *Junior*.—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough^b O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meannⁱ, a junior^k branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves :

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar^l.
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Donough, was installed^m in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died ; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

ⁱ *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, *Mac Neill*, p. 47.

which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

^m *Was installed*, οορρδνεαδ.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

ἡ δάμπερσολ τυαίρειτ Εἰρεανν δέεε ινα baile pfin .i. an rgarbh íolar an 15 doctober, ἡ α δῆναλ ι νδύν na ngall.

Ο βερν ταῖεε ὅεε, mac ταῖεε, mic cairpπι, mic maileacclann, mac lñgintε lán oipdeapic α ciuil ἡ ι ecanóm do éεε, ἡ α δῆναλ ι noilpinn, ἡ α deapbpaéar cairpπe do gábal α ionaδ.

Mac inec donnchaδ τίpe hoilella .i. Maolpuanaδ, mac caéail, mic eoḡain píaδaiḡe fuileac pópapaileac, mata lé namáit, connalbáiḡ lé capait do éεε.

Ταῖεε píaδac, mac eoḡain, mic conéobair, mic ταῖεε uí dubda do éεε.

Doimnall, mac ταῖεε, mic conéobair, uí brian δέεε, ἡ α δῆναλ ι main-irir innri.

Εοḡain mac τυαéail baib uí gallénbair dfeanaδ práta boé do éεε an. 22. lá do mī october.

Mac méḡ eoáccain Rorra, mac conla, mic conéobair, mic laiḡne do marbaδ go míoḡaolmair lá α deapbpaéar .i. lá brian. Rob ionḡnaδ laiḡετ éeneól pīachach dpméar, ἡ náε paibe Rorra acé na uairal, ἡ uimóρ pfi nEpeann accá eccaoíne. Ro gabaδ dna acéar na cloinne rin lár an iurtir po óaiḡ atbírēi co mbaoí ciutε dóróm irin ppingail rin α éloinne.

Semur ὅεε, mac Semair, mic Sšan, mic tomair iapla do dól do upuim α dibfirce diarraíδ epíde ι murcepaḡe, ἡ corbmac, mac ταῖεε, mic corbmaic óice mic corbmaic, mic ταῖεε meḡ capéaiḡ (tiḡearna an tipe) do bñt co líon α íoépaide ι raon máḡin ar α éionn an aḡhaδ rin. Ro haipnīdeac do pīde Semur do dól tairir irin típ. Do cóiδ iapaín corbmac in ionaδ epíalεa in po ba dóḡ lair Semur dia paḡiδ, ἡ pó ḡeib Semur co epieí

^a *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

^o *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

^p *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas^a, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfaternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small^o the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige^p, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comititis frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit. Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatus cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Memonia, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

cuicce ἡ πο ιονηραιῖς ἐ κο πο μαρβαῖ ἡ κο πο μυδαῖγεαῖ υρμόρ α μιντιρε,
ἡ πο γαβαῖ Semur buðéin, ἡ πο cuipeaῖ illaín go corcaῖ. βαί α ηγαρ το
μί ιριν mbaile rin, ἡ ullmuccaῖ báir ῥαῖ aen lá rin an pé rin aicce agá
ðénaín aip péin, ἡ ἐ ag ðénaín aitéριῖε ina péactoirb, ἡ acc iarpiaῖ maíte me ina
míḡmomaíb. Tainicc pccribhnd i ccfnd na pee rin on iurtip ἡ on ccoímaiple
ó aṽ eliaṽ co corcaῖḡ dia forconḡpa for an mepa an paér maáaeín do
malaptnuccaῖ, ἡ cḡpaína coínpoinnte do ðénaín de, ἡ α pobaíl i molaipairtib.
Do pónaῖ iapoín inḡrin.

Semur, mac Sḡan óicc, mic Sḡann, mic tomaip iapla do mārbaῖ ran
ccoccaῖ ccéðna lá tiḡḡina Popaíl briaín, ἡ cāiprice ó ccoinnell .i. briaín duḡ
mac maṽḡaína mic donnchaῖ, mic briaín duḡ uí briaín, ἡ πο baí díol α
aṽaṽða doḡpe iριν Semur rin.

Semur, mac muipir, mic ḡeapioṽt, mic tomaip iapla do mārbaῖ ap an
ccoccaῖ ccéðna deṽcōp do péilep i noḡup Ḳócaille.

Emann, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaῖ, mic toipṽðealbaiḡ, mec ruibne
α tuatāibh topaῖḡe do díol do ðenaín cpeíce for ḡruing do na díḡḡccaáib
go ḡlnd plḡpccí. O donnchaῖa ἡ mac deapbpaṽar don emann rin .i. ḡoppaṽ
cāipiaṽ mac donnchaῖ bacaiḡ do bḡiṽt for emann, ἡ α mārbaῖ co mṽpccneac
míoḡaolína, ἡ ní baí i nḲpinn an aḡhaῖ rin aon mac ḡallócclaiḡ ap mó do
cḡnḡaiḡ ḡpíon, ἡ deíccpí má an témann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillicc cuicce tuag eppcop cluana pḡṽta decc,
ἡ pob aḡḡar eccaoine ina típ pḡṽrin díe an díḡḡṽrin rin.

O Sulleḡaín móp decc .i. doḡnall mac doḡnaill, ἡ α mac (eoccan) doipṽ-
neat ina ionaḡ.

Donnchaῖ, mac maolcaḡlaín mic ḡoppaín mic maolcaḡlaín duḡ do
écc.

An iurtip Sir uilliam Pellham do cōp pccpibeann i paḡoíb iap noulaicc
móip na bliðna po diaipar an Ambrael ἡ cōblaḡ na baipṽḡan go mōm-
pulancc lóin ἡ opḡanaip móip do cōp co hḲpinn po daiḡ ḡaḡala ina mbaí dí
mbailetib pḡin ag ḡḡpaltacōib. báṽtar iatṽ pṽðe ear ḡeibṽne, baile uí ḡeile-

^a *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commis-
sion of martial law had been sent on the 11th
of February, 1579.

^r *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobble-
brien, in the county of Limerick, the chief
castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

^s *Tuatha Toraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor^a to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien^r and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe^s, went to Glenflesk^t to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^t *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk,

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

—See note ^b, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

supra.

cam, γ καρριαcc an puill. Ro τιονόιλςδ μόρρλυαιccεαδ έςρι μιθε, fine gall, γ λαίγλη, γ θεόρ ινα ιμβασί πό οliccheaδ ό δοιιν co comari τρι νυircce lap an iurτιρ, γ λά ιιαρλα upmuian do dol ι ηγληαταcοιb ιm πέιλ bpiγde do ρονηραδ. δά haδbal an επocpιαττε plóγ τάναιc ιαρλα upmuian ιριν τοιcήcταλ ριν, γ ní po haiρipeaδ laiρiθε co paimc co copcaγ. Λυδ an ιurτιρ co líon a cionoił co luimneac γ γερi bó ρíon aδuair, ηρcαιθε ann an ταν ριν, ní po αιρiρ cen-moτá aom επeaécτmai acc aτnuαδuccaδ annala γ bíδ dia paγθouιρiθ ιρiñ maiγim ριν. Λυδ apρiθε ριαρi deap don dñr bicc, γ don máιγ maiγiρiγ go po γab longpoρc ι cconallcoib. Ro léicc pccemēcττα pccaiote uaδa γup an ccoill míoρi go coillcib claoηγλaiρi, γ co opoibelaib deice. Ní po dechaδ επocaipe do επen no do επuaγ γup a paηγup ann ριν. Nιρ bó macταδ γac aon ba mēcτα do mapbaδ, acτ po mapbaδ and doill, γ uaóine dñpoile, Ro mapbaδ ann mná, meic, Scceo mγgha aop γalaip, eccuimn, γ aop appaiδ. Ruccaδ a cepoδ γ a cepcā γup an ecampa do ρaiacchíδ an iurτίρ. Ro páccbaδ opoηga deapmapa do Shaγancοiρh lá luéc na cepcaδ ρin ιna mapmíoρeéc. Apeaδ po cinn an iurτιρ dol ι cciapρiaγe, γ po apceua co τfmairi luaépα, γ λυδ ιapoñ co επaiγlí, γ do muincin pλεbe mιρ mγgine muipcā mιc capcā. Tánai c ιαρλα upmuian ό copcaγ co ciapρiaγe ι ccoimδaíl an iurτιρ. δά

^u *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

^w *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

^x *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note ^k, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^y *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note ^d, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

^z *The salmon-full Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháig, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Araclich and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháig mall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máig na mapc, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet mapcneac, i. e. "abounding in salmon," is also applicable to it.

^a *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain^u, and Carraic-an phuill^w. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters^x, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag^y, and along the salmon-full Maigne^z, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor^a, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge^b. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra^c, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis^d, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

^b *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

^c *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

^d *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievenish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanaemy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps^e, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock^f, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon^g. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas^h, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirghthineⁱ, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil^k in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown^l and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheilcachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, *Cappaig a puill*, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

^g *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

^h *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

ⁱ *The province of Clann-Deirghthine*, i. e. Desmond.

^k *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

^l *Unknown*, *an-aznó*, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolical description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

ἡ ἱρραγεῖτνε all ḡṑṑa aḡuaṑmaia an opṑanái· anaiṑnṑ náṑ clop leó a
 pámáil maíṑ ḡó rin, po ḡabṑat pop bṑpṑṑ a mbáilṑṑ, ἡ maíṑec leó bṑpṑṑ
 baile í ḡeileacán, ἡ ní po cuíṑanḡpṑṑ ἱpṑḡeíṑtne do bṑpṑṑ ἡ ó náp pṑṑat
 ní do apṑṑ do poṑat doṑpṑ an baile ṑpacṑbáil obéla opṑaíṑe pó upṑomáir
 an iurṑip. ṑo pócṑaḡ an baile rin a mbṑṑilṑi don baṑpṑṑḡan. ṑo cóíḡ
 iaṑom an iurṑip iaṑ rin co luíṑneac, ἡ baíṑ ṑá pṑíṑṑ la anṑaíṑe acc cup a
 pṑcṑíṑ, ἡ a mṑṑṑm ṑe, báṑṑar a ḡille ἡ a eíṑ pop coíṑṑṑṑ pṑṑón ṑuaḡ-
 muíṑan in apṑṑṑ rin. Soaṑ ṑapa aṑ co ḡṑḡeíṑtne in cuíṑṑṑ aṑ coíṑ co
 po caíṑ pṑal don ṑraíṑaḡ ipin mbáile rin, ἡ ní anaḡ do ḡpṑṑ, aṑṑ acc
 inḡṑṑm ἡ aḡ aḡbaṑpṑṑṑ ḡeapṑṑṑṑ do ló, ἡ ṑoíṑe. ṑá ṑon cup rin po
 báṑaíṑcṑṑ laṑ pṑṑṑṑ ṑúna inaoilin .i. uillṑec, mac uillṑec, nṑc uillṑec mac
 ṑall pṑíṑe ṑ a ḡṑn ḡo a baṑ an ṑan rin. Ro maṑṑaḡ laṑ beóṑ Supéṑac cille
 moṑua .i. Sṑan, ἡ níṑ bo ḡionmaṑṑṑa pṑíṑe ipṑ ḡe po baíṑ ṑuilleaḡ aṑ céḡ
 bṑiaḡan ṑaoíṑ. ṑá ṑíṑm, ἡ bá ṑo aṑṑṑṑ an po loṑṑeac ḡoíṑ ἡ ḡṑṑṑṑṑ
 mo poíṑe poíṑe ip an ṑan pa. ṑo cóíḡ an iurṑip co na ṑṑuaḡ i cuíṑṑaḡe, ἡ
 ní po aṑṑṑ co maíṑec ṑaíḡṑn í cúṑ. Ro loṑaḡ ἡ po lṑṑi pṑṑṑṑaḡ laṑ blaḡ
 móṑ do ḡeapṑṑṑṑṑṑ ἡ do cuíṑṑaḡe don cup rin. ṑṑṑ aṑaíṑe pṑaṑṑṑṑna
 na cuíṑṑ ḡo coṑcaíḡ, ἡ ṑar a aṑ co ḡṑḡeíṑtne, ἡ co luíṑneac. Baṑṑar
 maíṑe muíṑneac (cen moṑṑat ḡeapṑṑṑṑṑ) i ḡṑíallṑur occa don cup rin .i. an
 baṑṑaḡ móṑ, bṑn ἡ mac meḡ caṑṑṑṑ móṑi, ṑiaṑ mac mṑc muṑṑṑ cuíṑṑaḡe,
 O Suilleabaíṑ beṑṑe, Mac ṑoíṑṑaḡa, ἡ mac meḡ caṑṑṑṑ maḡaíḡ.

ṑo cúṑṑṑṑ coíṑṑle Shaxan iurṑip nua i neṑṑṑ ipin cuíṑ mí ṑṑṑṑṑar
 .i. loṑṑ ḡṑai (.i. apṑṑ). Ro ba mo eṑṑṑe ṑaíṑm ἡ ṑonoṑ iná Sṑi uilliam
 Pellham, aṑ a aoi ní ṑaíṑe i neṑṑṑ maíṑ aṑ oṑṑṑ aṑṑṑe pṑṑ aon mac

heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demi-culverin.

^m *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafóyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which

were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

ⁿ *Property.*—ḡṑṑṑṑ is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called “fee-simple.” It signifies “constant property.”

^o *Quartered, or billeted.*

^p *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin, i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.*

^q *Blind from his birth, literally, “blind from his birth to his death.”*

^r *Cill-Mochua, now Kilmacow, in the parish of*

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy^m Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's propertyⁿ. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered^o throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin^p, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth^q. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua^r, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis^s, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had^t [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough^u, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title^v and honours than Sir William Pelham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

^s *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

^r *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

^u *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Σαχαναῖς βα λυαμνῖζε λάν αιρτεριζε, ἡ βά λυαιρλε αἰσῖραιζε, ἡ αρ μό λέρ
 εἰριζ̄ δο ρέν ρῖρβιρῖ ἰνα αν Σῖρ william ριν. Ὁ εἰασ̄ ρῖδε ζο hac̄ clac̄ φο
 εἰαιρῖν αν ιυρτιρ ριν ταιμεc̄ α Σαχοῖβ, ἡ τucc̄ αν c̄loῖδῖν φορ α c̄umar, ἡ πο
 ιηεῖζ ρῖν ροῖρ ιαρῖ ιηβρῖε̄ βυαδᾱ οἰα βιοδᾱβαδῖν.

Semur ιυρταρ, mac Rolont, mic tomaῖρ δο βῖρρεαδ̄ α βαιλτεαδ̄ αρ ηγάβαι
 λαῖρ αν c̄ep̄ῖτετῖν c̄eatolicea, ἡ αρ ιηοῖλτεαδ̄ δά Ρῖρῖονηρα, c̄o ρο εἰριζ̄ c̄oc̄caδ̄
 ἡ c̄ῖνδαῖρῖc̄ι le linn αν ιυρτιρ (Αῖρtehur λορδ ζῖραν) δο εἰαε̄τ ι ηέρῖνν. Ταν-
 ζατταρ c̄aῖமானαιζ̄, ἡ c̄ῖνηρelaiζ̄, βῖραναιζ̄, ἡ τυαε̄ταλαιζ̄, ζαβαλ ραζ̄ηαιλλ̄ ἡ αν
 ιηῖνδ̄ ná ρο δῖοβαιε̄ διαρῖμα ὁ ρῖραιζε, ἡ δο λαοῖζῖρ ι c̄c̄oδῖαρῖ ἡ ι c̄c̄ommbaῖδ̄
 Shemaῖρ ιυρταρ, ζῖρ βῖ hac̄en clár ιηρῖῖνα ἡ ῖραοντα ὁ Shlάνne c̄o ρῖονc̄ann,
 ἡ ὁ boῖnn̄ c̄o comar̄ τῖρ ηυρcēe. Ὁ ρῖναδ̄β̄ φορlongῖρῖορ λαῖρ na ροζ̄λαδῖν
 ρέηηεβερτμαρ ιη ιοηῖοε̄ραιβ̄ αν τῖρlebē ρυαδ̄ ἡ ζῖλνne μαοῖλζῖρα.

Sluaῖc̄c̄eaδ̄ λαῖρ αν ιυρτιρ ἡ la c̄ap̄tῖn μαυλβι δο δῖολ δο ρεc̄aῖleαδ̄ ἡ
 οῖῖρῖηδῖν na ρροζ̄λαδ̄ ρῖοῖρματτα ριν. Ὁ εἰαλατταρ na οῖβῖρcēc̄aῖζ̄ δῖαῑ α
 ηανρῖορlainn̄ οἰα ιοηηραιc̄ehῖδ̄, ρο ρεc̄aῖλῖοτ αρ α ηῖαηηζ̄ηῖε̄τῖν φο ζῖυαλλῖν
 ζαρῖ c̄oppa ζῖλνne ῖαοῖλ υζ̄ρα. Ρο εἰζ̄ αν ιυρτιρ αν οῖρῖοηζ̄ αρ ιηονcā ρο
 ρέc̄chaδ̄ ἡ ρο ρῖοῖναδ̄ δο c̄ap̄tῖνῖν αν τῖρloῖζ̄, ἡ δο εἰαρ̄ leō α hōc̄t, no αναοῖ
 οἰο βανδαοῖν ραῖζ̄οῖνῖρῖδε̄ δο εἰρ ἡ δο εἰαρ̄celαδ̄ ζῖλνne μαοῖλζῖρα. Ρυα-
 πατταρ α ρῖρῖc̄ep̄a ζαν ρῖρρεαδ̄ lá ρῖοῖρῖν φορ c̄oῖηέττα αν ζῖleanna, c̄o nac̄
 ιῖορ̄ τῖρῖnā ταρ α ηαιρ̄ οἰον ρῖδῖαν ριν, ζαν ηυδ̄ucc̄aδ̄, ζαν ιῖορ̄αιρleαδ̄ λάρ
 αν ηζαρῖανδ̄ ηζαοῖδelaδ̄. Ρο' μαρβαδ̄ αν c̄ap̄ῖῖnaδ̄ .ι. Ρῖοτῖρ c̄ap̄ῖῖn, ἡ

" *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all

the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

* *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term *ιυρτιρ*, or *ρeap̄ ἰοηαδ̄ ριζ̄*.

† *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

‡ *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

^a *Most trustworthy*, literally, "the oftenest tried."

^b *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant", or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice*. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall^y, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe^z and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy^a and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew^b,

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "*inveniens rotulam evidentiary,*" brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Maighirtir muar .i. Seon, 7 Maighirtir fhear. Ro marbað ann dno dponḡ do ḡasomib uaple taimic anoir i ngáirḡa an iurṡir rin. Ro fáccab an iurṡir a foplongpopt iar poctam na pccel rin dia raiḡḡḡ.

Tánaic coblaḡ eadailleaḡ do muintir an Pápa i mí mḡoin an foḡmair i cciarraige. Ro ba mó a nainm na a tóḡaḡt uair baol dia nairḡḡice cettur diamaḡ illuimneach nó i ngailim, nó i ccorcaig tairṡair co fpuicepíde na harḡbaile rin obela oplaicḡe fop a ccionn. Ba hann po ḡabratpopt occ an oílén po ḡionnrccan Semur mac muirir do cuimḡaḡ an bllaḡan poime .i. dun an óir. Ba rḡḡ fodeara don coblaḡ í rin toḡt i nerpinn do cōḡḡ-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivalagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerriecurrihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

^c *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

^d *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor^c (John), and Master Frans^d, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp^e.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir^f. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem eum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleins, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrute, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

^e *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

^f *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called *Cnoc-na-geeann*, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

naíh lá gearraltachaiḃ iar ná cluimḃín dóib a mbáíḃ i n-íccfín anbaíl acc coḃnain an éireidíḃ cātolicae. Do rónaḃ tecclamaḃ ríóig lá hiarla uimḃmān .i. tomar mac Semaír, mic Dīaraír iuaḃ ar a daiḡ fín, 7 ar daiḡ a pḃionḃra do dól do raiḡid dūm an óir, 7 na nfoailleaḃ, 7 ní ro hanaḃ lair co raimicc co ciarraige. Baḃtar glan ríuaḡ gearraltac fop a cionn ann rín, 7 ní tarḃ cŃctarḃae aca amur fop apoile. Aḃa aoi cŃha ro lŃicceaḃ an cōnaír dōn iarla co ndeachaḃ fop an cenoc op cŃh an dūm, 7 ro déc uaḃa na raḃa ro dōimne, 7 na dūncłaḃ dítoḡlaigí ro tóccaibḃioḃḃ na hŃcáilḃ 7 tḃimcēall an oileín, 7 ro rḡrúḃ ina mŃhmain náḃ bó tarḃa dō tōcār fḃú irín iomcūmāng 7 mbátar. Soaír ina fḃiḃtiḡ 7 fḃḃiḃtḃét na cōnaíre cēḃna, 7 ro ḡeib an iurḃir ina comne in uib cōnuill ḡaḃra, 7 ní ro ḡaḃ tōimḃŃcc on iarla ḡan dól dḃécaín dūm an óir. Lúḃ peimne ina uibḃaiḃ imḃeaḃḃa do cŃoinn mūirḃ 7 do ciarraige co rāimic 7 cōmḃoccur an oileín. Aḃ a aoi ní rucc a cāmpa ina ḡoipe, ro cŃiḡḃ dḃronḡbuaḃḃn dŃḡrḃuaḡ ḡac laoi dḃécaín an oileín uaḃoib. Ro claeḃlaḃḃ aḃircc iomḃa Ńoḃra a díú 7 anall 7 ro ḡeallaḃ tairḃeaḃḃ fḃú. Tāḡaḃḃar a cōaḃḃimí hī cŃfín an iurḃir aḃaíl baḃíḃ ríothaḡ fḃur.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præseissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus."

⁸ *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

"Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam" [*recte*, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum] "vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus interceptit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuissse Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare; ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sanderø Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

"Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open^g for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island^h, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communicationsⁱ mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains^k came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggereque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulminant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium.”

^h *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

ⁱ *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo*; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

^k *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho “*homo imbellis*.” Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Ὁ ἐὼδαρ μυντιρ αν ιυρτιρ ταρριβ̄ δον οίλέν, ἡ πο γαβρατ φορ μαρβαδ̄, ἡ φορ μυδουκάδ̄ να νσβαίλλεαδ̄ co ná τεαρνα ελαίτεαδ̄ do na peaδ̄t coéδ̄ εδ̄αίλλεαδ̄ ζαν απλεαδ̄ αρ αν λαταρ ριν. Τάρραδ̄ ἐν̄ αν ιυρτιρ ιοματτ̄ ὀρ, ἡ ιονν̄ιαιρ, ἡ γαδ̄ σ̄ιναιε ele βαοί̄ λαρ να heδ̄αίλλεαδ̄αιβ̄. Ro μύραδ̄, ἡ πο μόρ̄ελαῖδεαδ̄ αν τοίλέν ιαρ ριν λάρ αν ιυρτιρ φο δ̄αῖζ̄ ná βαδ̄ cappac̄ coδ̄-αῖζε̄t, ἡ ná buδ̄ inneon̄ φοραιρ do διδ̄σ̄ιccaδ̄ é ní buδ̄ ρίρ̄ι. Α mí nouember̄ do ροναδ̄ ινδ̄ρ̄ιν. Soαρ αν ιυρτιρ ταρ α αρ co luimneαδ̄ ἡ αρρ̄ιδ̄e hi p̄p̄ineγαλλ̄.

Ο ρυαιρc̄ b̄p̄ian, mac̄ b̄p̄ian, mic̄ eoc̄c̄ain do b̄s̄it̄ s̄p̄ūmal̄ do gallaib̄ a p̄p̄oζ̄mar̄ na b̄liaδ̄na ρo, ἡ p̄luaiσ̄c̄c̄eαδ̄ do δ̄enaib̄ lá S̄ip̄ m̄clap̄ maub̄i tap̄ p̄ionann̄ ροιρ do ὀol̄ ua ρυαιρc̄. Cuip̄ir̄ ua ρυαιρc̄ a inn̄á, ἡ a m̄uin̄teapā tap̄ m̄uin̄c̄ion̄ p̄leδ̄e αν ιαιρ̄ιν, ἡ πο b̄p̄ir̄ liaδ̄oρ̄uim̄ αρ ciom̄i S̄ip̄ m̄clap̄r̄. Ro hac̄ cumδ̄oαῖζεαδ̄ αν bailē doρ̄iδ̄iρ̄i la S̄ip̄ m̄clap̄r̄, ἡ πο c̄uip̄ī b̄iaδ̄h ἡ baip̄oᾱ mδ̄ αρ α haiz̄le, ἡ p̄ill̄ir̄ p̄sin̄ tap̄ α αρ ζαν c̄p̄eic̄ ζαν éct̄ bā ionaip̄imē do δ̄enaib̄ do. Ro γαδ̄ ua ρυαιρc̄ acc̄ iom̄p̄ūid̄ē im̄ón̄ m̄bailē co náρ̄ léicc̄ aóin̄ neαδ̄ δon̄ b̄áρ̄oᾱ tap̄ doip̄p̄ib̄ αν bailē amaδ̄c̄ m̄á̄ ιp̄teaδ̄ ζup̄ b̄ō h̄ic̄c̄c̄h̄ do S̄hip̄ m̄clap̄r̄ t̄c̄ct̄ oiā p̄p̄oip̄iδ̄iρ̄in̄ zō pucc̄̄ laip̄ iaττ̄.

Sluaic̄c̄eαδ̄ lá̄ h̄uā ρυαιρc̄ a mí nouember̄ eτ̄ip̄̄ S̄ucā ἡ S̄ionann̄ cō po

gave this character of him on his return home ; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

¹ *Proceeded to kill and destroy*.—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which

to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.—See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably “in this *useful* act of severity,” for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.—See Camden's *Annals* of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where the author writes :

“Brevi tempore interjecto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septingenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et” [rege] “Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent.”

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy¹ the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

“The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

“That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh.”

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

λοιρρεαδ̃ γ̃ co po harrecf̃o laip̃ na pf̃oα, γ̃ blaδ̃ inop̃ duib̃ mane. Sluaigeaδ̃ laip̃ doip̃oip̃i in uib̃ mane α̃ mi december co po l̃erp̃cep̃iofaδ̃ an t̃ip̃ co tin-neap̃naδ̃ laip̃, γ̃ co po map̃baδ̃ l̃f̃e bañoα paig̃deoip̃iue laip̃ do inuñtip̃ Siu mclaĩp̃ mauib̃i acc̃ liop̃ d̃a lon. Op̃ong̃ do p̃iol̃ ccoñc̃oαip̃i do b̃fiδ̃ i p̃p̃oαip̃i ũi puaĩp̃e ip̃iη ccommb̃aiõ pin.

Clann iap̃la cloinne Riocaĩp̃o (Uillsec̃ γ̃ Sfan) do b̃fiδ̃ eip̃p̃ioδ̃aδ̃ p̃e ap̃oile γ̃ iaδ̃ ap̃aoñ p̃ioδ̃aδ̃ p̃p̃i gallaib̃. Baτ̃tap̃i op̃ong̃ do d̃f̃g̃oaoim̃b̃ cloinne p̃ioαip̃o i mb̃p̃aig̃oip̃i uõp̃naδ̃ i nop̃laiñ coñp̃tãbla baile lõα p̃iaχ̃ maig̃ip̃tĩp̃ p̃eop̃i α̃ aip̃m̃p̃iue, p̃f̃p̃ pin acc̃a mb̃aoi op̃laiñap̃ bãp̃oα̃c̃ta añ baile õ g̃abãil añ iap̃la g̃up̃ añ tañ pin. Bã g̃alãp̃ mop̃ m̃f̃nmañ lã Sfan α̃ bũp̃c̃ α̃ baile γ̃ α̃ b̃p̃aig̃oe do d̃ol̃ i pũõp̃aδ̃up̃ illãim̃ gall, go põ c̃inñ ina m̃f̃nmañ amup̃ ioiδ̃e do tãbãp̃t̃ ap̃ baile lõα p̃iaδ̃. Do p̃onaδ̃ laip̃p̃uim̃ iñop̃in. Ro g̃abaδ̃ añ baile laip̃, γ̃ po map̃baδ̃ g̃aδ̃ ãeñ pob̃ mẽc̃ta dia mb̃aoi anñ ceñmõtã añ coñp̃tãp̃la dia tãp̃õp̃am̃ mãĩt̃iñ nañaαail, γ̃ po p̃c̃c̃aoĩl̃ dia b̃p̃aig̃oib̃ iap̃aiñ IAR̃ nã deñam̃ pin lã Sfan põ c̃uip̃ α̃ ollãim̃am̃, γ̃ α̃ ãep̃ taĩp̃ip̃i d̃acc̃allãim̃h̃ α̃ b̃p̃ãtãp̃ uillsec̃ diã c̃uiñg̃iõ p̃aip̃ gõill̃ do t̃p̃ẽc̃c̃ean, γ̃ cõ nõiõng̃naδ̃op̃om̃ α̃ õig̃p̃ẽip̃ ãm̃ail põ bã ũip̃i dõ p̃õp̃ap̃ õig̃p̃f̃ip̃ α̃ p̃inñp̃ip̃i dõ deñam̃h̃ γ̃ põ t̃iñg̃eall̃ dõ α̃ mãc̃ bãoĩ illãim̃h̃ ãicce dõ lẽc̃c̃aδ̃ diã p̃aig̃iõ. Rõ g̃eall̃ dõ p̃up̃p̃iñ lãt̃õp̃uim̃, õil̃eñ baile añ lõα, γ̃ baile lõα p̃iaδ̃ α̃ c̃cõmãp̃oα̃ p̃inñp̃ipeãc̃ta. Rõ g̃ab̃ uilleacc̃ nã har̃c̃c̃aδ̃ã pin. Dõ c̃oĩõ p̃fiñ γ̃ α̃ b̃p̃ãtãp̃i dãoñ ãoñta iñ ac̃chãiõ gall, γ̃ bã h̃ẽ c̃eδ̃ ñi dõ p̃õñp̃at̃ c̃aip̃l̃ẽim̃ c̃oĩm̃g̃ealã cloinne p̃ioαip̃o dõ p̃ẽbaδ̃, γ̃ dõ pob̃p̃ip̃f̃o. Rõ b̃p̃ip̃f̃o lẽõ c̃ẽt̃up̃ baile lõα p̃iaδ̃ ap̃õp̃õp̃t̃ õip̃f̃c̃ãip̃ añ t̃ipe, γ̃ ap̃ p̃uail̃ mã põ p̃ac̃c̃baδ̃ lẽõ baile g̃añ b̃p̃ip̃f̃o õ cluãiñ p̃f̃p̃tã b̃p̃ẽnãim̃ i nõip̃t̃eap̃ õ nañm̃chaδ̃ã cõ c̃ill̃ mẽic̃ dũãic̃ i tãũãip̃cep̃t̃ c̃eñel̃ ãõõã nã heãc̃t̃ge, γ̃ õ uãp̃ãm̃ cõ cluãiñ d̃ã dãim̃. Dõ c̃oĩõ t̃pã dõnñchaδ̃, mãc̃ mũp̃chãiõ, mũc̃ t̃õip̃p̃õeal̃bãig̃, mũc̃ taĩõcc̃ ũi b̃p̃iãiñ, γ̃ Mãt̃g̃amãiñ,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

^m *The Feudha*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Rosecommon.—See note ^c, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

ⁿ *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinavoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha^m, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lonⁿ. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim^o, the Island of Baile-an-locha^p, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Annmhadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge^q, and from Uaran^r to Cluain-da-damh^s, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

^o *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

^p *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

^q *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

^r *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac τοιρηδεαλβαιξ, mic ματγαμνα, mic an fpuice uí brian i ccombánò éoccaíð cloinne an iarla, γ bá hé ματγαμναι πο βα τυρεκα δο ειριξ ιρ in ccoccaíð ιρην, γ αρ ειριδε πο ετογαμν αέρ διβνιρεκα να σεριοé ccomfoccur, γ πο γεαλλ ó boirintε zo luimneac do lot γ do léppcepioi. Αέτ εfna πο éirgετταp upihóρ i mboi i ccóicceac connaéτ uile ιρην ccoccaíð ρην cenmota iarla tuacómmuan i. donnchaíð mac concóδαιp, mic donnchaíð, γ τοιρηδεαλβαé mac doimnaill, mic concóδαιp uí brian, γ bá hepiðe bai na Shuppiam i cconn-tae an clair an ionbaíð ρην.

Ο δpoin décc i. Dúnlang mac emann. δατταp α éinó a noíβνιρεc γ

Dunlang, the son of Edmond.—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond^t. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A. D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Bran.	
2. Donough, of the yellow hound.	
3. Donnell, of the shields.	
4. Donough More.	
5. Dunlang of Duveluain.	
6. Ugaire.	6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.	7. Murrrough More, of Dun-Kevoe.
8. Dunlang Finn.	8. Donough.
9. Donough.	9. Rannall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.	10. Philip.
11. Murrrough.	11. Lorcan.
12. Philip.	12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.	13. Conor.
14. Donough.	14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.	15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.	16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.	17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.	18. John.
19. John.	19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.	20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc poḡail pop ḡallail, 7 a tēir 7 a ndúthail aḡ ḡallail beór co na po hoirdnē neac ina ionad.

Sfian mac iarla dñmumian do bñt na poḡlaid airtreac sñraðal an tan pa 7 ḡer bó hoirdaie Sfian mac cumh í neill, 7 Semur, mac muirir, mic an iarla ap aoi a ccoccað 7 a ccompuachað ppi paχoib po baoi a ndiol doiope ran Sfian po an tan rin. Aon do ló dia ndeachaid an Sfian penipate pop coilltib sēaplaç a mí uil do řonnpað i nuathað pochaiðe leip nap ðolta i nimecin uap po bað luḡa iná céo pcciaç comairññ a tñoiḡteaç, 7 tñi mapcaiz ðécc. Appñ do luð deóðlaoi laim lé pñonaim pñiobhḡloin, peac mairḡ ailbe, 7 do pñone cpeic i nduib pēt ua luḡðeaç ip in maðain muic ap ná mairac, 7 luð co na cpeic laip pop ḡach ndípeac do cōpca teneað, 7 co huib caipim. Ro tñonoiptot tōicñðal an tñpe ḡac aipm in po ḡab a tñoiḡteaçt paip .i. éle*uí poḡapcaiz, uí luḡðeaç, Popail ðpoma, Popail Puiipelaç. Ro bað doḡ ḡár na hoipeaçtaib rin ḡup bó conac mōri doib Sfian ðpaḡbail in uathað pñoiḡ amlaid rin, 7 po ionnpaiḡptot é co dāna ðapaçtaç. Aēt cñna po pñaoíneað pop luçt na tñoiḡteaçta co po mapbað oçt ppi ðécc dia nuairññ do cññdaib popail 7 baite ip in mbpñrim rin. Rucc Sfian a cpeç laip ap coilltib cñotaip ðianpñib bealaiz mōri mairḡ ðala iap mbuað 7 coḡcap.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i.e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i.e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudorus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebells that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English ; and their country^a and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer ; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh^x, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe^y ; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach^z, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene^a and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh^b, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma^c, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach^d. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely ; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict ; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala^e.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

^x *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

^y *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnaneanagh, and county of Tipperary.

^z *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 81 ; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

^a *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corekehenny.

^b *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

^d *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

^e *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Tamice ma éinn annrín clann meic giolla-pattraice, 7 mac uí cshbaill co nospuing móir d'aoir dénnia uile 7 aóimillte, 7 Ro arceannatar d'iblinib co rhab blaóma. Tánac diaraigib annrín an pob ionairíne duib failge 7 do laigir. Bá hupir fogla an ionnar popr mbaoi Ssan mac Semair Sfenóin an tplebe rín, uair ní cóulaó, aét pop cshcaillib cloc no cpiad, hí íbó aét puair ppeba pporglana a blúóóab bar no brócc. Robdair iate a aigín upgnaíma plata paba na piodbaóí acc iompúine peolmaig a earpeccaratt. Ro gab acc buaópeaó buitéraó, 7 acc arccain oppairge ar an mshnatt rín. Do cóió iartain illaigir po loirce 7 po lomairce mainirtir laigirí arí mac iapla uphúman .i. Piarup, mac Semair, mic Piarair puaid. Ro hairpcead lair beór Port laoirigir iap marbaó upunge do luét ioncoimeó an baile. Rucc paoó, eidead, eac, airim, 7 iolmaóimib uata. Cio píl ann tra aét do hairpcead paeat mbale illaigir lair ip in aén ló rín. Ro arccná iapom on cpió go a cele go glúó Maoilugra airim i mbaoi Sémur uptar, 7 clann aóó mic Ssan. Ro paoóaghead rom ó na peparib írín. Tangattar ina doóom ann rín Caoimairig cennrealaig, branaig, tuatálaig, 7 luét fogla na cpió accoicinne. Ro baó eimile a airnir an po millpíot, 7 an po loirpíot in gallaib laigín 7 mibe. Do cóió Ssan 7 Semur uptar in feil micil iap rín pó tuairim na nstailleac tánac dia éir dapa ere uair bá dóig lair co tairpaeó coóair 7 compurtaét uata, 7 ní bó hamlaó do pala dóib aét a marbaó, 7 a muóucchaó lair an iurpí ar enlaatar (amail pemeberptmar) maríú paimic ríum dia paccchó.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

^f *Upon*.—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of

Ormond."

^g *Port-Laoghise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

^h *James Eustace*.—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580], "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillapatrik, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon^f the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise^g, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalur, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Toolles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace^h, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happenⁱ to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice^j upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them^k.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only*, &c., and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viseount Baltinglass.

ⁱ *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

^k *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1581.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιλε, cuicc céo, oétmoḡat, a haon.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac dommchaíð, mic concóbaip, mic τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ, mic ταιðcc uí ðpian baosí tuilleað ap bliaðaon illaon aḡ ḡallaib do épochað an. 26. do mí man.

Mac iarla éloimie piocairð .i. uilliam búpc, mac piocairð paḡanaibḡ mic uillicc na ccfht, mic piocairð, mic uillicc énuic tnaḡ do épochað i nḡaillm an tpsí lá iar ccoḡað τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ uí ðpian .i. τοιρρδεαλβαc dia oapoaoín ḡ uilliam dia paḡairn. Ap amlaíð do paia duilliam a bñt i ccombáibḡ ccoḡað lá a ðpaiḡrib an tan po bpiḡpiot a mbailte amail peimebercmap, bá haíḡ-peaḡ laip indpim, ḡ do cóið ap ppoḡex hi ccfht ḡall ḡo ḡaillm an mí pua na bápuccáð ḡ po uolbað pccél eiccin énuice co po ḡabað ḡ co po epochað. Ro epochað ðeóρ ma ndeacchaíð dia luét lñamna ap an bppoḡexion pim.

Cuiccfí ḡ oá píct do épochað i naḡ cliaḡ i ccoipḡib tpeḡúraḡta.

An bappaḡ mór, Semur mac Ríḡdeipð, mic tomaiρ, mic emann baí illáon i náḡ cliaḡ do écc. Oḡíρ pḡeím ḡñealaibḡ ðappaḡ puao don tḡémur pim, pḡí do pulaimḡ mór mimmíð ḡ nanaoibc ap a ḡopaḡ, ḡ aḡ na baosí a púil nó a paoí-leaḡtaon pup an annu ap (Ruaoḡ pñ) oá poḡḡtaon. Acḡ ara aoí po ðeaplaic dia pñ oḡpóm cñḡup ðappaḡ maol ḡ puaoḡ oiblímb, ḡ ní hñ amáon acḡ po hoipḡonñ op cñḡ ðappaḡ mór iar nḡilḡñḡ na nḡḡḡaoíne oapí ðuaḡ an duḡḡap pim ḡpollamnuccáð co pim. An bappaḡ do ḡairm oá mac iar pim (.i. do ðauíð do bappa) la harla ḡḡmuíman, ḡ mac ele oó do bñḡ po ḡlicḡñ na ḡḡeapna ap bappachaibḡ puaoḡa.

Mac ḡolla paḡḡpaicc, ðpian ócc mac ðpian, mic Sñan, mic pñḡin, mic pñḡin, mic pñḡin, mic doimnaill baosí illaon maḡ cliaḡ map an ccéona do écc, nñ eipḡḡḡe tuccað puap i Saḡoib ap a óicce, ḡ baosí poḡlamḡta i ccaḡpeaḡ

¹ *Turlough, son of Donough*.—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

^m *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

ⁿ *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

^o *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

^p *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough¹, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

Thé son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe^m. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Maelⁿ and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores^o, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was^p to rule over that seigniority till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law^q lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillapatrik (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus: "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

^q *By law*.—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

ἡ ἰεκοῖμαοντα να κύριτε ἡυρ βό ἡιονηαὸ λά ἡέριφνδείοις υἷε α ἐονημαῖ ἡ
 ηἡῖνιελ ἡο πο ἑεε, ἡ α ἡεαρηαῖται ρηἡῖν δοῖρνεαὸ ἡα ἡοναὸ, υαῖρ ἡί βαοί
 εἡανν αἡεερῖυῖν αῖεταὸ αον ηἡἡ. Οἡαρ ἡεαρηαῖται δον ἡριαν ὅεε ρῖν .ἡ.
 δά μαε ὅεα ηἡἡνε υί εονεὸβαῖρ ραῖἡε (le mac ἡἡλλαπαεραἡε .ἡ. lé ἡριαν
 mac Sḡan) δο ἡαρηαὸ λά δοῖννall, mac τεροῖτε υί ἡαοἡἡῖνυαὸ αρ α ἡονεαῖ
 ρέἡ.

Ο εῖρηαἡἡ .ἡ. υἷἡἡam οἡαρ mac ρῖρηανανη ἡἡε ἡαοἡῖνυααὸ, ἡἡε Sḡan,
 βαοί ἡεὸρ ἡἡἡἡ ἡαῖ εἡαῖ δο ρῖνδῖεαὸ lé ἡαἡἡἡ, ἡ ἡεῖρ αν ἡυρῖρ, ἡ εῖρηαἡἡ
 δό ταῖρ αῖρ δἡα αῖαῖρδἡ. Οο ραἡα δό ρορ αν εεοναρ ἡῖρηἡ δόεεβαὸ ῖἡεαῖετα
 υί εονεὸβαῖρ ραῖἡε. Ρο εαῖρηαε ρῖδἡ α εἡοῖδῖεαὸ ἡαν εἡοἡεἡἡ, ἡ πο ρῖαεἡ-
 αἡῖρῖοτ α ρῖαῖεεἡαὸ ἡ α ἡαεαἡ αῖε α ἡαρηαὸ ἡο πο ραεαἡἡῖρῖοτ α εἡοῖρ
 ρο εῖρδἡἡἡ ρἡαῖ, ἡ ραοἡεον. Ο εῖρηαἡἡ δο ἡαῖρη δἡα ἡἡε .ἡ. δο Sḡan αν
 ράραἡἡ mac υἷἡἡam υἡἡῖρ.

Τἡεῖρηἡα δῖρηεαὸ Semur, mac ἡεαρηαἡε, ἡἡε Sḡan, ἡἡε ἡεαῖοῖτε ἡἡῖρ να
 ἡἡῖρῖρ ἡἡε Semaῖρ, ἡἡε ἡεαῖοῖτε ἡαἡἡα δέεε.

ἡἡἡ δονηεαὸ εοἡαν mac δονηεαὸ αν δῖοῖται, ἡἡε δονηεαὸ ἡἡἡ
 δονηῖαὸ δέεε ἡ ἡῖννῖεαὸ ἡ ἡἡρηαἡἡἡἡαρ αἡ ἡαἡἡἡ.

Δοῖννall να εονηαε mac ταῖδἡ, ἡἡε εοῖρηἡἡε ὅἡεε, ἡἡε εοῖρηἡἡε, ἡἡε
 ταῖδἡε ἡἡεε εαῖῖαἡἡε ταἡαῖρτε ἡυρεεῖρηαἡἡε, ἡ α εῖρηαῖεεἡἡ εαῖα δέεε.

ἡἡἡ ἡ ἡεαρηαἡἡἡ ἡἡ εοεααὸ ἡ ἡεοἡἡῖαοντα ρῖρ αρἡἡε, εο να βαοί
 οῖρηαὸ αον οἡἡε ἡό εαῖρηἡἡε αἡἡ ἡἡῖρηἡ ετοῖρηἡ ὅ τοῖαῖ α εοεααὸ ἡυρ αν
 ταἡ ρο, ἡ ἡἡ ρἡἡἡ ἡἡἡἡ, αῖρηἡἡ, ἡό αῖρηἡἡἡ ἡα ἡἡεαῖρηαε δῖἡεαῖἡ ρέ ρἡἡε.

Sḡanῖεαὸ λά Sḡan, mac Semaῖρ, ἡἡε Sḡan α ἡἡ ἡαἡ ταῖ ρἡῖρῖρ ρἡἡ co
 πο λέῖρηεῖρηοῖαὸ βαἡἡε οἡῖρῖρ να ρἡῖρηἡε ἡαῖρ .ἡ. Αῖρδ ἡἡἡἡἡ, ἡ ἡαἡῖρῖρῖρ αῖα
 αν εῖρηἡἡ, ἡ δο εἡἡδ ταῖ ρἡῖρῖρ ρἡἡ co ἡἡἡ εεῖεαὸ ἡ ηἡαἡαἡα, ἡ ρῖἡ εἡῖρῖρ

had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

^r *William Odhar*, i. e. Willian the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Our*, and *Ure*.

^s *John-an-Fhasaigh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

^t *Mac Donough*.—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony

of Duhallow, and connty of Cork.

^u *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

^w *Donnell of the county*.—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Connor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar^r, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Connor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh^s, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough^t, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair^u, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County^w, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink^x of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile^y and the monastery of Athassel^z. And he proceeded westwards across

^x *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

^y *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-maile, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

^z *Athassel*, at *tuipil*.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelnr de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note ^h, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

τριον, ἡ ἰομαρειαὶ ἀνρροπλαινν ἀρ ἀν ἄρριθ, Ρο ζαβ ροῖν ἀγα μομῶρι ζο νεῖμῖρμωμάς ἀν ἐεῖν ρορκαοῖνναιαι, ἡ ρο ῖνθ ρριυ ἀρ α ἡαῖτε, ἡ ρο βα μό ἡνα ἐρί ἐέδ ἀν ρο μαρῖθὰ ἡ ἡν ρο βαῖθῶ λαῖρ διοῖ. Ρυεε Σῖαν ἀν ἐερεῖς λαῖρ ἰαρ ἐεορρεαῖ ζυρ να ρορῖαιρῖς ρῖῶα ἡνα ἐελεάεταῖς cumpnaῖς ἀρ ἀν ἐελαονῖλαῖρ ἡ ἀρ ἀν ἐεοῖλ μῶρι.

Σλυαιεῖαῖς ἐλε λα Σῖαν μαε Σεμαῖρ ἡ μι ῖν ἀρ μαε εάρεταῖς μῶρι, ἡ βαοί ρρι ρέ δά λά, νο α τρι ἄε ερεαχὰς ἡ ἀε εuariyεῖαῖς να εῖρε ὁ μυρρεαῖε ζο ἡυῖς ράεας, ἡ εῖεε ταρ α αῖρ ἐο ναῖρρεῖς ἡ ἐο νέδαλαῖς ἰομῶα ζο μαε ἐεοῖννι. Ἀεβερῖοῖρ λυῖε α ρραιεερῖονα ναῖς ρραεαταῖρ ἀν οῖρε ρῖν ὁο εῖοῖς ερεαῖς ριαῖν ἀν ἀον μαῖζιν.

Ἰαῖλα ὁῖρμυῖαν ὁο βῖε ἡ ρρορλονῖορρε ἡν ἀχαῖς ὁα ἐό, ἡ βά ῖρῖν ταν ρῖν ὁο ἡορῖαιεῖς εαρεῖν ραχαναῖς (ἡ. εαρεῖν Σιυερε) ὡν μβαιρῖοῖζαῖν, ἡ ὡν ῖυρεῖρ ὡρ ἐῖνθ ὁῖρμυῖαν ἡ εῖαρῖαιε δῖα μομῶοῖννῶ. Ρο ḡλυαῖρ ἀν εαρεῖν ρῖν (ὁο ῖρῖβαλ λάοι ἡ οῖῶε) ἐο μβαιῖοῖν μαρεῖλῖαε ἀμῖλλε ρριυ ὁο ἐαβαῖρε ἀμαῖρ ἀρ ρορλονῖορρε ἰαῖλα ὁῖρμυῖαν ἡ βα ἡανν ραιμῖε λαῖρ ὁολ ρον ρρορλονῖορρε ἀρ μαῖδαν δῖα ὁοῖνναιε. ὁαοί ἀν εῖαρῖα ζυρ ἀν ῖῖον ὁο ραλα ἡνα ροῖαιρ ἀν ταν ρῖν ἡνα ετοῖρῖοῖν ρυαῖν ἡ ρῖοῖ ἐοῖδατα ἰαρ ρραιεῖρ ἡ ἰαρ ρρορκοῖννῶ να ἡοῖῶε ζῶ ρῖν. Ἀρρῖῶ ὁο ρῖοῖε ἀν εαρεῖν ἡνα ρρυαῖρ να ῖῖραῖν ἀρ να ρῖαῖοῖς ὁο ḡυῖν ζο ζροῖυῖλαῖν, ἡ ὁο μαρῖθὰ ζαν ὁῖεεαῖ, ἡ ἡ ρο αῖρῖρ ρρι ἡομαῖρεαεε νά ὁεαῖαῖς ἐο ραιμῖε εαῖρῖέν να ἡανḡε. ὁά ὁον ὁρυῖνḡ ὁο ῖαορῖλανῖαῖς τορῖαιρ λαῖρ ἀν ἐεαρεῖν ἡν ἀχαῖς ὁα ἐό ἀν λα ρῖν ἡ. ἐν μαε τοῖμαῖρ μῖε μῖυῖρ ὁυῖς μῖε ἀν ἰαῖλα ἡ. τομαρ ὅεε, Μαοῖμῖυῖε ἡναε ὁονḡαῖς ὁαεαῖε μῖε ἡαοῖμῖυῖε μῖε ὁονḡαῖς μεε ρυῖβῖε, ἡ εαῖεε ἡναε ὁιαρῖματα μῖε εορῖμαῖε ὁ μαῖε λαῖῖῖν.

Σλυαιεῖαῖς λά ἡαῖλα ὁῖρμυῖαν ἡ ὁεῖρεαῖς μῖρ September ζυρ να μαῖζῖν ἡ μοῖρεῖμῖεαῖς εαῖρῖλ ἡῖῖαν, ἡ ζο εαῖρεαῖ ρῖρῖν. Ρυεερεατ να ρῖῖῖ ρῖν ἡε δά ζαῖς μαῖῖρ, εῖεεῖρ ὑῖα, ἡ ἰαῖαν, εῖαῖς, ἡ ὑραῖς, εῖοῖς, ἡ εῖῖρα ζο ρο ἡῖοῖρρε ἡα εῖρε ρῖν ἐο ῖῖρῖ. Ρυεε οῖρα ἡν να ἡοῖρρεῖς ρῖν ὁῖονḡ βυῖῖε ὁεαῖμαῖα α εῖρῖαν ἐῖῖαῖα ἡεαῖα ἡ ἀρ ἀν εῖρῖαν ἡῖῖῖῖαῖς. Ρυεερεατ οῖρα ὁῖα

^a *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

^b *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^b, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

^c *Achadh-da-co*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoc, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

^d *Captain Siuáise*.—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach^a; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne^b. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-co^c; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse^d, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-co on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas ; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh^e.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

^e *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

plóicēh a coimpoēraib púipe, 7 ó úin iapceaiḡ ḡo maiḡ Ailbe. Ro porcong-
aip an tialpa tharraiḡ inéilēte do páḡbail por an cconair i noipéill na nócc
báttar ina iapimóipeacē, 7 po éill péin ppiú iap poētair don tóir tar an
ceceilec. Ro ḡabāḡ iapim occa noiḡeāḡ 7 occá nairleac dā ḡac leḡ peaimpa
7 ina noiḡḡ ḡup bō moḡ olētātē cēḡpe éēḡ a nērbaiḡ ón iomarpḡail rin. Tice
iapla deapmūian iap mbuaiḡ ccorccair, 7 ccommaoiḡime co neachaiḡ, 7 co
néḡalaiḡ iomḡaiḡ laip tar a aip in tialpa.

Peacē an tangātтар dponḡbuiḡḡn dāna dīcōmipéil do pōiḡḡuiḡib aḡa
ḡaia iap na pōim i nōḡ .i. dponḡ ap ppiḡ 7 dponḡ ap tír do éuapitucēāḡ
cōmraiḡe 7 lá ḡaḡ Mláḡe ḡaiḡpaiḡ ḡona nó ḡabala por dpeim eiccin do na
pōḡlāḡaiḡ. IAR nōol don dā dponḡ rin i cēḡn apōile i monipōēraiḡ baile
uī caḡlāin, ap an do pala éuca ḡaiḡḡ ócc, mac ḡaiḡḡ an loḡa, mic ḡomair,
mic Sḡam, mic ḡomáir, mic pīlip, mic an pīḡipe co na pōēraiḡe ḡia pāiḡḡ, 7
do éḡḡḡ púḡaiḡ co po ḡab aḡá ḡepḡḡḡāḡ 7 acca ḡimḡeallāḡ, co pḡapccaiḡ
iaḡḡ ina mēḡḡaiḡ maoilḡipcca 7 ina ḡeaimnaiḡ ḡaiḡḡḡḡḡḡ, conac mōp
ḡeapna ḡan aipleac ap an laḡair rin lá ḡaiḡḡ co na mūinḡip. Iap poētair
na pccél rin co háḡ ḡaia, cuipir capḡin aḡa ḡaia ḡionol ap pāiḡḡuiḡib cille
moceallócc, 7 do ḡeachaiḡ ḡo pḡḡaiḡ mēḡḡa mīḡḡuicpccēh do éop cuapḡa i
ccōmraiḡe, ḡup an pḡuiḡḡeāḡ ḡuine, nó ḡaoíne ap a noiḡélaḡ ap marḡāḡ
dā mūinḡip. Ráimcc co baile uī caḡlāin, baile pīḡe do baileiḡ an Puiḡpélaḡ
baí aḡ congnaim piaiḡ lár an ccorpōin ó éēḡ éoccaḡ ḡall 7 ḡḡalḡac ḡup an
ḡan rin. Do marḡāḡ laip an ccapḡin ḡḡḡnebaip 7 peacē pīḡḡ do mḡaiḡ, do
lḡḡaiḡ, 7 ḡa ḡac pōipim dā pḡuair ipḡiḡ, 7 amuiḡ ipin mbaile rin. An dāuiḡ

thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

^r *Trián-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

^s *Dun-Iasgaigh*.—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note ^p, under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra*.

^h *Magh-Ailbhe*, i. e. the plain of Aillbhe, a

woman's name, now Moyaliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.—See note ^r, under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup*.

ⁱ *Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballyealhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Lime-
rick.

^k *Son of the Knight*.—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Purcells.—See pedigree by Duāld Mae Firbis.

^l *So that not many*.—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala^f, and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh^g to Magh-Ailbhe^h. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlainⁱ, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight^k, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many^l of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town^m assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. ^g It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

^m *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

πέμπετε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μυντιρ αν καρτιν, εφρ επιδε δο φυλαις δυαδ 7
 δοκαρ 1 εκοκαδ γεαριταδ αρ γαλλαιβ. Ρεαδτ διαρ λυδ ρυδε 1 μη december
 co pe εφριαδ δεεε ο ειομηραιδ εασηραιγε 1 εκοιτε εαολ εμιας 30 πο ιμυρρε
 τρε εuan ριονη ριαρτυαδ 3ach νοίρεαδ. Ro 3ab αιρην αν 3ιρ κατ αις, 7
 ραιοιδη ιννε αν αδηαιδ ριν. O πο clop λα τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac ταδεε, mic
 μυρchaδ, mic ταδεε ρυαδ, mic τοιρρδεαλβαδ (Mac mec ματγαμνα a epic
 corca βαρεινδ αιρτεαραις) θαυδ δο δολ ταρην, πο εμυρ αρτραδ (in υπεραδ
 οιδεε) αρ αν ριοναμν ρρυνδυαινε, 7 δο εοιδ ανη 3υρ αν lion ταρλα ινα ραρραδ,
 7 ηι πο αιρην co ραιμεε ιμυρ κατ αις co πο 3ab πορτ 1 ρρεοραινν na ρινημνηρ
 Τάναε ιαρση 3υρ αν τς 1 mbaδ θαυδ, 7 πο εμυρριεε tene ιρ in τς δια
 λορκαδ 3ο λάνυρλαμ. Τις θαυδ διρρερ διαρην co na μυντιρ αμαδ αρ
 ιονεαδ μεε mic ματγαμνα, 7 πο 3αβαδ ε co na μυντιρ λαιρ ρο εεδωρ. Δο
 εαοδ mac mec ματγαμνα co na βραιγυιβ co baile mec colmáin ταρ a αιρ αν
 αδηαιδ ριν. Δο ερochaδ μυντιρ θαυδ ρρην na εραννοιβ βά κομρρεερ οοιβ
 αρ ná μαραδ, 7 δο κυρεαδ αν λαοδ μηιβ 3ο λυμνεαδ αιρην ινα ρρυναιρ a
 οιδεαδ 3αν ρυρρεαδ.

Ceall ρiacal δο 3αβαλ λά ρfan mac αν ιαρλα αν ελτραμναδ λά von νουλαις,
 7 3αδ a ρρυναιρ ινα ηινηδωδν δυμνα, 7 διαρην, δεδαδ, διομνηαρ, 7 θαρβαρ δο
 εορ ειρτε 3ο ηεταρλαις ρρην ριέ δά λά, 7 βρην αν baile ιαρση.

Reirber 3ηιαταδ .i. mclaur, mac uilliam, mic mclair δο μαρβαδ la
 ραιγδωρηνιβ ατα θαρα.

Αν δοετρη ρανδυρ δεεε αρ κολλειβ na ελαονγλαιρ, πορτ congmalá von

^a *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

^o *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

^p *The strand*.—The word *peopann*, or *peopinn*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^q *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

^r *Kilfcakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ², under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

^s *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

^t *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerly^a direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn^o), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand^p of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain^a, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle^r was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver^s of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders^t died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traytor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghlegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghlegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande* :

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé : ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impunité, mourut d'un flux

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Sinitsi^u set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan^v [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive^w; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Conn, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancabill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Doapóg Diarmada*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarmada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachraich*, p. 447, note^k.

^w *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Padraigin^x and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuillein^y, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice^z; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan^a, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions^b arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro-

prietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

^b *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiḡ, mic aipe, do éoccat ar a bpaḡair, 7 do róine ionolaé 7
 fadaporaíto na ríngom do pala fíet naill etip cenel eonall 7 eoccan go
 po fopconḡair fop ua neill tionól plóig lánmóir do toét fop ua ndoinnaill
 do éonḡair laip. Baí conn pé píet mapeac eo tpeib cóirigḡib gallócclac
 do phioét Ruairi do cloinn tpeibne pánat im éoirpdealbac mac mupchait
 mic eoin puacḡ, im mall, mac einip, 7 im brian mac einip mec puibne, 7 co
 nalbancoib iondab, 7 ua neill sup an líon ar lia fopcaemmacair. 7 ní po
 hanpífo lár an luét ipin go po gabpac foplongpopt oc cill tuatail lá taob
 paḡa boḡ .i. banle eipde in po bñoaḡ colann cille 7 Adamnán iapaí. O po
 clop lá hua ndoinnaill inipin po tionól píde i ecétóip in po éáemmacair do
 pocpaide ge po baí go hanppíupigḡe aneplam uair baí píde fomámagḡe do
 banpíogann tpaḡan, 7 pobdap caipḡ a [n-]eccpaite fpiip ḡó rin co na baí h
 fomám coccat, no compuachad. Ar a aoí bá foppán laip pluag eaḡtaip-
 éneól do toét dia éip ḡan ppiḡbip fpiú dia maḡ oímin laip a oídeḡ po
 éeóip.

Conn ua doinnaill tpa baí do méo a mñman, 7 daipde a aacmḡ píde
 ge no bñt ua neill (toiprdealbac), 7 ua doinnaill (Aoḡ) daoínlíḡ go tpeáip-
 píḡ fpiú, Conac a mñm ba foplam fom 7 ua neill daén aonḡa. Ro éairm-
 éimnig ua doinnaill co na pocpaide do paḡib foplongpupit uí neill go oíogair
 oápaḡtaḡ ḡan anad ḡan oipioim fpi lindell nó fpi horpuccad itip. Ro
 gab ua neill occa mdeimam pia piú pangatḡar ma éñḡ, 7 po aḡcomairc don
 cloinn tpeibne (.i. do éoirpdealbac mac Ruairi do fonnpaḡ) baí ma fappaḡ,
 7 do éonn cia cépaḡ baí leó do eitipḡleóḡ an laí ipin. Ppircapḡ aon oib
 píde (.i. toiprdealbac mac puacḡ) co nḡdapḡ dia tpealccat an luét úo a
 nanala, 7 dia neabate upce, 7 dia ndeáḡat in innell, 7 in órpuccad ar
 oímin go ppaóipit fopin dia no bemip líon ba lia hipuḡe. Maḡḡ tpaḡat
 ḡan inneall ḡan oipioim, ḡan aipḡban a níotaḡ bñ pñmopa 7 róinne inuḡ-
 pup. Bá imne tanḡatḡar lá boippaḡ bpiḡe, 7 lap an mbpiḡ mbicc do pon-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

^c *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^d *St. Columbkille and St. Adaman*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adaman, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the uow county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail^c, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan^d, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"^e.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

^c *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

παρ το ἐκεῖν εὐχῶν ἀρ βά ἡρεαὶ λά ἐκεῖν ἐκοναῖλ κοῖναῖν α ἐκόρα πριῦ ἰν
 ἡαὶ αἰρῖν ἰ ἐκονπρεταῖρ ἡό ρῖν. ὅα ρῖδ το παλα δόῖδ ἀν ταν ροῖν ἰαρ ροῖταιν
 δόῖδ ἰ ἐκῖν α ροῖλε ἡο ρο ρῖḡδ ῖρḡαῖλ ἀμῖνυρ ἀμῖνυρμαρταὶ ῖτορῖα α οῖῦ ἡ
 ἀναῖλ, ἡ ρο ὀεαῖβαδ ἀν ὀεαῖβαρμυρρε ἀρὀεαῖρ ὀον ἐῦρ ρα (ἰ. βεοῖα ἡαὶ
 βραῖταιρ πρι ἀποῖλε). Ρο ρραοῖνεαδ ρορ υα ῖδοῖνναῖλ ἐο να ροῖραῖδε, ἡ ρο
 μαῖρβαδ ὀρῖονḡ ῖόρῖ οῖα μῖνῖταιρ. Ρο βαδ ὀῖβῖρδε Μᾶς ρῖῖβνε βαḡαῖνεαδ
 Μᾶολμῖρῖε μαῖς ἀοῖα ἐο να ἐλοῖνν ἰ. Μῖρḡαδ, ἡ τοῖρῖδεαῖλβαδ ῖνῖρρεαḡαḡ,
 ἡ ῖαῖλ ῖνοδᾶρῖα μαῖς νεῖλ ὀῖε, μεῖ ρῖῖβνε. Ἀῖτ ἐῖνα τορρεπαταρ ἐῖεε ρῖρ
 ὀῖεε ἐο ἐλοῖνν τῖρῖβνε τῖρῖε βοḡαῖνε, ἡ ὀρῖονḡ ῖόρῖ ἐο να τῖαῖταιῖ ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ
 ἐο βαοῖḡεῖλῖοῖδ. ὀρῖονḡ ῖόρῖ βεοῖ ἐο ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ḡαῖλῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἰν ῖῖῖḡαῖλ μαῖς
 τοῖρῖδεαῖλβαḡ ῖῖε τῖαῖταιῖ βαῖλῖ, ἡ ἐο ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἐο ῖο ῖῖῖῖ. Ρο ḡαῖβαδ ὀνα
 μαῖς ρῖῖβνε ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖν ἐκαῖḡḡῖο ῖῖῖῖ. Ρο βαδ τῖῖα ἐαρῖεαῖνε ἀν ἐρρεοῖρ
 ῖῖ ῖῖḡῖλ ρο ρραοῖνεαδ ἀν μαῖῖῖ ρῖν ὕαῖρ ρο ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀρῖονḡ ἐο ἐκεῖν
 ἐκοναῖλ ἐῖλ ῖῖε νεῖῖῖῖ ἀν λά ῖῖῖῖ ἀν μαῖῖῖ ἡ ρο ḡῖῖῖ ἀν τερρεοῖρ δόῖδ ἐο
 ναῖρ ὀδ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ α τῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ. Ἀν 4 ἐο ῖῖ ῖῖλ ἐο ρραοῖνεαδ ἀν μαῖῖῖῖ
 ρῖν.

Ἀν ἐαῖβαδ μαῖς ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε τῖῖῖῖ. ῖῖε ἐαῖταιῖ ὀῖε, ῖῖε ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε
 ἐοḡῖῖῖ, ῖῖε ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, μεῖ μῖρῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ ἐοῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἀοῖν μαῖς ῖῖ ἐοῖῖῖῖῖῖ
 ρῖῖῖῖḡ ὀῖεε. Ρο βαδ τῖῖῖῖῖῖ α τῖῖῖῖῖ ἀρ να τῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ἀῖῖ ἀῖῖ ἀν ῖῖῖῖ
 ἀῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀρ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἀν ρῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ
 ḡῖῖ ἐλοῖννε ὀραḡḡῖῖῖ ὀῖα ῖῖῖῖ. ὀαοῖ ὀ ῖῖῖῖ ἐκῖῖῖῖ ἐο ἐῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ὀ ῖῖῖῖῖ
 ἐο τῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡḡῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ὀαοῖν ὀῖῖῖῖ ἡ ὀαῖν ἐοῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ
 ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ α ἀῖῖῖῖ.

Ἐαῖταιῖ ὀῖε μαῖς τῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε ἐαῖταιῖ ὀῖε ῖῖ ἐοῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ Μᾶολμῖρῖα μαῖς
 μαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε ἐοῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖḡῖῖḡῖῖ α ὀραῖταιρ ḡῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ὀῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ
 να τῖρῖε μαρῖῖῖ ῖῖ ἐο τῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀῖ
 ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἀν τῖρῖε α ῖῖῖῖ ὀῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ Μᾶῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ἀρ ῖ ρο βαδ ἐοῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἐο να
 ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, Ἀῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ μαῖς ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὀῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖε μεῖ ὀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ῖῖ ὀαοῖ

¹ *Bishop O'Freel*.—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

² *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Dröwes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

³ *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Connor Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeách; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freelf that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, the only son of O'Connor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne^g to Ceis-Corainn^h, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarbⁱ, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; Maclmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owenⁱⁱ; and Fearganeagla^j, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he 'himself was subject to O'Donnell.

ⁱ *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

ⁱⁱ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

^j *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

ι νέριον ζαν ποέταιν hi ποινίε δόιβ διαρ πο βα ορηδεαρεα ανημ ουιue uαpαιλ
 7 conpabail ina catat olce 7 Maolmorða. Ro gabaðh mac uí concóðair
 ουιηη beór an lá rin lá halbachaib .i. aoð mac διαρματα mic cairppe, 7
 πο έιμιγρft α έαβαιρ don cairpin, 7 do cóirpft lair iaroiñ i pann uí Ruairc.
 Do rinðeað ðna ó Ruairc Aoð ó na halbanachaib go mbuí ua Ruairc, 7 Aoð
 ðaon pann ap a haite. An talartrann peimraite ðragðál uí ruairc i
 ppoðmar na bliaðna po, 7 a ðol do íaiðíð Sir niclaup, 7 po gáðriðe éuicce
 hé co ppaílte moip co mbaoí por coinnmif po íamíain do íonnpað p eaónom
 ua ppiacpac muaiðe. Iar ppiop pccél ðua cconcóðair íliccið .i. ðoinnall,
 mac ταιðce, mic catat oice, 7 do muinrip Sir niclaup co mbaτταp amlað rin
 po ionnpaiðpior iat por a leaptoib luiðe, 7 por a ndérðaðaib coðalta co po
 mapðað Alartrann co noipung dírimé ðia muinrip amaille ppiop 7 po ðlið
 ua concóðair an mapðað írin in ðioðail mapðea a ðearðpaτταp catat olce.

Clann iarla cloinne piocairð do íioðuccað lé Saðanóib i paipað na
 bliaðna po iar mbipifð a mbaitcð, 7 iar cepoçað a mbpaτταp, 7 bá hamlað
 po íioðaiðpiorττ ζαν ppiñt, ζαν ðripað, ζαν ðaoíppi, ζαν ðolað do éop ap a
 nduτhaið, nó ap a pann coçcað an cçin do bñóir íioðach, acτ éioy na bam-
 pioðna do díol pá ðó pan mbliaðain. Maððamíain ó bpiain do bñt ap ííð
 cloinne an iarla. Dá banna do íaiððuipib do bñt ap ópua i ττuaðmuíain
 að capτin ðipung ó Shamuin go péil páττpaice.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1582.

Αοιρ Cπιopτ, mile, cuicε céð, oéτmoðat, α dó.

Μαιpðpéð ingñ aóða ðuib, mic aóða puaið, mic neill ζaiuib, mic τoiπι-
 ðelðaið an píona uí ðoinnaill, bñ uí paigillig (Maolmópða mac Sñain, mic
 catat) ðécc i nñpac na bliaðna po, 7 ap ing má po baoí beó i νέριον an ταν

* *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ní léip lfm bunaðup an pðéil po, 7 τaoi an τioipað po pçpánaç map éiðp ðamra, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."

¹ *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "iar ppiop pccél ðua cconcóðair íliccið, &c., muinrip Sir Niclaup do beíð amlað rin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don^k, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas^l, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge^m of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. ^l due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his

^m *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was brother, Cathal Oge."

ρην το βανηλιοτ ζαοιδι γλαρ αοίν βίν αρ μό πο δφιλαιc ινα αν ιμαρδρεζ ρην.

Ιαπλα cloinne Ριοcαρη, Ριοcαρη Saḡanaé mac uillicc na cefnó, mic Ριοcαρη, mic uillicc énuic tuaḡ, mic uillicc mfoonaḡ, mic uillicc an fiona an tí do ḡabað laḡ an iurtip Siḡ hanḡin Siðnen an bliaðain daoíḡ epioḡt 1576, ḡ baoí bliaðain illánn iari na ḡabail i náé chiaé, ḡ an peal ele illánn illonnoðain ḡur an mbliaðain ρι. Ro ḡab peipeclige ppoḡgalaḡ é i pañpað na bliaðna ρο. Átberetpat a fipigfoa ḡ a lfḡa ḡomað doða a ðul décc ina témuð on tñóm ρin, ḡ dia mbñé m aḡneað ðó a fláinte oḡaḡbal ḡo mað ó péḡað a aḡaḡða, ḡ o péḡað aeoiḡ a éipe nó ḡébað. Ro léicceað an tiaḡla i nepinn pó biḡin a eaplánte do éfo an pñonnpa ḡ na coñaple, ḡ tucc paḡuðm do paḡið a cloinne, ḡ maḡñm ap ap mñllḡt. Bá hann po ḡab popt cétyḡ i naé chiaé, apḡðe ðó iapoiñ co haḡluann, ḡ co baile na ḡallíne. Rob aðbal méu na poppáilḡi puapi ḡin mbale íḡin. Bá ann aḡ cup a pccíḡ ḡ a mñḡtin de, ḡ tanḡaḡari a éapḡe ḡ a coñpñliðe, a pañnta ḡall ḡ ḡaoiðeal dia pñoppuc-éað. An tan pob áil laḡ ðol i mñḡcc a mñmḡpe, a epíce, ḡ a cloinne, ap ann do pñoppomaḡ a épeaðlaḡ, ḡ a eaplaḡte paḡi co po écc pó ðeoið i mí aḡuḡt do pñonnpað. Ro pfiað a éluḡte caoiḡteaé lá éapḡoið cñḡaḡiḡb ip m mbale ρin, ḡ puccað a éoppḡ dia aðnacal co honopaé i mbale loða pñac. Oála a éloimḡe pobḡari pñoiðaiḡ pe apoiḡe ḡó ρin. Do éóḡapḡiðe do pñeap-aiḡpa ḡ do éop i naḡaið apoiḡe i cefnó Siḡ mclap mañli bá ma ḡoḡepmóḡi i ccóḡeað éonnaéḡ. Do éóḡari ðibliñb co háé chiaé hi ccionn na haḡoéoiñaple ḡo po pñoiðaiḡheað šoppa ðon cup ρin amlað po .i. uillḡcc ina éiḡeapna ḡ ma iapla m ionað a aḡari, ḡ baḡúntaéḡ liaḡopoma do éaḡaiḡt do Shlan. Ro pañnað šoppa ó pñm amaé a pḡfpañm, a mbañte, ḡ a mbḡaiḡḡe ecclaiḡi ḡo mbáḡḡari pñoiðac óḡ apḡ, ḡ eipḡoiðac ó mñmáin.

Ταḡcc, mac conéobari, mic τοḡḡpḡealḡaiḡ, mic ταḡcc, mic ḡḡiam éaḡa an aonaiḡ uí ḡḡiam décc i m aḡuḡt maḡi an cceðna m aoiñ tpeaéḡmáin pḡḡ

^a *Breathing the air.*—Literally, “and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from *seeing* the air of his territory, he would get it.”

^o *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this

settlement as follows, under the year 1581:

“About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer’d to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the air^a of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim^o to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathau-Acnaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

an iapla. Cupaō ap éalmaēt, mīleaō ap mīlstaēt an tí tśva annyn. Baōi pīde aθaīō i ttauaipteaēt tyaōmūman zo po hionnarbaō ap aon lá a deap-bpaētap lá doinnall. Do éōiō iapoiō don ppaīnn, don ppaīnc, 7 eipciō pīde i saxoīb zo ppuar a ppaōūn, 7 a éuō tīpe, aēt tanaipteaēt namá co po écc in iomláine a aōiri, 7 po haōnaicō i maniptir inni.

Donnchaō, mac mupchaō, mic toipprēalbaiğ, mic taōcc, mic tōipprēal-baiğ, mic bpaīn éaēa an aonaiğ uī bpaīn do bāpuccāō doiofō anuapail .i. a épochaō i ttauaōmūman lá captin moiptant baī ina māpapccal ipin tīp, 7 lap an Sipiam Sip Seoipri mac tomair ciuīpocce, iap nōol dō an bbaōan poime pin i ccapaōpaō cloinne iapla cloinne piocaiō, 7 po pill tap a aip maille le haipreaēcap ap ppoctexion, puapctap pīde elanğ 7 uipeapbaō ap an bppoctexion co po gaōaō donnchaō leō, 7 co po epochaō aīnail pēmeperctmap an 29 September i nōopur luimniğ via haoīne do pōnniaō. Ruccaō a éopp co a doimēnar duēcapa zo po haōnaicō é i nni.

Donnchaō mac toipprēalbaiğ, mic muipēapctaiğ mac mīc uī bpaīn ara (iap mbīē daīnīpī a aēap le haθaīō paōa, 7 pīapāc lé hīapla ośmuīan) do tēaēt ap ppoctexion, 7 a deapbpaētap pīn .i. toipprēalbaē cappaē via ionnpaīccīō zo hīpccaiōpēamail zo po mapbaō donnchaō laip.

O cśbailł Sfan an bealaiğ mac uilliam uīōp, mic pīpğananm, mic maol-puanaiō mic Sfan do māpbaō i ppioll aōuaēmap ēctapbaō lá Maolpuanaiō, mac taōcc éaōic, mic pīpğananm, 7 nīp bō cīanpaoğlac do éuaō an mapbaō pin do Maolpuanaiō uaiy toipēap pīn pō cīnn pāīte iap pin doiofō pīonğaile lār an ccalbaē mac uilliam uīōp, 7 an calbaē pīpin dōipōneāō in ionaō a deapbpaētap.

Cśtap mac an Rōipciğ .i. clann dauid, mic muipir, mic dauid, mic muipir do māpbaō lá tpeātuipib i mī appil, 7 ciō aōīn oīpīn po éuip a ccoipcap, ní in aon lō po hīpbaīğic, uaiy toipēap Remann, 7 tśpoict, 7 oīpōğ mōp do māiēib a muipīpe, 7 dā ccīnōaīb conrapal i ttopaīğeaēt cpeīce (an cīnn don tīp ina ttaīpatactap ap tpeātuipib) lé penepcal hua maccaille, 7 lé giollapac-

^p *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muir-cheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

^a *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough^p, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caeach, son of Ferganaim; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh^q, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons according to the English law, as if they were are allowed by the Government to succeed him, legitimate.

τραίκε κοινδύν. Αρ í bá bñi do éiríoit an tan rin .i. gráinne inghí toirp-
deallbaig, mic muircearraig, inghí mñe í bhiaim ara 7 an tan ad éonnapic a
pñi na éotcoib chaitheomnte, 7 na aigibaid ancoméa dia raiuid, po iacé co
hainpñicc aicear go po écc m adhaib rin hi ppoáir a rin éele comó i naóin-
peéct po haónaicit.

Óripead troda do éabairt lár an mbairiac .i. dauid ar an mac bá rime ag
an Róirpceac .i. Muirir, 7 Muirir do tearnuó on troid rin iar mbuain eac
7 daóine ionda dé.

An Shneccal pempait, 7 patpccin condún do ééct um íamain ar ccind
ir mccind éiair do epic Róirpiz. Dá mac ócca an poirpiz .i. Sfan, 7 uilleace,
7 an tír uile déirge pó na heigimib, 7 an céo éumapcc do cloó ar na tpeupuib.
Ro gabad for a pírlñmáin tar tóramm na tíre amac a ppoceir dia ndaing-
ingib pñia, 7 coillib, po pill na poñlaide ar dá mac an Róirpiz co po marbad
iad pñi, 7 a tápila na taimceall, 7 gé nác gnát ár gan élóidteac ní móp
teapna dá taimce ir in toipaiéacé, uair po marbad aipeacé, 7 aipeabai, 7
cinn pópul, 7 aer poñnaia 7 pñma an tíre. Ro marbad ann beóp conpa-
pal élonne puibne co nac mó na cñirí rin décc do mair lé hioméar airm do
luéct an tíre iair an taéar rin gur bó haitpeabai 7 eaéar ceneóil baóí
an Róirpceac 7 muirir do éarpanz dátiuccad na tíre dia éir.

^r *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage a *traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

^s *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

^t *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

^u *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly^r and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mae-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses^s and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country^t. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors^u. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping^v, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

^r *Escaping*.—The proverb “ ní gnáé ár gan eloiðéac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

“The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí máoílínuaí¹ .i. doínnall mac tēpóid do mairbáí, 7 po ba luḡaíde po heccaoíneaí a oídeáí go po éionnreccain ré dol ar bélaib a aṭar, 7 a ionnairbáí, 7 é fíin do fúide ina ionaí.

Mac iarla d'fímunan .i. Sfan, mac Sfinair, mic Sfan, mic tómair iarla do éuitim mairceí lā a earccairtib, 7 areaí po a fíir aínail do pala óó, Sfan do dol cṡṡar maircaí do coilltibh ṡṡarlac daccallain an bairraíḡ inóir baí i ccombaíí fōḡla fíur. Dol óó tar abainn móir bá d'fí i mōmṡóón laoi óóbaróa d'uibéaí. Do pala fóm 7 capṡim fíur co na cóirigṡibh tul i tul 7 aḡhaí in aḡhaí, 7 ḡan aén aca acc iarriaí aróile. Ro ḡonaí 7 po ḡabán Sfan ar an laṡar fín, 7 ní deachaí ead aén míle d'eariann an tan nó écc fó cedóir, 7 po baí faoínbél foṡarína po hómṡaí ar a eoc é ar fíde co corcaíḡ, 7 ar fíṡṡain dó don baile do fónaí cṡṡarína coínpoinnte de. Ro cuiréaí a éfní a ccomairóa corcaí go háṡ cliaí, 7 muna b'fí ḡurab i naḡhaí do coróna Saḡan baí po baí doilíḡ d'í an d'eiḡfíur fín ar a bucca fíur coirberṡ Seó, 7 iolmáimib, 7 ar a aḡbaíḡeaí in ionaí fṡóma. Semur mac Sfan, mic ḡfíóit mic tomáir iarla do ḡabail in aóinṡṡṡ lé Sfan mac an iarla, 7 a érochaí real b'ḡ tar a éirí, 7 a óá mac do érochaí ar aon fíur.

Caitilin, inḡín tairíḡ, mic doínnail, mic corbmaic laóraiḡ inḡṡṡaríḡ, bean mec muiur ciarraiḡe d'éc, 7 ar ann tanḡataí a ciuḡlaíte ar loí lén lín fíaclaíḡ, 7 í aḡá hómloṡaí on oílén co poile ar uamán na fíḡlaí, 7 a haónacaí i mairṡarí airbealaíḡ.

ḡaoí móir fíurleochaí, Spairṡtine fíon, 7 deapṡan deapmáir fíon óá bliáí in óiaí in óiaí.

¹ *Sinisi*, i. e. Zouch.

^{*} *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

² *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

³ *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

⁴ *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi^w, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other^x. John was [mortally] wounded^y on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England^z, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with^a John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice^b of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Léan Linfhiaclauch^c, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach^d.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning^e, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

^b *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

^c *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclauch*, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (*Lib. Lec.*, fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

^d *Airbheallach*, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes ^r, ^s, ^t, ^u, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

^e *Lightning*, *ppaibéine pion*.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-

Ἐνόμῃς μὲν ἰρὶν μβλιαῖαν ρὶ βεόρ.

Ἰανδα ραῖξοῦρ, ἡ ἡεῖ βαννα μαρελμαῖξ τοῦ μιντιρ ἐαρεῖν ριυτερὶ τοῦ
βῆε ἡ ναρὸ ρῆρετ ὁ εἴρ ποξῖμαρ να βλιαῖνα ρεαῖματα τοῦ μὶ μῖοιν ποξῖμαρ
να βλιαῖνα ρρεαεναρρε, ἡ ἡεῖ πο βαοὶ ἰοματε βῆε ἡ ρτόρμαρ αα on ἡρπονμαρ
ἡρ ἀνρατ ἀετ acc εἰαν, ἡ ἀε καῖεῖν να τῖρε μα τιμῖεαλλ, ἡ ποβ εἰεεῖν
μαε ἡεῖ εἰν ποραῖ δά ραῖε ἰρὶν τῖρ τοῦ ἐορ ἡλαῖν εἰεα.

Ρατμειν, εἰαν, ἡ Ροβῆρ, εἰαν Μῆεῖ μιντιρ ὀνῖεῖτ λέ ἡεαρεταχαῖ
ἡ εεοεαῖ ὁ τοῦ ράεβατταρ ἡραῖξοῦρ λυμῖξ τοῦ ριν. Ἄν τοῖεῖβ ὁ
ἡεαῖρατ τοῦ ἡαρὸ ρῆρετ, ἡ πο ἡεαρετ ερεαῖα ἀν βαῖε ἀρα βαρεῖ ἀρ μαῖαν.
Ρο εἰμῖξ ἐαρεῖν ἀν μαρελμαῖξ τοῦ ἡοβανν ὁα ραῖξοῖ .i. ἐαρεῖν ἡαρεῖν,
ἡ ἡὶ πο ριυῖξ λά α ἡραῖξοῦρ, ἡ ραῖρ α ἡρεαερεα τοῦ πο ἡλαῖν, ἡ εἰρ ὁα
εἰρ τοῦ ἐεῖ εἰμαρε, ἡ α εἰοῖεαῖ ἡαν εἰεεῖν. Ρο ρῖλλετ εἰαν Μεε
μιντιρ εἰ να ερεῖε τοῦ πο ἡεῖρατ ρορ-ἡογπορε ἡον μβαῖε ρορ να ραῖξοῦρ.
Οἰνε ἡαρε τοῦ εἰοῖν τῖρεῖξ βαοὶ ἡ ρροῖαν εἰοῖνε Μεε μιντιρ ἀν ταν πο
.i. Μιντεῖρετ μαε εἰαν, μῖε μαῖνῖρα, μῖε εἰαν, μεε ρῖτεῖξ τοῦ ἡαρεῖ
ἡ ἡοραρ μαῖντερε ὁ ττόρνα λά εἰοῖν ἀν εαρεῖε εἰαρεῖξ βαὶ ἀε εἰοῖν
λά μιντιρ να βαῖνῖοῖνα τοῦ εἰρ ροῖν. Μαε μιντιρ ρῖν, ἡ ἡμῖοῖ α ὁῖεῖ
τοῦ βῆε ρὸ ὁῖεεῖξ τοῦ ριν. Ἄν ταν ἀεοῖναρ ρῖε α εἰρ ἀεῖ τῖομῖοτ, ἡ
ὁ εἰαῖν ἀν ἐαρεῖν τοῦ ἡαρεῖξ λά α εἰοῖν πο ἡρ πο εἰοῖν ἡε ρῖαῖα,
ἡορ τῖαῖα, ἡαῖε, ἡ βαῖε ἀν ἡμῖοῖνα. Τοῦ εἰοῖ ἡ εἰοῖν α εἰοῖνε ἡαρεῖν.
ἡὶ εἰεῖαῖ λαῖρ ἰρὶν μῖντερ ριν λῖετ βαῖε ἡεε ἀν εἰαν, να βαῖε ὁῖ εἰο-
λαῖξ ἡα εἰαν ραῖραρ. Τοῦ εἰεεῖν Μαε μιντιρ α εἰαν on μβαῖε, ἡ τοῦ
εἰοῖοτ ὁῖεῖν ρορ εἰαῖν α εἰοῖεῖ, ἡ ἡὶ μὸ ἡα ἡεεεῖ τοῦ ραεῖε λέ ἀν

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word *ρραῖε* signifies “a thunder-storm.” Thus, in explaining *ρραῖε*, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Monarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called “ὁ να ρραῖ εἰεῖ τῖετῖρ ἡ να ρε, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign.” The word *εαρεῖν* is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by *ἀνραῖ*, a storm.

^f *Into their hands*, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

^g *Patrickin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

^h *The monastery of Odorney*, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clan-

manrice, and county of Kerry.—See note ^d, under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

ⁱ *Bishop of Kerry*, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

^k *Leucsnamha*, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

^l *Lis-Tuathail*, i. e. Tuathal’s fort, now Lis-towel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Sinitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands^f.

Patrickin^g, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manns, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney^h, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerryⁱ, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha^k, Lis-Tuathail^l, Bialle^m, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaighⁿ. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim^o, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe^p, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

^m *Bialle*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

ⁿ *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

^o *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note ^c, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

^p *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a town-land, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

ταν ταννec capτm pиuтpи don τίp πό έapcc μαpбéα capτm haтpиm, 7 oφup-
 τaéc a muиtиpe, 7 o na pucc popпapom̃ 1 tтimécall an baile po epochaò
 laip bпaйðe baoié lñb baoi ap laim̃ a muиtиpe on тиp. Tucc cuapт ap na
 coillтib διαpиaò meic muиp 7 a éloinne, puaip aиpccne, édala, 7 μαpбéα
 iomòa pé a нóénaim̃. Ro cuipeaò laip a duécap-aið pém (baí 1 ppoéap an
 capтm ap an eapaonta pin) illñc bebionn iap na páccbáil polam̃ do mac
 Muиp 7 dá muиtиp. Tairпngиp mac muиp iapla ueapmuim̃an don тίp 1
 ccionn aиmиpe iap pin, 7 тuccp-acc тpоит do muиtиp apda pñтa, 7 do ma-
 pбaò leo a ccapтm, a leucenant a pфñ бpатайge, 7 oпong mór ele a maille
 pñú. Ro bñ a éuio don éoccaò pin lé mac Muиp pеaс cáс, óip do díol-
 a.тpиccеaò a ðaoíne do milleaò a ioc, a pоиðñññ, 7 a aттpеaða. Nip ðion
 dia тaиpccеaðaið, cuapa epann, na capиacc, ná тuиngéc тaлm̃an, ná ppeim̃a
 pиò aéc aмаil ba iacc a нфccapиue nó pиicpеaò ip na hionataib epòalta
 pin iac.

Capтm pиuтpи do ðol hi Saχoið 1 mi auçupт na bliaðna po 7 capтm ele
 oφaccbail dó ina çobepnoíp óp cñu muиm̃eac, 7 an capтm pin do бpñт na
 mñue po m̃aip do paйðoиm̃ib ápda pеapтa lé a çoir ço copeaið. Ní baoi ón
 uap pin banda, nó lñт bannòa do paйðoиm̃ib acc pиubal a ттίpe, nó aç cuim̃-
 çuccaò ap çeapalтaçaið ço epioçnuccáò na bliaðna po.

Capтm pиuтpи do maпбaò 1 ccom̃pac hi Saχaið пуil paime laip тeaéc
 таp a, aиp 1 neпиnn.

Iapla dфpmuim̃an do blñт o m̃í m̃ñoип poçm̃ap na bliaðna pñm̃ann ço
 uepeaò na bliaðna po etip oφuim̃ pingin, eaтapлac, 7 coill an éuiccio 7 çan
 do buain, nó do бpанap ap a uíð nó ap aиpe aéc a blñт aç buain builtériaс
 do ló, 7 ðoiðce 1 нoiogail ina нтeapиa iapla upm̃uim̃an çó pin ap çeapalтaçoið.

¹ *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbeune, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Connor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

² *His treasures*, a çapceaða, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

³ *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

⁴ *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn^a, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures^r were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return^s to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin^t, Eatharlach^u, and Coill-an-Choigidh^w, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

^u *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

^w *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob upaíbe buitilepaig do haoḡluuccáð iapla upumúan do bñt i paccpoib an bliaðan pì go po bñ a opoc iapmairt don dúthaiḡ ópí ní mópí nat fáccbað na hén tuinn píaataile ḡ pápaiḡ o porit laipcece co loḡpa, ḡ o énáimcoill co connḡaé cille canmḡ. Nípí bo macḡnað ḡépí bó pápaé na puinn pin ap a mñncee do aipce an tiapla an dá upumúan, duthaiḡ aipa, uí caipin, éle óñpcepḡ, co na porḡuaḡaib, an trian inḡóñaé, ḡ trian eluana meala, ḡ ap ḡaé taoib do pìupí go doḡpaḡ puipḡlaipcece. Ní hñupí a inmupin, nó, a aipñpí lḡt no trian ap iomcaipriot ḡeapalḡaiḡ do ðeabḡaib doilḡib do éomḡlḡcaib épuaiðe, ḡ óionḡpaigḡib éḡḡuaḡlḡḡeacáib an tan pin, ḡ bá ipin aipmip pin aḡbñpḡtaoi naé mópí co mbaoi ḡñm bó no ḡuḡ oipñmān o óñnceaoín co caipiol muimān.

ΙΑΡΙΑ óñpumuān do ðol i pañpáð na bliaðna po pa oipḡceap muimān ḡ pa iapḡapí buitilepaé. Tapla in tan pin i ppiðapḡ ap a éionḡḡ dá mac occa iapla upumúan .i. emann an éalað, ḡ eḡuaḡ, clann ḡpemaip mic piapapí puaið, mic ḡñmaip, mic emainn, da ðeapbpaḡaip iapḡiðe don iapla upumúan baoi an tan pin .i. tómāp, ḡ bá hiað po paccáib an tiapla óp éñḡ na épiḡe dá coiméð acc ðol do pñm hi ḡaxoib. Tapla ina ḡḡimḡeall pñm ip in mbaile an tan pin mñ ḡapḡað mḡpcaé ḡ coipḡḡḡe ḡlan ḡoḡḡa ḡallóccelaé, ḡ ḡíomanaé. Ro eipḡḡḡḡap pñe pó na hñmḡib go hupmaipneac co nḡeacḡḡḡap ap aon ḡopḡ pñp an iapla. ḡaḡap acc coiméḡ pñp a éele ḡan éḡḡḡap aca óionḡpḡaḡcḡíð apoiḡe ó pñðapḡ go enoc ḡpapañn, Ap annpin po pñll an tiapla ap na haipḡpḡaib, ḡ do ḡpup pñp buitilepcaáib. Ro páccḡḡḡḡap opoḡḡ mópí dia mḡpḡpḡuaḡ, ḡ a ccoipḡḡḡe uile pó ioḡḡ a nḡpccapḡḡḡ, ḡ po ḡpñḡ a mḡiðḡbað ḡupí bó bḡeac ó coipḡaib ðaoíne an ḡulaé pñp ap ḡaḡḡḡḡḡap ó ḡeapalḡaḡaib ip in ḡḡliað pin. Do pónað éḡḡ mópí ip in mḡiḡin pin .i. apḡéonḡapal buitilepaé do mḡapḡbað .i. Colla mac maolmuipḡ mic ðoimñailḡ óicc mec puibne. Níp

^x *Lothra*, now *Lorha*, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ^w, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

^y *Cnamhchoill*, now *Cneamhchoill*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note ^s, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

^z *Irresistible*.—"ḡḡḡuaḡmḡ .i. óioḡulaḡmḡ no ðoḡulaḡmḡ."—*O'Clery*.

^a *Dun-Canoin*, now *Dunqueen*, the most western part of Kerry.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

^b *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now *Fethard*, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra^x, and from Cnamhchoill^y to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible^z irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoim^a to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard^b by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts^c, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

^c *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

μαρβαδ̃ δον ταοιβ̃ τ̃ιαρ̃ αέτ̃ μαδ̃ γεαριετ̃ mac̃ S̃laiñ óicc̃, mic̃ S̃laiñ, mic̃
tomair̃ iarlã γ̃ rob̃ αδ̃βαρ̃ έccaoínẽ ep̃idẽ inã τ̃ip̃ baδéiñ.

Cuar̃t̃ dá̃ ndeachaδ̃ iarlã d̃sr̃muíañ ι̃ cc̃iarraigẽ ι̃ p̃p̃oγm̃ar̃ nã bliad̃nã
põ, γ̃ baδ̃ ι̃ p̃p̃occur̃ dõ p̃eaδ̃t̃m̃aiñ ι̃ p̃p̃orlongp̃ort̃ ι̃ m̃baip̃r̃ c̃loinnẽ muip̃r̃.
T̃iaγ̃ait̃ ep̃oiγ̃t̃iγ̃ añ iarlã óñ maíγ̃iñ piñ dõ γ̃lac̃aδ̃ ep̃eidẽ ι̃ pop̃al̃ uí̃ c̃aoíñ̃.
Rucc̃ op̃rã ó̃ c̃aoíñ̃, γ̃ nã com̃p̃oépaib̃ baτταp̃ com̃p̃oic̃ep̃ĩ d̃óib̃. b̃áτταp̃ p̃é̃
h̃f̃õ añ laoí̃ piñ ep̃é̃ leaip̃ceab̃ luac̃pã deaδ̃haδ̃ acc̃ l̃ñ̃m̃aiñ nã p̃f̃õnã cõ pan-
γ̃atταp̃ ι̃ ccom̃p̃occur̃ d̃p̃orlongp̃ort̃ añ iarlã. Oõ c̃ualaiδ̃ añ τ̃iaplã cap̃-
iñp̃rã nã cc̃l̃t̃ip̃r̃, γ̃ p̃oγ̃ap̃t̃op̃anñ α̃ nõp̃dañáip̃, Rõ ep̃iγ̃ cõ hobanñ cõ p̃iõ
p̃raoínead̃ ip̃iñ p̃liγ̃iδ̃ cc̃éδ̃nã p̃op̃ uã cc̃aoíñ̃, γ̃ ñí̃ m̃ó̃r̃ t̃áñaicc̃ pañ tõpaíγ̃eaδ̃t̃
ná̃ tõp̃é̃paτταp̃ uilẽ. Rõ γ̃abaδ̃ anñ ó̃ c̃aoíñ̃ p̃fiñ .ι̃. Ap̃t̃ mac̃ dõm̃naill̃ mic̃
aip̃t̃. Rõ γ̃abaδ̃ beóp̃ α̃ m̃ac̃ .ι̃. Ap̃t̃ ócc̃ γ̃ dõ μαρβαδ̃ mac̃ elẽ diã c̃loinñ
.ι̃. Aoδ̃. Rõ γ̃abaδ̃ anñ mac̃ añ bioc̃apã uí̃ p̃cc̃olaíγ̃ẽ, γ̃ dõ ep̃ochaδ̃ é̃ ap̃ α̃
aíτ̃lẽ.

Dauid̃ añ c̃om̃p̃aic̃ mac̃ p̃f̃aiñ óicc̃, mic̃ S̃laiñ τ̃iγ̃eap̃nã nã coillẽ m̃ó̃ipẽ décc̃.

Sémur̃ γ̃ γ̃h̃p̃at̃, clanñ añ eaip̃uicc̃ c̃iarraigẽ .ι̃. clanñ ep̃eim̃uip̃ mic̃ Ri-
p̃h̃r̃ dõ m̃ap̃baδ̃ lé̃ c̃loinñ em̃ainñ mec̃ p̃ic̃h̃iγ̃ ι̃ ndioγ̃ail̃ α̃ ñd̃r̃p̃raτταp̃ .ι̃.
Muip̃é̃p̃raττα̃ põ m̃ap̃b̃paτ̃ clanñ anñ eaip̃uicc̃ p̃f̃ét̃ p̃am̃.

Tomar̃, γεαριετ̃, γ̃ S̃laiñ ócc̃ clanñ ep̃f̃aiñ mic̃ em̃ainñ, mic̃ tomair̃ óñ
claonglaip̃ d̃im̃t̃eaδ̃t̃ dõ piññ γ̃ décc̃aib̃ naδ̃ú̃p̃tã añ bliad̃anñ p̃ĩ.

^d *Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh*, now *Pobble-O'Keeffe*, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

^e *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now *Sliabh Luachra*, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note ^a, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

^f *Almost all*, literally, “not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain.”

^g *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* *Kilmore*, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh^d. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh^e, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all^f the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic^g, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword^h or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coileain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

^h *By the sword*, so pinn, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Εοζαν mac maolmuirpe, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbairg mec ruibne conrapal ðí-muimán, fíri ciúin cñòpαιγίτi i noiltig γ i noipeactar, ðup ðan-apða docoirce i nðeabaið γ i monað fíðma do ecc.

Τοιρðealbairg ócc mac toirpðealbairg, mic maolmuirpe, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbairg mec ruibne décc. Nír cín a cómaopa ðia cínð in aon aimpup pup ap ap lucça épa aon nduine inár.

Sið niclar maulbi do ðol i paíðib in bñaðain pì, γ a òilleað tap a air i nðímpað na bñaða ap ccinð, γ captin bñaburcun i nðoibñinópaçt cóiccið cónnaçt an airft pin, γ an captin pin do ðol i ττίρ aínalgaíð i nñipac ná bñaða po. An típ uile do lot γ do léipccupioy ðó on cínl go a cele, uair baof acc ruibai on pòrlongpoyt go apoule ftoppo. Nip ðíon ap an ccaptin pin, ná poy a muinup, nñíðf naoin na pílð, píoð, na poytírglñð, na baile, na babðún no sup toglað an típ uile laip.

Mac ruibne baðaineç, Maolmuirpe óc, mac maolmuirpe, mic aóða, mic neill, mec ruibne, γ ðoinnall mac mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðpì mópì, mic ðoinnall na maðmann, mec ruibne do mairbað an 4 la do mí iun ap bñú loca peabail, γ iað acc iomluað aítupce γ coinne etip ó nell γ ó ðoinnall báttap i nðib poylongpoytairb lñenairb líonñapairb imon loc. Bá hamlaíð do pónað na mópíécça pin .i. ðpoyg ðalbancoib anairñeta do toçt a poylongpoyt uí neill i napépac baof le hacchaíð iomloçtað ap caol loca pebail, γ do paóileað sup ab lá toipce eiccin ele do ðeacçatar go po gaðpatt epaçt im upçopaç in apépaig i mbattap na conrapail poycenelça i nuatbað buíðne co hanpupigçe acc iompupieaç le cpioçnucchað a ccoinne co po claiðmíðpoyt iaçt gan cóiccill, γ co noçpatt fñin ap gan puihuğað gan poyðeapccað poypa.

Ο ðoçaptauγ Sñan mac peilim, mic concobair çappairg tigeapna inñpì heoğ-ain décc, 26 man γ po bað bñairge gill ap a ppuigbíte eic γ airğða (ðia mað

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

¹ *The meeting*.—The Oipeactar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

^k *Less refused*, ap lucça epa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase *peap nár epa neac um ní*, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

¹ *Sanctuary*, nñíðf.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

^m *Noble*, poycenelça, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meetingⁱ, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused^k any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary^l of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmhann Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble^m constables were, attended only by a small party, and unpreparedⁿ [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

ⁱ or family."

ⁿ *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the Mac Sweenys.

puarceclad nó bñt pair) an tí tñda ann rin, 7 a m'ac Sñan ócc doirðnead ina ionad ar bélaib Chataoir uí doáraitais. Tainic deiríde an tair do éromlot, eoir iot, arbar, átiuccad, 7 m'ailib.

Mairie ingñ éuinn í neill, bñt tñomairle buide mec domnaill decc.

Neac'tain mac cuinn, mic an éal'baig do m'arbad an. 5. September.

Ma'g plannechaid d'arparaisge (.i. catál ócc) do m'arbad lá a b'ra'tair fñn . taðcc ócc.

Clann uat'air fada, mic d'aid, mic emann, micc uillicc a búic .i. tñróit, 7 Maolir do d'ol diarraid g'abala i tñir a'm'alzaid a huét m'ic uilliam d'f'bra'tair a na'tair .i. Rir'd'f'ro an iara'inn go po g'abrat bú. Ricard a búic mac emann, mic uillicc ó cairlén an b'arraig d'airge pó na h'g'm'ib co pucc f'or na buid'm'b, 7 po f'f'rat g'liad g'ear a'm'nair pé a'p'ile co po m'arbad Riocard 7 p'oc'la a t'ap'la na t'm'ceall pa t'p'oid rin. Ruccrat clann uat'air fada a c'p'eich, 7 a c'c'p'ear.

Mac mec uilliam búic .i. Riocard puad mac Sñan mic oiluepair mic Sñan do m'arbad i ng'm'p'ead na bliadna po lá tomar uirdeor duine uaral do m'nn'air na bairm'og'na, 7 a'bh'ir'ib c'ac n'ar bó m'at' f'p'it an m'arbad rin.

An d'f'canac ó g'ráda décc .i. domchaid ócc mac domchaid mic domchaid mic nicol, f'f'ir cu'm'ac'ta móir i c'ail 7 t'p'uai't eiride.

Mac b'p'aid'f'ada ollain uí b'rian lé f'ñcar .i. Maolm mac con'c'obair mic diarm'at'ta, mic Sñan décc, 7 a b'ra'tair g'iolla b'rig'de doirðnead ina ionad.

Diarm'at'ta ull'ac mac Sñan décc.

Ma Conmide b'rian d'op'ca décc, 13 lunn.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

^o *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

^v *Dartry*, now the barony of Rossellogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note ^a, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

^a *Walter Fadu*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

^r *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

^s *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

^t *Mic Conmide*, now Mae Namee.

^u Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry^p (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada^a, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain^r.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach^s, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe^t (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June^u.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Iib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel^v might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*^w, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter^x.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason^y and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan^z, took an advantage^a of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

^z *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

^a *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβήτ όό ι ρφιανβοίτ πολαάταε ι ccuar cairpπi ι nglinn an ginnriḡ. batpar an dponḡ ípin aḡ cairccélaḡ, ḡ aḡ tinnceallaḡ na téḡḡairi ι mbaói an tairla ó upéoraḡ oíḡce co haḡhmaḡain, co po lingrioc an éuaríḡoḡ fair ι ccrepur-cal na maíḡne muíce dia maíre ar aoi laíte peḡtmuine, lá pele maírtann do íonḡriaḡ. Ro ḡonaḡ ḡ po ḡabaḡ an tairla leó, uair ní baói luḡt tpoḡta nó taḡair ma íappiaḡ áḡt aon éñi, ḡ diaḡ buacall, níḡ éó cian óñ coll do ḡeaḡ-attaḡ an tan po óíḡñḡraḡt an tairla ḡan fuieaḡ, ḡ muna bhḡ píḡe for poḡail, ḡ for díḡñpcc (amail po baí) poḡaḡ do móirḡḡélaḡ éreann don iairla ḡíḡmuíḡan íḡn. i. ḡeaḡóíḡ mac Seḡair, mic Sḡann, mic toḡair ḡpoíḡt áḡa, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an oíḡéaḡla, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi cum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found' in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*^b. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond^c would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John^A, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt, suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernâ a Mac Morise Lacsnae Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

^b *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnarnagh, near Castle-Island.

^c *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a woefully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

" Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's 'light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Σεμαίρ, μίε γεαρίοις αν θανα, μίε μινίρ (.i. αν εσίθ ιαπλά θέρμυιάν) μίε
 τωμαίρ να παπαθ, μίε Σεον έαίλλε, μίε τόμαίρ (αγά εκομπραίετ γεαπαλταίς
 έίλλε θαρα, γ θέρμυιάν πρέ αρσίε) μίε μινίρ (.i. αν βρατάιρ μινύρ) μίε
 γεαπαλτ, μίε μινίρ, μίε γεαπαλτ.

Νίρ βιονγναθ διογάλταρ θέ το θίλξινν γεαπαλταθ πό θάις έορα ι ναγχαίθ α
 βρπίονηρα δια ταριταταρ δια ρινηρεαρίθ μαρ έίρ θυτέυρα ό όύν εαοίν ι
 εοιαρραίξε ζο comar τρι μινρεε, γ ό οίλεν μόιρ αρθα νειμιθ ι μινίβ λιαταίν,
 co lumneac.

^d *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note ^u, under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra*.

^e *John Cuille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note ^u, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

^f *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

^g *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

“Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms.”—c. 24.

^h *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

ⁱ *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated ι γερίε λιαταίν, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean móp an dhappaig, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda^d, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille^e, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor^f), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God^g should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dún-caoin^h in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhiⁱ in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilíoll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland; and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saincts, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebels). All which prophecies the Rebels did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar each Downaskia, curfear Ballacliach er goole, murjie Ierla Thruly fear inid Rie an Acrue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,

And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;

The King his Viceroy at Acrue [áé cpú]

By the Erle of Trahy shall be slaine.

"The Rebels speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρίαδὸ βάαδ, mac emainn, mic maghnyra, mec pithig décc i napō pεapτα
ζαρ ιαρ mbár ιαπλα dφmumán, γ αθερατ apoile ζυρ ab δια cumhaid atbat.

Ζορπαδ cappac, mac donnchaid bácaig, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaid,
mic τοιρρδéalbaig mec puibne do mαpbaδ la chéφpnaib mnyr caoín do étanair-
teaet ó ccaiprpe pφctmáin pια mbár ιαπλα dφmumán, γ ατbφpτi ζυρ bó
pobaδ pια mbár don ιαπλα mαpbaδ ζορπαδa.

Sfan ócc mac pφan, mic tomair ιαπλα décc ιαρ ccian aoir, γ é illaím
illumneac a ccionaid a éloinne do bñt i pφappaδ ιαπλα dφmumán.

Αν Ρόιρτεαδ .i. dauid mac muirir, mic dauid, mic muirir, γ a bñ olén
ingh tremair, mic emainn meζ Pιapair décc m aoín mί i nφpác na bliad-
na po, γ ní baí dφpionnγallaib epeann ap τpιόcat ceo do dútaiγ lánamain pob
oirdeapca maitpide.

Ο μαοίμυαδ .i. τεροιττ décc.

Cophmac mac ταιδcc, mic cophmaic ócc méζ captaig τιζεapna mύpεpαιγε
pφr dñγδealbda dpeacφolar apar lia poirccnφna pionnaolta, γ caplín
éimdaetγlana, γ cataoipe comorbair do élannaibh eoγain mόpι décc. An
típ do bñt mφpφnac pé apoile ιαρ néζ cophmaic. Dpovγ dñ aγ cup lé ceal-
laéan mac ταιδcc po pobaip dol i pailb na tipe pφ dáiγ a pmpieéta. Dpovγ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebell, and his companie. murdered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“[Signed] R. Bourke.

“[Signed] John Watson.

Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

* *Godfrey*. — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh^k, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin^l, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige^m, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seatsⁿ of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

^l *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Curbric Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylenio, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

^m *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that “for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry.”

ⁿ *Hereditary seats*, *cazaiope comorbar*.—The word *comorbar* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *comorba* is explained as follows:

“*Comorba* .i. *comēigfina* no *comōigne* ut in libro *Connacīe* *comorba* Cumh Céu éa-
thaig uocatur *Comōealbac* mop ó *Connū-
bar*. Vide *Udaet Mhorann*, i. e. *Comhorbha*,
i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught,
in which Turlough More O'Connor is called the
Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred
Battles. Vide *Udhacht Mhorainn*.”

ele ag cup lá corbmaic mac diarmata mac taidce baí ag iarraid cñnair an tíre a huét páteut a átar, 7 an trísí dhong ag cup lé cloinn óice an corbmaic rin, mic taidce, mic corbmaic óice, miccorbmaic, mic taidce meḡ caréaig, 7 lá na mátair .i. Siubán mḡn riapair na buile mic remair, mic emainn méḡ riapair. Tar a cñnó rin uile ar le corbmaic mac taidce, mic diarmata do buadaiḡfó.

An tēppcop ciarraiḡeac décc .i. Semur mac pirdsird, mic Sñain roideac lán decena an tēppcop rin. Do cloinn riapair a bunadur .i. Shioct Rémainn, mic uilliam mic gearailt, 7 dearbraitair don múirir taimcc ar an ccéo gabaltaró ppiomra paxan i neppinn do cōngnam lá diarmait mac murchaóda (la ríḡ laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidriom, 7 ar dia ríhoct nrmór gearaltaic cloinne múirir.

O caoiri .i. Art mac doinnail, mic airt, mic eoḡain, raóí duine eiríde do marbaó, 7 a mac .i. Art ócc doirpneac ina ionaó.

Mac mēc amlaoib .i. Donnchaó bñn, mac maoileaclann, mic diarmata, mic maoileaclann, 7 mac a dearbraitair taidce, mac concóbar, do coimēuitim pé apoile.

Sñan cappaic mac milliam, mic tēpōit a búpe oíḡie coiri ríúipe baí i tēpē-tuipēac t gur an tan ra do tēac t ipēac ar ppoetexion. Dól dól iap mbár iapla dñrñmñan diarraíó puadán i ngearaltaicib. Ní po airtir cō hat dapa,

° *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

° *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flavis, et suberispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili sollicitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamorosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile^o, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond^p, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice^a, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire^r, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

^a *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note ^o, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

“Ibernæ Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Ibernæ non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniæ principe accitum ex

Angliâ in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Giraldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Iiberniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmonia, vel Desiæ in Momoniis; alterum Kildariae in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari.”—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

^r *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—*Corp*

ἡ πο τιονόλεαδ buar an baile lair. Εἰργιτε barba an baile po na hñgimib. Pállir Sfan co na bisec buidm mapeac ar in mbárda, ἡ πο haimrñd eirpñde go peóidipeac dypcōp do peiléri epé na cloccaitt ina cñtt go po leaccað é dia eoé, ἡ puccraet a muinntir an cepeic, ἡ πο páccaibñot Sfan. Ruccað iarpoñ eirpñde co luimneac co po epochar annpñde hé le comíppieopañ luimniḡ.

Μαḡ εἰδēc upmuñan .i. concōbar an éuain mac ταιδēc mic mic ματ-ḡamñna duinn uí cñnniottḡ dēc, pñi peóлта pñccar, ἡ τιḡñdapað ḡan ταταοίρ ó a éuirmñd ḡur an tan pñ, ἡ Μαḡ ταιδēc do ḡairm do pilip mac διαρματα na ropalaiḡ uí cñnnéittḡ.

Mac méḡ coclám, ḡeapōitt mac Sfan, mic airt, mic corbmaic Macaeñ cēpāðac ar ccētḡabáil ḡairccōd do mārbað lá mac uí cñnniottḡ pñnn .i. lá Mupchað mac bñian, mic doñnaill.

Αñ cōntaoíρ do póirt .i. aibilin inḡean Muipir, mic dauit do porḡe bñ iaḡla tuadmuñan (donnchað mac concōbar uí bñian) dēc i pañpað na bñadña po i ccluan pañpōda, ἡ a haðnacal i maimpḡir inñi.

Onopā inḡñ doñnaill, mic concōbar, mic toirpñdealbñaiḡ uí bñian an bñ baí aḡ ua cconcōbar ciappaiḡe .i. concōbar dēc, ἡ a haðnacal i mñip caḡaiḡ.

Sluacēcað lámñop lá muinntir Sñi niclar maubñ, ἡ lá clōinn iaḡla clōinne Riocairp .i. uilleacc, ἡ Sfan i moctar típe, ἡ i numall uí máille, ἡ bá dípññ an po epuimñḡpñot do épōd cpeac ar an pluacēcað pñ. Ro loipcecað ἡ πο léppceppōpað leó caḡar na mairt don cup pñ.

Mac iaḡla clōinne piocairp Sfan abúpc mac Riocairḡ paḡanaiḡ mic uillcc na ccñd, mic piocairp, mic uillcc enuic tuag do mārbað ḡo mioḡaol-ñar lá a deapñpaḡair (uilleacc abúpc) ar ionñpaiḡñd oíðe. Monuar tpa

Máḡe, Coir ḡpíḡde, Coir Aba moipe,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

⁵ *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

⁷ *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: “the

Countess of Thomond.” The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

⁸ *Inis-Cathy*, now Scattery Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush.—See note ^a, under the year 1188.

⁹ *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note ^k.

¹⁰ *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige² of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach¹, was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche⁴, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy⁵.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire^x and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille^y, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart^z.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murresek, in the county of Mayo.

² *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Cačair na mapz* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Cačair* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

πο βα μαιρεε δαερβραταίρ δο δούερατταρ δυνεμαρβαδ α δούεραταίρ ναίλε
 ιμ κομπροιην επίσε αρ ιρ βιέ εαίε αρ υαίρ αν βιέ πο. δα δολιγ μόρ ná πο
 ρεερετε uillsee ινα ιννειην γυρ bó μαολ γυαλα γαν βραταίρ, γ náε ρλυαεé
 νεαé ινα αοναρ. Νί ηςδ ριν δο βήρε δια υίδη αέτ α κορρ δο ένηετολλαδ, γ α
 έαοδ δο έρλγδαδ γο βραεεαίβριοε μαρβ γαν ανμαιν έ, γ αρ αρ έίεειν ρυαίρ
 λυέτ α ιομέαίρ γο βαίλε ατα αν ρίογ αιρμ ιν πο ηαδναίεαδ αν έάιρριγ. δά
 εράδ ερθε λά α έίρ βαδέν ιοδεαδ αν ρίρ ηίριν, αρ έρφαρ α έεille, α έροεα,
 γ α ένεοίλ, α ειμγ, α υαίρλε γ α οίρβήρεταε.

Mac uilliam búirc .i. Ριρδρην αν ιαραινν, μαε δαυιδ, μιε εμαινν, μιε
 uillicc ρρί ερεαéαé κοηγалаé, αιρδρλé ρρράδαι, νό βριρδν βήρην ηβαογαιλ αρ
 α βιοδβαδαιβ, γ ρορ α ηβριρτί εο μινιε δο έεε, γ ριρδεαρδ μαε οίλυεραίρ, μιε
 Sfam δοιρδνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο Ραγαλλιγ αοδ κοναλλαé μαε μαοίλμόρδα, μιε Sfam, μιε εαταίλ νεαé
 δο έαίε α Ré γαν ρρρίραβρια, γ α ερρήμρ γαν ερρβριόδ, γ πο έοηγαιβ αν βρήρνε
 γαν βαογλυεéαδ εαίρ λαίμαίβ α έοηαρραν γαιλ, γ γαιοδελ αν εέείν δο μαίρ δο
 έεε, γ α αδναεαλ ι μαημρειρ αν εαδάιν, γ α έήν ιριβél βήρναυάλ δέεε ιν αον

^a *Wished*, ουεραεαίρ.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “*Δουεραεαίρ, α δέ, κομπείρ
 οίργε μο ρέτα, utinam adirigantur viæ meæ, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

^b *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note ^b, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—Ed.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished^a to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe^b, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greates hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twise or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely,

aumppir pír fón. Mac an uí Raigallais pín .i. Sían puas do bñt ag dol i
ccñdur an típe a húghdappar gall ap bélaib Eimann mic maóilmorða baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi^d Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearely.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orey to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and dicke, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Oreley.

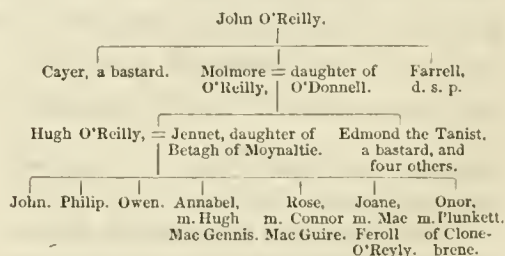
"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stoffe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage disceded upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

^c *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord

the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora^c, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin foris fractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Dominae Reginae.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscunque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc præfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicumque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subdlexerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

μα ῖννηρῖν δο ῖνῖρ ḡναῦιḡτε ḡαιῖδεαλ, ḡ τὰνιῖε δε ῖνῖδε αν τῖρ, ḡ αν τιḡεαρ-
ναρ δο ῖοιῖν εῖπῖρ ῖνῖῖετ ῖαιῖλῖῖῖῖα.

Μας υῖ conῖῖῖῖαρ ῖνῖῖῖḡ Καῖῖῖῖαρ μας ταῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖῖ ταῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖῖ αῖῖῖα
δο ῖαρῖῖῖῖ ῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ ῖῖῖῖḡ δο ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

propinquioris transmittet, et rei sublatae, quod melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

“Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum observetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Anglicanam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare permittet.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia onera et servitia reginae magestati debita, tam in promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito nummo Scotiecorum quemadmodum debet, aut temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

“Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat, sicut per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique currit.

“Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observatione suscepit corporale iuramentum, ac si deliquerit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominae Reginae mille martas [mīle μαρτ]: ac etiam concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriae suae his scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad perpetuam rei memoriam.”

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

“Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem virum Dominum Henricum Sydney ordinis garterii militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ

parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capitaneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum, tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

“Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam articulorum sesequentium, primum, promittitur quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginae magestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati rebelles et inobedientes.

“Item promittitur quod quicquid Commissarii dieti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de” [the] “Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia perimplebit et observabit.

“Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter honorabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædictum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adjudicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati, secundum mores et observationes patriarum suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

“Item similiter observabit et perimplebit omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii prædicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habitantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

“Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora^d.

The son of O'Connor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

“Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædani rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells in comitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

“Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

“Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

“Datum in campo apud Loghshelen, 25^o Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

“O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY.”

^d *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

“The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countreye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

· Mac uí concobair doinn .i. Toirpdealbác mac diairmadá, mic cairbpe, mic eocáin éasóic mic feilim gíngcaig do écc.

Ταόcc ócc mac ταιόcc uí puairc do écc i mbraiǵoíhar ag ua puairc .i. brian mac brian mic eocáin.

Oiléin na ttauat̃ (.i. Porit an oiléin) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na ttauat̃ .i. Eocchan ócc mac eocáin óicc, mic eocáin, mic doínnail ar cloinn doínnail mic donnchaíð, 7 clante doínnail do marbað anð.

baile uí neill (.i. toirpdealbác lunnec) .i. an rpat̃ bán do loiceað la hua ndoínnail (Αοδη mac maghara) 7 διοῖβάλα μόρα do dénam̃ dua neill, la τας̃ oipeene an baile oip̃ ba don cūp̃ rin do marbað la hUa ndoínnail Ua coinne, 7 Mac mec aóða go ndruing̃ móip̃ ele cen mo éat̃.

Donnchað mac an éalbais̃ uí doínnail do marbað lá cablac̃ albanac̃.

δριαν mac donnchaíð, mic conconnaét̃, mic conconnaét̃ meguíðip̃ fear go noígainm uairle 7 eimig̃ do écc.

CReaá mópa do denam̃ ar Shomairle mbuid̃e mac mec doínnail lá hasð mac feilim bacais̃ uí neill, lá Mac uióilín, 7 lá Sahancoib̃. Somairle buid̃e co na brait̃ip̃ do ðol i τόραιῖεαét̃ na cpeac̃, 7 brip̃foh dóib̃ por̃ a mbais̃ peampa, 7 na cpeac̃a do bñn díoð, 7 aéð mac feilim bacais̃ do marbað don cūp̃ rin, 7 banna nó ðó do na Sahancoib̃, 7 an cúp̃ ele ðib̃ ðimteaét̃ gañ cpeic̃ gan corceap̃.

Toirpdealbác, mac doínnail uí brian, 7 Sfan puat̃, mac aóða conallais̃, mic maóilmópa uí paigillig̃ do ðol i Sahoib̃, 7 i noip̃oneað i ngráðais̃ puip̃e i naon ló i paip̃at̃ na bliaðna po do lat̃ap̃ an Ppionnpa Elibabeth.

Donnchað mac ui baigill (.i. toirpdealbác) do marbað lá muinip̃ maul̃e i mmp̃ casíð.

"To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollaghgarvy, Tolloghconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylenmore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome," [now Clanmahon].

^e *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

^f *Strath-ban*, i. e. the white strath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

^g *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

^h *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen^e) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban^f, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned^g for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough^h, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roeⁱ, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil^k, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

ⁱ *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note ^c, *supra*. It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

^k *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh¹.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean^m, where he encamped, preciselyⁿ in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad^o, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it^p. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother^q; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that, he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

δο ταβαιρε αρρ, δια μαδ φυαρρελαδ νό. Ρο γυνφοη γ πο βάδσδ ειριδε λά
μυντιρ υί δομναλλ, γ πο βαδ πλάν α μνμα, γ πορταρ βυιδιγ δια ζυτιμ
λεό.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceтт, óctmoccáтт, α ćτταρ.

Mac oiopeácta iapla cille dapa .i. γεαροιτε δέεε ι Sacpoib.

Siρ miclar maυlbι γοβερνóιρ cóiccιd connáct δέεε ιν át luain pá ιιτε, pφi
poglamcta ι ιμβέπλαιβ γ ι τετηγέτοιβ oilén ιαρεταρ eοppa epide, pεαρ cpoδa
caδbuαdác pεaónon epeann, alban, γ na ppanγce aγ pογnañ δια pριονηρα, γ
πο βαδ pφiβiρ co pοmαoín dόpοm ινóρm, uαρ pυαρ α dιονγmαla do d́λγtuαρ-
αρdαl on ιmbaιpμoγaιn .i. Conpταbláct baile aτα luain, γοβερnοpάct cóiccιd
connáct pρi pέ pεáct ιμβliaδan pια na báp, pίoρuιdεáct Rοppa comáιn γ
beóιl aτα na pλυaiccéδ dό pφiγ γ dά oιυpfohaib, ιna dφoαγ áct amáιn γυρ ab
ó cloιnn iapla cloιnne Ριocaρd πο céδ pοláctαρ pέ bél aτα na pλυaiccεaδ.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

* Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Connor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

"In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Connor appealed Teige mac Gillpatrick O'Connor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Connor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration^g from the Queen, namely, the constablenesship of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe^h, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquiredⁱ Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to elose the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445 ; Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154 ; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

Kilkenny, pp. 95, 96.

^g *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

^h *Ballinasloe*, bel aza na pluazgeao, the mouth of the ford of the hosts ; but the true name is bel aza Naöpluaig, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note ^b. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note ^f, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

ⁱ *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement ; but we are not told which.

Ionad Sír moelár ag captain bhaburún go teacét Sír nírvepo bingam i neirinn ind ápo éomerpopect éóiceid connacét i mí iun an traimpaid ar ccinó.

Toirpdealbác mac uaithne mic maolseaclainn uí loclainn do gabail i ttopach mír marpa na bliathna po i muicnir, le toirpdealbác mac doinnail uí brian, 7 a bapuccaó iar pín lá captain bhaburún ar Seppion an traimpaid ar ccinett i mnir.

Mac mec conmapa an taoíde éiar do cloinn cuiléin décc .i. donncaó mac taídecc mic conmfda mic conmapa mic Sclain, fíri pír mó eaccla a eapccapatt i monaó fíoma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile epíde.

Ruaidrí caprac mac maolmuire mic donncharó, mic toirpdealbag mec ruibne do bapuccaó i ccoraicch.

Sicéain comcoitcenn do focera pó epinn uile, 7 pó dá éoicceaó inuinan do fonnpaid iar noicénaó iarla úsrímuinan ainail a dubpamar. Tánaiucc do bitin na focera pín, co po lingriot aittepaóbaig na cclintari ccomfoccur náituccaó éonallac, éiarpaiže 7 conntae luimniğ. Ni baoí fíri iomcáir aipm do flioct Muirir meic gearailt in epinn do neoc baoí fori poğail no fori úibínce náe ttánnice pó úlicéaó, acét maó muirir mac Sclain óicc, mic Sclain, mic tomair iarla nama, 7 gíó epíde tánaiucc pó fíe ar focal iarla upmuinan, 7 po foccar píde fíri a daoínib iar pín uair po éla ar éuire éúicciir tari pionainn ppiobglair ba éuaó tpe tuaómuinan, 7 o gac epicé gó apoile go pánnice Rúta mec uíóilín i cclinn Somairle buíde mec mec doinnail, appaíde go halbam, 7 don Spánn iarom go bpuair báp innce iar ttrioll.

Iurcir nua do éeacét in Epinn .i. Sír Iohn Pappot an 21 iun 7 tainice

* *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreery, who was locally called "*Ríğ úóipne*, i. e. *King of Burren*."

* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis^v, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein^w, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha^x, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient^y to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott^z, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty,

belonged to this territory.

^x *Cumeadha*.—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

^y *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

^z *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaitle riu Siu Iohn noiri ina p̄p̄riuent or c̄f̄n̄ d̄á c̄óiccead̄ m̄m̄ian, 7 Siu Rir̄oep̄o d̄iongam̄ ina ḡobern̄óir̄ or̄ c̄f̄n̄ c̄óicceid̄ connac̄et. Ní mō c̄at̄ an lurt̄ir̄ m̄i co h̄ioml̄án i nat̄ cl̄iat̄ na c̄óm̄naid̄e an tan tam̄ic co haēluam̄, 7 ar̄p̄iōe go gaillm̄. Tan̄gattar̄ maite c̄óicceid̄ c̄onnaet̄ ina c̄om̄d̄ail gur̄ an m̄baile rin̄ dia p̄áil̄tiucc̄ad̄, 7 dia aom̄áil̄ mar̄ p̄ollam̄naiḡt̄eóir̄ 7 mar̄ c̄ódn̄ac̄ or̄ a c̄c̄ionn̄ ón b̄p̄p̄ionm̄ia. Iar̄ m̄b̄it̄ p̄eal̄ don iur̄tir̄ i n̄gaillm̄ mō t̄riall̄ do d̄ol co luimneach, d̄aoi an c̄é d̄ ad̄haid̄ iar̄ p̄f̄ácc̄b̄áil̄ na gaillm̄he i c̄eill̄ m̄ec̄ tuac̄. Tam̄ic an d̄ara h̄oiōce go cuim̄n̄ce i c̄c̄loinn̄ cuil̄ém. Bāttar̄ maite c̄onn̄taē an cl̄áir̄ ar̄ a c̄ionn̄ ann̄rim̄ doneoch̄ d̄ib̄ ná deach̄aid̄ ina c̄f̄n̄ go gaillm̄. D̄aí beór̄ Siup̄iam̄ na conn̄taē .i. an c̄r̄úipeac̄, tapla ill̄áim̄ aḡ an t̄riup̄iam̄ an tan rin̄, Donn̄chaō beacc, mac̄ taōce, m̄ic̄ donn̄chaō uí b̄riam̄ ar̄d̄t̄p̄ét̄uir̄, 7 uaēt̄ar̄án̄ loēta aōm̄ill̄te c̄óicceid̄ c̄onnaet̄ r̄ia rin̄. Rō h̄n̄ a d̄roōc̄ d̄iaō d̄ó oir̄ p̄uair̄ a r̄iḡf̄d̄ ar̄ c̄air̄, 7 c̄naim̄p̄édeā c̄oim̄mb̄ur̄te do d̄énam̄h̄ dia c̄nam̄aib̄ la c̄úl̄ tuaiḡe t̄riume t̄iuḡf̄orm̄naid̄e, 7 mō cuir̄ead̄ a c̄or̄p̄ l̄ám̄b̄ur̄te l̄f̄t̄mar̄b̄ c̄n̄gail̄te p̄ri c̄ad̄laōaib̄ c̄ruaō r̄iḡm̄ib̄ c̄n̄áibe i m̄b̄air̄p̄ clocc̄ar̄ cuim̄n̄ce p̄o c̄or̄aib̄ é̄n, 7 iēaide an aieoir̄ ar̄ d̄áiḡ gom̄ad̄ ionn̄c̄om̄ar̄ta 7 eir̄p̄iom̄láir̄ do luēt̄ d̄enn̄ia d̄roic̄ḡm̄oim̄ a p̄aier̄in̄ am̄laō rin̄.

Dō ēaōd̄ an lurt̄ir̄ ar̄ na m̄iaraō co luimneac̄, 7 mō c̄inn̄ aicce d̄riouḡ m̄óir̄ do d̄aoim̄ib̄ uair̄le ar̄ ḡac̄ l̄f̄t̄ do luimneac̄ do m̄illeāō 7 do m̄iōc̄órucc̄āō co p̄ucc̄rat̄ p̄cc̄ēla p̄air̄ M̄ur̄ cob̄laō al̄banaō do t̄oēt̄ don l̄f̄t̄ ba tuaiē d̄er̄inn̄ p̄ó t̄oḡair̄m̄ Som̄air̄le buide m̄ic̄ m̄ec̄ doim̄naill̄, 7 co m̄b̄áttar̄ aḡ ion̄d̄iaō 7 acc̄ oir̄cc̄ann̄ na t̄ipe ina t̄tim̄c̄eall̄, 7 b̄á r̄f̄d̄ p̄oēant̄ ina t̄tan̄gattar̄ Som̄air̄le buide (aḡá m̄baōi an r̄úta r̄é r̄é d̄eic̄ m̄bliāōan r̄ic̄f̄t̄ r̄oim̄e rin̄) do cloir̄tin gur̄ c̄uir̄ c̄om̄air̄le S̄ax̄an deac̄t̄ 7 d̄or̄oic̄onḡia ar̄ an iur̄tir̄ nua rin̄ an r̄úta do ēaōair̄e d̄á p̄ond̄úir̄ib̄ d̄ir̄le baōein, 7 Som̄air̄le d̄ionn̄ar̄baō go a aēar̄ōa bun̄aō go hal̄bain, 7 ní h̄f̄d̄ am̄ám̄ aēt̄ gan ḡat̄ial̄tar̄ eaēt̄ar̄ic̄enel̄aiḡ ar̄ biē

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June ; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month^a in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh ; on the second night he reached Cuinche^b, in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him ; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe ; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinche^c, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air^d, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland ; and not only this,

^a *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

^b *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note ⁱ, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

^c *The Cloccas of Cuinche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quin. The word *clozúr* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

^d *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

ὁο λέεαδ ἰ νερινν αν εεῖν νό βιαδ υμάλ δον πριονηρα. Οάλα αν ιυρτιρ πο πάεαυβ λυμνεαδ μα λυαῖρῑμ, ἡ πο πόεαυρ δά παῖβε δῑεαυαῖβ ιμῑῑμα ὁ βόινν εο βῑρρε α ιμβῑῑῑ μα εοιννε ἰ εεῖν εῑῑρε λά πῑεε ὅν λά ριν ἰ νοριόεατ ἄτα. Ρο ρῑεεραδ να πόεαυῑτα ριν λά ρεαυαῖβ μυῑιαν, μῑδε, ἡ λαῖεαν, υαυι τongoατταρ εο λῑονμαρ, λῑῑῑονόῑλτε ευρ αν μαῖεῑν ριν. Τυεερατ ιαροῑῑ ιυλε αεηαῖδ αρ υλλτοῑβ. Οο εναλαῖδ Σοῑαυῑε δάῑλ ρῑῑ νερεανν δια ραῖεῑδ πο ράεαῖβ αν ρύτα, ἡ ρυεε α εαοραῖεαετ, α ῑῑνα, ἡ α ῑυῑντεαυα εο ελεανν εονεαδαν εο νάρ ῑάεαῖβ αεεαυρεαετ νό ιοῑεοῑῑῑῑῑ αρ αν τῑῑ, νά βάρυαετ αρ βαῑλε ιρ ιν ρύτα, αετ αρ δύνῑῑρ αῑῑάῑρ, ἡ εῑδ ἑ ρά οῑεῑνν οαῑεῑνν δον εῑνεεαδ πο εαβαδ ἑ λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ρό εῑῑδ οα λά εο να νοῑδῑῑβ ιαρ ρυῑδε μα εῑῑῑεαλ, ἡ πο εῑυρ βαῑοα να βαῑνῑῑοεῑνα ινδ. Ιαρ ιμβῑῑῑ δῑῑῑ λά δον ιυρτιρ ιρῑν ρύτα, Ρο ράεαῖβ τῑῑ βαῑνα δέεε αρ ὅρτα ἰ nullτοῑβ λέ ηαεαῖδ Σοῑαυῑε δο εῑνῑυεεαδ, ἡ τῑεε ρῑῑν ταρ α αῑρ εο ηατ εῑαετ, ἡ πο ρεεαοῑῑρῑοτ ρῑῑ ερεανν δια τῑεῑῑῑῑ.

Εαυραοντα δῑῑῑε ἰ μαῑῑῑαρ εονναετ ετῑρ ρῑῑεετ εοεῑαν υῑ πλαῑῑῑῑῑταῖε, ἡ ρῑῑεετ μῑυῑεαῖδ μῑε βῑῑαν να νοῑνεαδ υῑ πλαῑῑῑεαυῑταῖε. Ροβ ἑ α ἄδβαρ ρῑν ϑῑῑεετ εοεῑαν ἰ. ὁ πλαῑῑῑῑῑταῖε ταῖε μῑε ταῖε na buile mic mupchaíð, mic eogain, ἡ εῑανν δοῑῑῑαῑῑῑ αν εοεαῖδ μαε αν εῑῑῑῑα δῑῑῑ mic mupchaíð mic eogain do gabáil oilein baile na hinnir ar éadoc, mac mupchaíð na ttauas mic taidoc, mic mupchaíð uí plaitbhrítaí, uair báτταρ ρῑῑεετ εοεῑαν αεά ραῖα ευρ βῑ λέο ρῑῑν ὁ εῑῑῑε αν τοῑῑῑν ρῑν, ἡ ευρ αβ ταρ α ράρυεεαδ βαῑ ταῖεε αεά εῑεῑῑῑῑ, ἡ αεά εῑῑῑῑαε, ἡ εεῑῑ εῑυῑῑ α ῑβαῑ α ρῑῑ δο εῑῑῑ ταῖεε ροῑῑῑα

^e *It*, i. e. Ireland ; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

^f *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

^g *Gleann-Concudhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note ^d, under the year 1526. p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

^h *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare^f should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerous and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain^g, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis^h; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissensions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseachⁱ O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse^k from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultorum*. For a fuller account of these dissensions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent*.

^k *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

roim a ndiaid na gabala co nár fáccaiib míl ninnile gur a rianice ar a ceuid do éir gan a marbað nó gan a ttabairt lair. Do rónaib díogbala móra leó-roim do taócc gion gur bionann cumhaib basí aca.

Peaétt dá ndeachaib an taócc rin mac murchaib luét aitéraib ar ionn-raigib díóche i mi iún i ndeashaid pleáéta eoḡain uí plaitebirtaib go háraimh, Rucc taócc forra irin admaoain co hanullaib, eirí coḡlaib ḡ dúrceab ar ḡaé taob do éuirí éorpaib na luinge, ḡ bá hspccáiróimail an tairbénað tucc pé díob ar an tpeátt rin, ḡ níí pfiú an toiléa a ndearnað an lá rin amáan ina timceall, uair po marbað annrin Murchaib mac emainn dícc mic emainn meḡ aeḡa pfií lítreac mealláin do cóib i ccommbáib pleáéta eoḡain uí plaitebirtaib. Ro marbað ann dha mac penepcáil éloimne muirir baí ina pfoḡair ar in pfoḡail céḡna, ḡ mac uí plaitebirtaib (.i. taóḡ) rin pfií .i. Murchaib palac. Ro marbað beór dponḡ móí do muirir pleáétt eoḡain uí plaitebirtaib cen mo tátt na huairle rin. Báttar amlaib rin acc coḡaib pfií apoile co po ríódaibíot goill ftoppa írin pfoḡmair ar cein, ḡ do raḡaib an toiléa do ríóétt eoḡain uí plaitebirtaib.

Muiréarḡaé ḡarb mac briain mic taidétt uí briain décc irin ééimí dfoḡ-mair i ceirice coirpáin. Macaem ceillide comfopraib naé pfuarí taḡaóir na toibim, ail, no aḡair ó a bñétt, ḡó a báí, ḡ a aḡnacal i mainirir muirí.

An coḡnaimac mac concoirpíce, mic diarmada, mic taidétt eaim uí élíirig pfií ruim roḡonáib co pfebur tiḡe naóideab real i tḡuaḡmuimh, ḡ real oile hi tḡíí éonaill go po écc ar an pfuaréopraib i tḡíí éonaill i coḡḡar na bliḡna po, ḡ a aḡnacal pó díéim dé, ḡ San bñinairt occ na mancoib i mainirir eairí puair.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

¹ *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

^m *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

ⁿ *Leúir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

^o *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

^p *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^l, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island^m was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallainⁿ, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice^o, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnisi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain^p in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach^q, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe^r.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriartagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^q *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^r *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céu, óτ[ínogat] a cúicc.

Iapla cilli dapa décc i raxaib̄ .i. ghríóid mac gearóid, mic ghríóid mic tomar, mic Sfean éam. Ba an tiapla rin cúicc bliathna i moð perpa aza conghmáil ó na tír dúthaiḡi co ppuairbár an tan rin. Netheru a mac doirde-nead ina ionad lá comairle Saxon, ḡ a léccað anoir do raiḡið a átarða.

Mac uilliam bupc, Rirdeip̄ mac oiluepar mic Sfean décc, ḡ ní po hóirde-nead ina ionad áct an tab caoc (daplaip fein) do beir ina ionad daimdeóin gall.

Ḥormlað inḡh uí Ruairc .i. inḡh brian mic eoḡam bñ do éar̄ a hamrip agá díol dfeap̄aib̄ porða, bñ rēnañail rōcrað nár tuill ghríor̄ad ná ghríor̄ inḡhccað do tair̄ scclaire na ealaðan, na tair̄aip ele beór do tair̄aib̄ a hoimḡ na a hanma do écc.

Brian mac tair̄cc, mic brian mic eoḡam uí ruairc do dol ar ruab̄al pluaiḡ in darptraḡe meḡ plannc̄aib̄ i rfríor̄tor̄aḡ mír ianuairi, ḡ po rccaóil-pior̄ a rcc̄imel̄ta rō dainḡn̄b darptraḡe do éruim̄ucc̄að cpeac̄, ḡ puair̄pior̄ enala aib̄le. Rug maḡ plannc̄aib̄ tóip̄ érom dalban̄c̄aib̄ ḡ d̄eip̄enn̄c̄aib̄ air, ḡ po ḡab̄ brian accá nom̄c̄ar ḡ báttar ag c̄aif̄h̄n̄ ḡ ag com̄puab̄air̄t a céle ḡo pangat̄tar air̄d a náip̄d p̄u poile acc bñdaib̄ bó ran mb̄reip̄ne. Oo éualat̄ar p̄u b̄reip̄ne, ḡ muin̄tip̄ uí ruairc brian do dol i ndarptraḡe po éruim̄ḡpior̄t por̄ a éionn i nñac̄ iom̄c̄um̄aḡ ep̄d̄alta in po bað d̄aḡ leó a p̄aḡb̄ail dia raiḡið. Puarat̄tar eir̄p̄um̄ éuca ḡo maill̄c̄um̄néach mór̄ualac̄, acc iom̄c̄ar et̄ualaiḡ a ear̄cc̄ap̄at̄t, ḡ ḡér bó hé a éob̄ar po ba d̄leac̄t d̄a

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

² *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

³ *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

⁴ *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. A hanma

is here the genitive singular of a h-anm, her name.

⁵ *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Ír raið̄pe ḡeanna bó ná Eipe faoi éó*, i. e. Tota Hiber-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards^s, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen^t, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name^u, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo^w, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought^x he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers^y should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

^x *They thought*.—This should be, "they knew."

^y *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

πίορ λυετ ληνάινα, ní hamlaíð pin do rónraet aet a lá bága do éabairt lá a bioðbaðaið go po lingeað an laocímilið dia oíð lñitib. Ro gáiríð poime 7 ina diaið don oíðgíð. Ro hiaðað dá gað aen taéð ina uiréimceall co ná po éumaing éim for a éulais iná for a aghaið. Ro marbað daoíne iomða ina éimceall ipin iomaipeacc pin. Ro dioταίγεαð ann copuccað gallócclac do éloinn epíéig diappma 7 oφuigell áip gallócclac ngeapaltað batταp i ppappað bpiain an lá pin, 7 ag pñic a nampraine ó éip do éip iap noioetlaiépuccað na noagðaoíneað agá mbátταp peaet piaiñ, 7 níop bó lám for aipíoe a monn-paiçitð muna lingeað líon laim 7 iomapepaið anppoplainn forpa. Do beptpat pip bpeipne 7 muinrip uí Ruairc anacal do bpiain ip in mbñipn baogail pin 7 Ruccpat leo he for a monchaib dia ioméomíed, 7 ap í comairle ap ap einn-piot a ccionn an tpeap laoi a marbað go mipecneað miopúnað iap mbñit do for a moct 7 for a neineað. Tuccað oipoc euit dua Ruairc don mígmom pin.

Emann doipca mac doínnail, mic mupchaíð, mic Ruaiðip móip, 7 Toip-pdealbác, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toip-pdealbaiç mec pitiç do barucchað ina noip in át cliaet.

Iomatte pleachað ip in mbliaðain pi co po milleað upinóip aipða Epeann.

· Diaipmaite, mac doínnail meç congail décc an 14 iunni.

Poccpa papliamenti do éabairt oφpñaið Epeann dia forcongpa for a maiéib a bñit i mbeltaine do ponnpað i naet cliaet uaii batταp upinóip peap nepñnn umal dia bpiionnpa co ttangattap uile gñúip do gñúip lap an ppop-congpa ípin go haet cliaet.

Tangattap ann maié cenel cconail 7 eoçain .i. Ua neill Toip-pdealbác luineað mac neill conallaiç, mic aipet, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eoçain, 7

² *Their day's support*, a lá bága do éabairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

³ *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

^b *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

^c *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

^d *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^e *Kinel-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support^z in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused^a of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail^b (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament^c was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day^d, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell^e and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach^f, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knight, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi^o die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

^f *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αὐὸ mac an p̃p̃dop̃c̃a, mic cuinn b̃acaiḡ, mic cuinn, mic eñi mic eoḡain .i. an bap̃ún ócc o neill dia po ḡap̃f̃o iap̃la t̃ipe heoḡain ap̃ an b̃rap̃li-ment p̃in, ḡ Ua dom̃naill aed̃ mac maḡnupa, mic aod̃a duib̃, mic aed̃a p̃uaib̃ mic neill ḡap̃f̃b̃, mic t̃oirp̃dealb̃aiḡ an p̃iona. Maḡḡuib̃, cúconnaet̃ mac conconnaet̃, mic conconnaet̃ mic b̃riain, mic p̃ilip, mic t̃omaiḡ, O dõc̃ap̃-taiḡ S̃f̃ain ócc, mac S̃f̃ain mic p̃eilim mic coñc̃ob̃aiḡ éap̃paiḡ, O bãoiḡill t̃oirp̃dealb̃ac̃ mac neill mic t̃oirp̃dealb̃aiḡ óicc, mic t̃oirp̃dealb̃aiḡ iñc̃aiḡ, ḡ O ḡallc̃ub̃aiḡ Eoin mac t̃uãc̃ail, mic S̃f̃ain, mic Ruaiḡp̃i mic aod̃a.

Do cóib̃ ip̃in c̃oiñeip̃iḡe p̃in, Maḡ mãt̃ḡainna .i. Rop̃pa mac aip̃t̃, mic b̃riain na moic̃eip̃iḡe, mic Remann mic ḡl̃aiḡne, O cãt̃án .i. Ruaiḡp̃i mac Maḡnupa, mic doñnchaib̃ an eiñiḡ, mic S̃f̃ain, mic aib̃ne, Conn mac neill óicc,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of translating the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

^g *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

^h *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cucomaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note ^c, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Doherty*, Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus^e, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roc, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire^b (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Dohertyⁱ (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle^k (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher^l (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon^m (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kaneⁿ (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

^k *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

^l *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirlugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirlugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoye, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

^m *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

ⁿ *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Kane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannaib neill cloinne aoda buide. Mag aengura, aed, mac doimnaill oice, mic doimnaill ehir.

Do eodhrioc ann garbberianh connact .i. O Ruairc brian, mac brian, mic eoccan uí Ruairc, O Raigillig .i. Shan ruad mac aoda conallag, mic maoslmorba mic Shan, mic catail, 7 deapbraatar a atar .i. Eann mac maoslmorba 7 iate arason ag caetm i nağanb apoile im eigharpar na tipe, 7 bfor ríol pphigal do tób lútib .i. ó phigal bán uilliam mac doimnaill, mic Conmaic, O phigal buide paetna mac brian mic Ruðraige, mic catail.

Do deacattar ann ríol muirbhoag co na pporpuathab .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diarmatta, mic cairprie, mic eogain easíc mic peilm gñgeag, O concobair ruad, Taðcc ócc mac taðg buide mic catail ruad, O concobair phicig doimnall, mac taðcc, mic catail ócc mic doimnaill, mic eogain, mic doimnaill mic muirbhoag, 7 pñ ionat mec diarmatta maige

° *O'Neills of Clannaboy.*—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member: but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

° *Magennis.*—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

° *O'Rourke.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dro-mahaire.

° *John Roe.*—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reyly as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

° *Edmond, the son of Maclmora.*—He was Tanist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

° *O'Farrell Bane.*—William O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

° *O'Farrell Boy.*—Ffaghny O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

° *O'Conor Don.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Rosecommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy^o; and Magennis^p (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke^a (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe^e, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora^s, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane^t (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy^u (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Connor Don^w (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanneach); O'Connor Roe^x (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Connor Sligo^y (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Connor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Connor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, the historian.

^x *O'Connor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Rosecommon were Sir Richard Byngnam and Thomas Dillon. The late Pèter O'Connor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Rosecommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Rosecommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

^y *O'Connor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Connor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Connor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O'CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIMÆ APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGÆ DUCE,
AC DENUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SUA APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO.
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCV
ÆTATIS XCII.
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Connor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luirce .i. brian mac Ruaidrí, mic taidce mic Ruaidrí óice, óir baí mac diaimatta fíon .i. Taidce mac eodáin na íshóir éianapóda. O beirn cairbre mac taidce mic cairppe mic maóileaclainn.

Do éoid ann taidce mac uilliam mic taidce tuid uí éallaiḡ, O Madagan .i. Donnall mac Sfan, mic bhríal.

Do éoid and tra iarla clainne Riocairt uillecc mac Riocairt n ic uillecc na ceshet, ḡ diar mac an ḡiolla tuid uí reáchnaraiḡ Sfan, ḡ diaimait.

Ní deachaid ann aon bad ionairme ó trian iarteariac éoiect éonnat aet mupchaó na ttauḡ mac taidce mic mupchaó mic Ruaidrí uí plaitbearpaiḡ.

Do éoid ann tra iarla tuadmunán .i. Donnchaó mac conóbar mic donnchaó mic conóbar mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic taidce uí brian, ḡ Sir toirpdealbá mac donnall mic conóbar mic toirpdealbaiḡ mic taidce uí brian iari na toḡa mar pioipe parlimentu a cconntae an éairi.

² *Mac Dermot of Moylurg*.—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself "Prince of Coolavin," a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

³ *O'Beirne*.—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O'Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

⁴ *Teige, son of William, &c. O'Kelly*.—He was the head of the branch of the O'Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Frauncis Shane [who was a

disguised O'Fferall].

⁵ *O'Madden*.—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Annhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

⁶ *The Earl of Clanrickard*.—In the list of the "Temporal Lordes" of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, "the Earle of Clanrickard" is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

⁷ *O'Shaughnessy*.—Neither of these sons of O'Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg^z, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn^a (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly^b; and O'Madden^c (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard^d (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy^e, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty^f.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond^g (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough^h, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Flahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Flahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

"chief of all the O'Flaherties" by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

^g *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the "Earle of Tomond" is given as fifth in order among the "Temporal Lordes." The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Droimoland are descended.

^h *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Ὁ ἐναὶδ ἀνν τοιρρδεαλβαὶ mac ταῖδε mic concobaip uí brian, γ τιγε-
earna an taoiðe tíap do cloinn eúléin .i. Mac conmapa Sfan mac ταῖδε,
γ βαστῆαlach mac αὐδα mic βαστῆαλαῖγ μετ flannchaða an daipia Ριδοipe
Parliamenti ap an cconntae ceona.

Ὁ ἐαστ ἀνν mac uí lochlaind boipne .i. Roppa mac uaiène, mic maol-
eaclainn mic Ruðpaige mic ana. Mac uí brian ara .i. Muircearṭaḱ
(.i. ep ποcc cille dala), mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖγ mic muircearṭaῖγ mic domnaill
mic ταῖδε. Ο εῖρβαill .i. an calbaḱ mac uilliam uíðip mic pírḡanann mic
maolpuanaid mic Sfan. Μαγ cocláin .i. Sfan mac aipṛ mic corbmaic,
Ο duiðip coille na manac .i. Pílip mac uaiène.

Ὁ cóid ἀνν mac brian ó ceuanac .i. Muircearṭaḱ mac τοιρρδεαλβαῖγ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called *Domnall Spáinneac*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

¹ *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

^k *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bouchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

^l *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

^m *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

ⁿ *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note ¹, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brienⁱ; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara^k (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy^l, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren^m (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Araⁿ, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll^o (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan^p (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer^q of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh^r, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoe-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

^o *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Cloulisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1577, p. 1691. *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

^p *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

^q *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

^r *Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muircearraig, tigeanna cairpcece ó coinnell, 7 fáraighe luimnig .i. brian dub, mac donnchaid, mic maéghanna, mic donnchaid, mic brian dub uí brian. Conóbar na moinge, mac uilliam ásoic, mic diarmata uí máoilbriain tigherna uaitne uí máoilbriain tigherna uí máoilbriain.

Do éad don Parliament rin dhong do náitib pleaceta eoghan móir co na pporéuaatib. Maé carraig mór doinnall mac doinnall, mic corbmaic laóraig, Maé carraig cairbreac eoghan mac doinnall mic fínghin, mic doinnall mic diarmata an dúnaid, 7 clann a déire dearbhratar Doinnall mac corbmaic na haine, 7 fínghin mac donnchaid.

Do éad ann beór an diarb ba 1 cefndairpici re poile in tigeannar dúitce ealla .i. Diarmait mac eocain mic donnchaid an bótar mic eógan iné donnachaid, 7 donnchaid mac corbmaic áicc, mic corbmaic iné donnachaid.

Do éad ann dha ó puillebán beppe, Eocán mac diarmata, mic doinnall, mic donnchaid meic diarmata bailb, O Sulleban mór .i. eocán mac doinnall, mic doinnall na pcepfóaiže. O maéghanna an puinn iartarraig

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^s *The Lord of Carrigogunnell*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

^t *Fasagh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

^u *O'Mulryan*.—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansa House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

^w *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

^x *Mac Carthy More*.—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Glancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Capraig, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

^y *Mac Carthy Cuirebreach*.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell^e and of Fasach-Luim-nighe^f, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan^g, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More^w, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More^x (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladbrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach^y (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow^z, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare^a (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More^b (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony^c the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

^e *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

^a *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

^b *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

^c *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iarthlathach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Concobaṛ mac concobaṛ ṛinn óice, mic concobaṛ ṛind mic concobaṛ uí maṭhgaṁna, ⁊ á hñṑṛṑceóil móṛ ṛínḡin mac concobaṛ mic ṛínḡin mic concobaṛ.

Do éuaṑ ṑm Mac ḡiolla paṭṑaice oṛṑaḡe ṛínḡin mac bṛiaṁ mic ṛínḡin, Máḡ eoáḡán Connla, mac Concobaṛ, mic laḡne. O maolmuarṑ .i. Conall mac caṭaóṛṛ.

Ní háṛṛṛṑṑeap áon ṑo ṑol ḡṛ an bṑapṛiment ṛin baṑ ionaṛṛṑe ṑo ṛṑioṑṑ laoiḡṛḡ ṑṑṑṑóṛ mic conaṑṑ éṛṑaḡ, ṑo ṛṑioṑṑ Roṛṑa ṑaṑḡḡ, mic caṭaóṛṛ móṛ ó uṑṑ ṑaṑḡe, ná ḡeóṛ ṑo ṛíol ṑaṛṑe baṛṛaḡ mic caṭaóṛṛ móṛ ṑo éaṑmaṑcóiḡ, ḡṑaṑaḡ, ṑṑaṭalaḡ, uí ṑṑimṑ, uí óíomaṛaḡḡ ap an coṑi coṑṑna

in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

^d *O'Driscoll More*.—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

^e *Mac Gillapatrik*.—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

^f *Mageoghegan*.—He was chief of Kinelcaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de

Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

^g *O'Molloy*.—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his *Irish Prosody*, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180 :

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilius creditu quod superius allatum naóí cceḡ, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse oculares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viventis, vastato Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More^d (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillapattrick^e of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan^f (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy^g (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannin^h, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failgheⁱ, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach^j, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs^k, Byrnes, Tooles^l,

talitijs per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

^h *Race of Laoighseach Leannin*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceanannin^h, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannin^h, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

ⁱ *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

^j *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

^k *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian na Stroice, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-na-Stroice, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Αὐτὸς εἶνα ταμιεὶς γυρ ἀν βραρλίμεντ ριν ρινηρεαί γαῖβλε ραῖγναίλλ Φιαχαιὸς
μας Αὐδᾶ, μὶς δῆαν μὶς δοῖνναίλλ ḡλαίρ ὁ ḡλιονν μᾶοίλλυγρᾶ.

Ἰαρ τιονόλ να νυαράλ ριν υίλε σο हाτ εἰατ, γ ιαρ μβήτ ρέ हाτहाῖ
αὐν νί ρο κυρεαὶ εἰμὸς ρορ ἀν βραρλίμεντ ἀν βῆαδᾶν ρι, γ ρο ρεαοίρποτ
ιαρὸν δία τιγῖβ.

Ταναίκε γοβερνπορ εὐίκεῖδ κομμαέτ σο νῶρμυγ δο δαοίμβ ονορῖα, γ δο
εὐοῖαπλε βαίλε αῖα εἰατ ἰ εὐίκεῖδ κομμαέτ, ταγατταρῖ εῖετῦρ δο κογῖναιλ
Σεῖρρπορ ἰ μαμῖρτιρ ιηηρ ἰ εκομῖταε ἀν εἰάιρ. Δο ρόναδ ὀρδοῖγτε ιογḡηαῖα
αῖα αὐν ριν .ι. δειὶ ρḡίλλμγ δορδουεῖαδ δον βαιρμῖοḡαν ιν γαὶ αέν εῖεραῖαν
εἰλλε γ τυαῖτε δᾶ μβαιοί ιρην εἰρ εῖνμῖο εἰα λβεῖρτι δο αονταῖγποτ ρῖν δο

the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

¹ *Tooles*.—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Tooḡe, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

^m *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys*.—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra*. The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebeians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra*.

ⁿ *Fiagh, the son of Hugh*.—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh “took his seat” as representative for Glenmalure. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the

family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of 1798*, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlin Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

^o *The Parliament was not finished*.—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following :

1. An Act to attain James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyn- ing's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary ; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, “That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys^m. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiaghⁿ, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time ; but the business of the Parliament was not finished^o this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties^p which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void.”—See Spenser’s *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O’Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eighter, Sir Donald O’Conor Sligo, Sir Brian O’Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O’Flahertie, and others: reciting, “Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynsterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter.”

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: “The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen’s Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortification for the safety of the people and kingdome.”—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. “Indentures of Composition” were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox’s *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

^p *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

éabairt do dháoinib maíte an tíre, 7 cúicc reillingi acc tigeapna tuad-mumhan i lupicc cíora na bainmíogha in gac aéin éiríamhain tuaithe dfeapann trápé 7 dháor dia mbaoi irin tír uile, acé amáin liberit 7 peapann fglairi. Ro deiligríot dha tpmóca céu ceneoil pfrímaic pé tigeapna tuad-mumhan, po baoi ina pfránn cíora agá ínnheapnaib maíh go rin, 7 tucrat tigeapna an tpmócaic céu rin do bapún innri í éuinn do mupéac mac mupchaóa mic diap-maóa uí brian. Ro horóaccheaó, 7 po haontaiğeac map an ccéona cíor 7 cúirt corcuipuaó do éoirpdealbáac mac domnaill mic concóbaip uí brian ap lupicc a acáir dia tucacá an tír rin ó éúr (a tigeapna tuad-mumhan) lá hiarla tuad-mumhan .i. concóbaip mac donnchaó uí brian. Ro deiligríot a cíor 7 a uairle pé gac éhó papail, 7 pe gac tigeapna tpmócaic cétt baoi irin tír ó rin amac cenmotá Sfan mac conmapa tigeapna an taoibé éiap do cloinn cuilein na po éuir a lámh ap an compoirpion rin do póhpat. Do póhpat an compoirpion céona i cconntacé na gailíne, i cconntacé porra comain, i ccontacé maíge eo, 7 i cconntacé pliccig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1586.

• Aoir Crioit, nile, cuicc céu, oétmogac, a Sé.

Seirpion do congmaíl lá Síp Riróepu bionggam, 7 la comáple cúiccó connaé 7 ngailíh i mí ianuairi Seacétmogac do innabh, 7 dfeapnaib do

1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

¹ *Free and unfree*.—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by pfránn papé 7 dháor, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. Peapann papé, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and peapann dháor was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they

use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken peapann papé to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and peapann dháor, land held in pure villenage.

² *Kinel-Fearmaic*.—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Kil-linaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree^a in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic^c, which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin^d, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumbach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a trioched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inisheronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inisheronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

^a *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

^c Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

"O'Concabaín Donn, oiaimuib, Mac cairbpe, Mic Eogáin áaoich, do écc i mbaile tobaín bpiúicte iap gcian aoir 16 Septembeer, 7 a ad-nacal i noaúilge a hpinéap i Roí Comán. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon."

βάρυττὰ ἀρ ἀν ρειριον ριν. Ρο βαδ διβριδε δομνall mac muiρceapταιḡ ḡαιρḡ
mic ḡριαν mic ταιδεc uί ḡριαν, ḡ mac uί ḡḡρα ḡυιδε .i. ḡριαν mac céin mic
οιλεalla ó ḡαιλḡḡαιḡ connaét co nḡruing duairḡib cenmotat.

Αν ḡοβερνοιρ céδνα Σιρ Ριρδερḡ do ḡυιδε ρε ḡαḡḡαιḡ cluana dubain an
céδ lá do mairta. Δά hé baóí ιρin mbaile ιρin Μαḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mac τοιρρḡdeal-
ḡαιḡ mic μαḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mic τοιρρḡdealḡαιḡ, mic Μαḡḡḡḡḡḡ uί ḡριαν o nabaρḡḡḡḡ
Sluoét μαḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Ρο ράccbaḡ nuimḡ éccinnḡe do muinḡḡḡḡ an ḡοβερνορḡ
ρḡḡ ρé τḡί ρḡéτmuine báτταρ acc ιοιρḡυιδε an baile. Ιρ an ταρα lá ρiéé

^u *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriortagh Garagh of the castles of Cahireorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra*.

^w *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadlig, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note ^f, under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra*. Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Chuain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular

fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note ^f, under the year 1195, p. 102, and note ^c, under 1233, p. 268, *supra*:

“Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforaigene Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the cuntrye, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing. watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan. and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynance.

“After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assuering them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion. among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv^u, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll of the Gailenga of Connaught^w; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain^x, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submitt themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearffull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffrivelous and impertynent causes, moving them to stande vppon their garde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a strongeroundeffortresse erected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scant by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coulde not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourn a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyed, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was forced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche flavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his soldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplye from his camp lying on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate scelearitye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomlishes alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghes M^c Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte proofes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especialy ffor the draweing in of

don ní céuna ro gabrat co díocra doirpírtail ag cur do cum an baile do gabail. Baí Maéghamain for taibh an cairléin acc diubhaccaó cloc 7 caprac for an luét báttar imó bun ag cur ráir, 7 raiúghó fíur, 7 do pala óó go ro haampó go hinnellóipeac dúrcor do péilér é gur bó marb gan anmain. Tuccrat an bapda an baile iarom iar marbadh maéghamna, 7 ge maó lainn leó anacal dpaébaíl noáa nfuairpíot iom. Ro lúgaó an lúe riar don baile ó mullaó go talmain. Rob oiróípuccáó anma 7 onora do Sir Rípueró bionggam an coirce rin, uair ní baóí for tír tírim 1 neirinn baile baó daingne 7 ba dítoélaigi ina cluain dubáin.

Do chuao an gobernoir iarain pe hacáoó cairléin na caillígi for loé míreca, 7 rob é an baile rin díghn daingin cóicció. connacht. Báttar iat baóí accá bapdaé an tan rin Rípueró a búrc (dia ngoiréi dínan an córpain) mac Ríocairó, mic Rípueró, mic uilliam, mic emann, mic Ríocairé uí cuairpcei, 7 uáteri, mac emann, mic uillice, mic emann mic Ríocairé uí cuairpcei. Do éuattar do peaéna Seppion, 7 do éaóinna a coorp ír in ccairléin rin. Ro gab an gobernoir acc iompuíde an baile, 7 do éuir luét a cétair, nó a cúice darpéraigib do roigmb a raibe ar in ccampa 1 mídon laí do ionnpaigib an baile, 7 ní bo toirba díib uair ro marbaó dponz da ndaómb, 7 ro págaibíot arépac dá narpéraigib, 7 do cóióríot an luét ele pó iombátaó gur an ccampa. Iar míméet uoibíde arpíó ro éinnpíot na búrcag rin gan bíé le bapdaé baile ar bíé 1 naghao píonnpa Sahan. Do cóióríot luét da arépac co na mnab, 7 co na leanbaib don lúe ele don loé ór cóair an éampa. Do bíur an gobernoir an baile dia níur iarain, 7 bá írin ccampa rin do cpochaó leir mac mēc uilliam búrc .i. Ríocairó ócc (ar a tpaáaréai pál pá éirinn) mac Rícairó mic Síann an tcarmanh iar marbaó a deapbraéar ele peime rin .i. tomar puao agáraié cairléin na nenuíge ar píonnloc éíra 1

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes undoubtedly intended."

^y *Was razed to the ground*, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

^z *Impregnable*, *dítoélaigi*.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

^a *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

^b *To avoid*, *gc.*—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

^c *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

^d *In danger of being drowned*, *fo iombátaó*, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground^y. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable^z fortress than Chuain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain^a, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid^b the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless^c, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned^d, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn^e, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon^f, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe^g on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

^e *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Doewra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

^f *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note ^k.

^g *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaëtaib. Rob éicefn an baile rin do éabairt don góbernóir iar mbá-pucchað Riocairð 7 tómair, go po bpipeað lair é ainnal po bpipeað na bailte rin ele. Bá irin tan céona po cpoëað lár an ngóbearnnoir uiair mac uatéir fáda mic dauið mic emainn mic uilicc a búre, Teboit 7 Maonir a nanmanna. Opong mór do éóiceað connaët do gabail lár na búreacáib rin, 7 a ndol ma ccoimmbáid épétuipieácta iar ppéil éoin na bliaðna po. Robað diðpíðe clann ndóimnaill gallocclaë, 7 seóaið iaréair connaët. Do éuirpiot a nimuigíða, a mná, 7 a muinteapa i ndaigib, 7 i ndiðreabáib an típe. Tánaicc an góbernnoir pe a naðaið go baile an poðba, 7 po leicc a peaët nó a hoët do bandaðaib fó iaréair connaët i ndiaid na ndiðpíccaë, 7 ó na puairpiotte gpeim por na poðlaðaið po aipcepiot muntip mupchað na ttauag, 7 muinip rleëcta eocéain uí plaiðbearptaig po buí (an darp leó fein) po dliccheað an tan rin. Ro marbað dha leó píðe mná, 7 miondaóine, aiprebaig 7 aer anppann. Ro cpoërat teboíte ó tuatáil fíir togbala tíróð 7 congmaia tíge naoiðfó. Do gabað leó beór eoðan, mac doimnaill an éoccaid, mic an giolla ðuib, mic mupchað mic eoðan uí plaiðbfpaið, 7 po baraiðpiot é iar na gabail. Fíillit tap anair iaraim i cefn an góbernnoira go cepeacáib 7 co neðalaib iomðaib.

Coblaë albanac do éeaët i tíip i nimu eocéain i ndúthaið uí ðoëarpaið ir ineið toir tuatð do tip éonail. Robtar iat bá huairle 7 bá éinn éonrapal ar in ccoblaë rin da mac Shemair mic alarppann, mic éoin éatanaig mec mec doimnaill .i. doimnaill goimi; 7 alarppann, 7 giolla erpuice mac dubgaill mic donchað éaim mic giolla erpuice mécailín co ndpuing ele duairlib cenmo éát. Bá moa a naim 7 a noipdearpup inar ainnal tangatpar. Do pónað

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^c.

^b *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglasses.

ⁱ *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

^k *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach^h and the Joyces of West Connaughtⁱ. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty^k, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole^l, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh^m, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet: Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell]; with many other gentlemen besides. Their nameⁿ and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

^l *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis: Theobald, son of Faclan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaille and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

^m *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

ⁿ *Their name*, &c., i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

πορλονζπορτα φεόιλ ιομόδα λέό ιριν τίρ ι τυυόκατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ φήζ πορualλαέ, γ λυέτ πυράιλμε φειλζμοιό, γ μιόειουζέτ μαϊέφρα να εοριοέ εοιό-
 ποccur acc τοέτ δια παγχιό αν ού ριν εο νάρ φάγαιβριε αέτμασίμ δια νήρ
 ι νηιρ εόέεαιν θαρβαρ νό θαρνειρ οο έυρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαροίμ λάιμ lé ριν
 γ lé Μοόαιρν οο τήρμανν μέζεραιέ, οο τυαιέ λυιρε, γ οο ιμοόbulcc ζο
 πανζατταρ ζο λυιρ ιmlibh έιρνε. Οτ έυαλατταρ να βύρκαϊζ βάταρ πορ παν
 φροζαϊλ, γ πορ αν οίβήρεε πέιμράϊτε .ι. Ριρδήρ α βύρε mac υήμαιν αν έορ-
 ράιν, γ clann emainn abύρε, γ clante ndomnaill gallocclaé pccela na nalbanac
 πο έυιρριεττε τεαέτα εο τιννεαρναέ δια τοζαϊρμ έυα, γ πο ραιόριε εο
 φφυϊζβιέττϊρ έδαλα ιομόδα, γ α νοιονζμάλα οο ουτχαιζ ι εοόίγεαό connaéτ δια
 ττίοραό οιοβ ρήν α εορναϊμ φρι μυιντιρ αν ρριονηρα. Λοταρ να halbanaiζ
 ταρ έιρνε λάρ να ηαιέφρεαϊβ ριν, γ πανζατταρ αν εέδνα ηυιόε ετιρ όαϊβ, γ
 όροόαιοίρ εο πο ζαόρατ αζ milleaό θαρτραϊζε, γ αιρρρε, τάναιε Ριρδήρ γ
 clann emainn ινα εεήν ανηριν. Οο έαεο αν ζοβήρνοϊρ πέ α nacchaoζ ζο
 ρhicceac. Ράεεβαο να halbanaiζ αν τοιρήρ ριν, γ πο ζαόρατ βάόρ οο θαρ-
 τραϊζε, γ lá ταόβ βήμα βό ιριν ιμβρεϊρνε δάτταρ τεόρα ηοιόέ ι ιορμυιμ οα
 εέταρ. Ρο αρρενάτταρ αρ ριν οο βραϊορλιαό, γ νί πο αιρρϊέταρ εο ελλρόναιμ,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

^o *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word *féiζ*, which is explained *ζέρ*, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer*, *atrox*; *poruallaé* means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

^p *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds*, *λυέτ πυράιλμε φειλζμοιό*.—In this phrase *πυράιλμε* is the genitive singular of *πυράϊλεαϊν*, to offer, incite, provoke; *φειλζμοιό* .ι. *ζήοιό φειλλε*, a deed of treachery.

^q *The opponents of goodness*, *κυιοιυζαό μαϊέφρα* means, to help to do good; and *μιόέυιουζαό μαϊέφρα*, as in the text, means the very opposite.

^r *Miodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note ^r, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

^s *To their assistance*, literally, “to invite them

to them.”

^t *The first march*, *εέδνα ηυιόε* .ι. αν έεο αιρ τιρ, i. e. the first day's march.

^u *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts*,” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers^p, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds^p, and the opponents of goodness^q, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg^r, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance^s, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march^t, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor^u proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district^w, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo^x in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh^y; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan^z,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

^w *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oapccann na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

^x *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

^y *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Bpáib-í-liaib, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Brecslieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

^z *Kilronan*.—See note ^o, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabratt an dú rin i coiceppic na bpeirne, maige luirce, 7 ua noilella. Tánaiac an gobernoir don taob tiar co bél an áta paca i ttip oilella. Báttar dublínib co cfnó coicteoiri ir na hionaduib rin gan neactar doib dionnpaigib aroile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiḡ lám por imtect topac oidee flicte piorboirce, 7 po gabrat riar tuaid do típ oilella do dol tar dpoicte cula maóile. Báttar trí banna do muinrip an gobernora ag coiméó an dpoicte in oidee rin. Do pala na halbanaiḡ ina cfnó go po fípaó ghiaó ngairib ftoppa, 7 pob eicefn do na halbanaiḡ ionḡabail an dpoicte, 7 gabail tar an at alla tiar de. Do cóidpior an oidee rin go rliaḡ gam, 7 ar ná mapac go haro na piasḡ. Do deachaid an gobernoir uaduib a bél an áta paca ar namapac amail na biaó a aipe ppi a mapmóipeact itip, 7 baí por fud connaect co cfnó cóig lá ndécc acc tionol pocpaide amail pocpaemnacair, 7 baí beóp briaḡ 7 caircélaó uadā ar na halbancoib in aipfct rin. O pob eplam lair an líon páimicc alí, luó o mainripir bñhpoda i luiguib connaect topac oidee píor dpoirce pocpmair, 7 ní po aipir do ló no doidee co páimicc i mñón laoi ar na mapac go haro na piasḡ gan pabāó, gan patucchaó do na halbancoib. Ar amne batтар pñde por a cionn ina ccodailtigiḡ gan paitcír gan fupicripur, act amail bió leó pñn gan ppiḡbeapc an típ eactaipcneoil ina ttangattar. Bá pé céio ní lépi bñḡattar ar a mbuan coirpím gair a ngiollanpaoide agá nguim ag muinrip an gobernora pecnón an baile. Ro éirḡeadaí na halbanaiḡ ar a haitle co haḡlam, 7 do cóidpior i minnell 7 i novuccāó amail ar deach

^a *Ballinajad*, bél an áta paca, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

^b *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^c *To abandon the bridge*, ionḡabail an dpoicte, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

^d *Slabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note ^d, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

^e *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermod O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note ^k; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

^f *Bannuda*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad^a in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile^b; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge^c, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh^d, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number^e ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada^f in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way^g the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants^h, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus :

“ When the moone gave light Richard Bingham” [being at the abbey of Bannada] “ arose, and addressing himself and company, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highway towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare.”

^g *The way*, an amne .i. n amlanó.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

^h *Military attendants*.—The ḡiollanraide of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

po féudar do éocar firi muinntir an gbeirnoia. Ní b'ó corba dóib' innir uair ní mó ná an céona raite dia raigib' po duib'raicriot an tan po ppaóin-eaó forra go dian dáraéac do raigib' na habann tapla for a ccionn .i. an muais maigheac m'f'glórac. Ro fáccbaio firi i ppaenlige uadab' c'f'n báttar ag ionnraigib' na habann, 7 iar poéctain dóib' dia raigib' ní haipirioim firi a huét do ionraet, aét dol ina hiondóimain gan anadhi uair po baó f'firi leó a mbátaó inár a marbaó do muinntir an gbeirnoia. Aét c'f'na arreaó a cumair po marbaó a ngar do dá m'le dib' an tan rin. Ní raáttar clann emainn a búic irin mbiririr rin óir do cóirpet co t'f'ib' cédaib' f'firi an lá iar an maíom rin diairraíó c'raeó gur na halbanchaib', 7 iar ccloirteaó na p'él rin dóib' po p'caóiriot ó moile, 7 po anraet clann emainn a búic i ndaingm'gib' a nduicéa p'ém. Ro ériallraet ina mbaoí dulacaib' 7 dalbanchaib' ina p'p'cair aghaíó do éabairt ar dol a nulltoib', 7 g'íó iaduib' p'uarattar a ccrochaó 7 a marbaó duim'óir in gac tír t'f'ér a t'f'udóattar pia piú tangadair tar Éirne. Aétar na cloinne p'émraíti .i. Émann mac uilliec mic emainn, mic Riocairt uí éuairpce do érochaó lár an ngobernoia iarf' an maíom rin. Ba haímlaíó b'óir p'íde, 7 p'é arpaíó arac haet' gan lúe gan lánrapaó gur b'ó héiccf'n a ioncáir i náraé agá b'p'it' gur an ccroicch.

Aoó mac eocáinn, mic domnaill, mic eocáin, mic domnaill na maíomant' aréconrapal cloinne piocairt do écc, m'ílió ar m'éd, 7 cupaó ar calmatair an tí t'f'íra annir rin.

Alarópann mac romáirle buíde, mic Alarópann, mic eóin éatánais mac mec domnaill na halban do marbaó le cairtin meirymán, 7 le hAoó mac an deccánais uí g'alléubhair a mi may do p'omraídh.

Seppion do c'ongmáil i ngallm' i mí december na bliadna po in po báraiccheaó iomaet ban 7 f'firi, 7 po báraigeaó ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maíomra mec p'it'ig, 7 ochtar diolm'ameaó do g'earpaltachaib' ina p'p'cair iar p'p'gaíl a p'eara forra go mbaettar arí aon lap na halbanóib' rin po marbaó i narp' na piaí.

Conn mac airé óicc, mic neill, mic airé, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eogáin

ⁱ *Salmon-full*, maigheac.—See the reference to maig maigheac, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note ^z, p. 1730, *supra*.

^k *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full¹ Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low ; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots ; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster ; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuirsci, was hanged^k by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier !

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmunn [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died ; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander¹, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it ; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

¹ *Alexander*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

do dól ar riubal cpeice i nduthaig meguíoir o loc (.i. loc eirne) poir. Mac meguíoir .i. aod mac conéonnaét mic conéonnaét do bñit go mbuioin mbicc marcepluağ poir éonn co po riğb pccannear éróda stoppa i mbeól áta raim-píðaiğ, 7 conn do mārbað lá mac méguióir go nupinór a muinire am aille nup, 7 an érlé do íoðað tap air gup na muiníraib ó pucait.

Peilini dub mac airt mic cuinn uí neill duine deaprcatğte do óúthaiğ íleaéta airt, 7 a mac do mārbað lá haod mac méguióir.

Mac ruibne báğaneac ðrian ócc mac maolmuire do mārbað 18 mai la mall mñrgeac mac maolmuire mic aotha.

Aimísr pluaç, arðar ettoirteac, 7 iomac cnói mñra an bliaðain ri.

Parliament áta elat do cmoénucchað an bliaðain ri, 7 tap gac ní dá nvearnað and do cñglad oðreacé iapla cille dapa lé copoin tðaxan.

Eoğan ulltaç (mac donnchaíð .i. an doctúir) 7 po ba doctúir ar aoi pfoğlama an teoğan írin, uair po deaprcatğ ríðe do doctúirib leigir na hepeann irin aimirir rin i mbaoí do écc.

An topicel mağ congail .i. eoğan ballac décc lá péle bñrge do ronnrað.

Corbmac mac doinnuill meğ congail décc 17 do mārta.

Cíncc céð eiríðac do dól a hepin do éongnain lá bainioğain Shaxan i ccoccað plonðrair, 7 gé po doctaiğit a nupinór irin tír rin do ðeachaíð a nainm 7 a noirdearcur fón éorair ar aoi ngeiraitteacéta 7 ngairccíð.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

^m *At the entrance of a certain ford*, áta raim-peðaiğ, i. e. *ad os vadi cuiusdam*. The adjectives raimpeðac and epóalta, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

ⁿ *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

^o *The Earl of Kildare*.—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concerning the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the cscheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford^m, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finishedⁿ this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare^o [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach^p (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred^q Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

^p *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

^q *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιλε, εινεε εέδ, οέτμοξαττ, α Seaάτ.

Mac uí doimnaill aod puad mac aoda mic maḡnupa do ḡabail lá gallaibh. Dá hamlaib po cetup po tionnpeenaḡ an epḡabáil hupin. Ro ḡabpat goill imon iurtip Sir Iohn Perrott, ḡ imon ccomairple ap éfna míoctomhoin móip don iaḡla ua neill aod mac an pīpōpca (ḡep bō pīapac pīu é) epia ionnlaḡ ḡ tcapcōpaoíḡ uí néill toipḡdealbāc lūneac mac neill cōnallaḡ baí hī pīḡbeapτ do ḡpēp pīup, ḡ ap dāḡ Siobaine mḡine uí doimnaill .i. aod mac maḡnupa po baḡ commaim do iaḡla tīpe heoḡain. Apail ele beóp po lē

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

Moreover, apail ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the Donn oiaḡa, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tírconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnol, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnol, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus : the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him ; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd : 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said : 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him : 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said : 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy ; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said : 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd : 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal : 'You lye ;' and, correcting himself : 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye ; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said : 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus ; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said : 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you ; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play ; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied^s to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew^t, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals^u of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

^t *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.—See P. O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

&c., c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

^u *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallowlasses. This family, though an offest of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

ταορ πέιγħ πορuαλλάς βαοί ινα παρπαδ παρ τοότ ιδ ού ριν. Βά ποδαιγς όν α τόδαοτάδ ποιή ιν ιονβαίδ ριν uαρ νίρ βό comlán α έόicc βλιαδνα δέcc δό ιν tan ριν, γ νί βαοί αον δια υόγέomαιρλιγίς δια οιοδθαίς, na δια ollaínnaib ινα έαomíteacé δια peimíomtuρ ná do íéduecéad comáiple δό. An tan πο cloρ la luét an ταρcélaíδ eipioíñ do έόέτ don baile impoat πορ cula ap πο céódáip do éum α luinge. Ro ριαδαιγςδ ποιή la mac ρuibne, γ lap na maírib ap éñá, γ παίδιτ uailíñam γ deoγmáipfíða uatá zuρ an luing do cuingíδ ρíóna don αοιδóδ duρ paimecc. Átbeipεpaт na éñoαaíte na βαοί leó δια ρpíon ní ba mó am olóar oiol na παρpne, γ na leicεpεtuρ uadαib πορ típ do poigíδ naé αοín, acé namá δια ττιοραδ uatáδ uαγδóαοíne ιna ndócum δια luing πο γέβταοίρ ιna ιnβαοί do ρíon γ cοpmaim ιna ccuimang. Opo haipnñdead an ταίτρεc do Mac ρuibne bá haónáip laip ιndpín, comó í comáiple appíét laip aod do έόέuipεad laip ipín luing, γ iap ccíndeαd πορ an ccomáiple ριν δοίβ do έόíδpíot ιn étap éícc βαοι πορ up na τpaγá, γ imπαipé é co ndeαάταp imunn ipín luing. Ro páilτaigeαd ppuí, γ do bpíéa hι cubacail imoέταpαιγ ιn imnñdón na luinge iad gan puipeac gan ípnaδad, γ πο βοé occa pppíetal γ occa pppioéaileam combtap ρubaiγ poimíñmnaag. An tan bá haíneíñ δοίβ ipuíde πο hiaδad comla an haipτε tap anéip, γ πο γατα α naipm ποppa, γ πο γαδad an τόcc mac aod puad don éup ριν. Do deαad pccéla an γaδala ριν ποn cepic ι ccoitέinne, γ πο τtonoipé ap γac aipm do paigíδ an élaδ puipε, duρ an ccaomípaτtaoíρ éταpñbaogal éiccin πορ aop na ceilce. Ní βαοί bá do ποδain, ap πο báτταp ι momóomíam an éuam iap pphíγéappaing an anγcaipe cúa, γ ní paδaτταp longá náit laoíδínga aca δια τέoγpaím naé δια ταppaéταim. Tánaicc Mac ρuibne na τtuat α ccuma éaíγ zuρ an ccalaδ, γ ba hoide píde don Aod hípín, γ βαοί píde occ ípail gíall γ aττipe oile uapa α éipe. Níp δó toρba doρomí ón ap ní βαοί ι ccóiccead ulaδ gíall nó γéβταip app. Oala na luinge γ na ποipne baí imnte ó do éíεpaт ιn πο baδ toipγíde leó do aτtipíbh an típe, lotap lá τpíéan an τpποéa γó paγγataρ an mup, γ ppioépoc na conaipe pemedeoéataρ γo πο γaδpaт cuan an at

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historia Scotiae Nomenclatura*, *Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

"To go to the place, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

* *At the circumstance*, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

¹ *Until they were jolly and cheerful*, combtap ρubaiγ poimíñmnaíγ. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place^w. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance^x, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful^y. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory. they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, Irish language, in which we would say, *go páib*—which is contrary to the idiom of the modern. *uap páib* *poimeannuac*.

cliait. At clop po céadóir ipin ccaétraig uile a tóidect roim pámlaib, 7 bá paóilíð lair an iurair, 7 lair an ccoihairle apóctain éuca gen sup bó for a ísirc iurair 7 po forcongairriote a tábairt dia raiğib. Do patrað eiccin combáttar acca accallaib 7 acc áctomairc pcél nó óccá míðemáin, 7 occa incpeachað do éairccélað for a airðib fpi ré foda. Fó deóid tra po for-éongairriote a éor i ccairaiall comóanğin cloéda baóí ipin ccaétraig airim i mbáttar óronğa deapmapa do íaopclanðuib mac míleað i ccuimpeac 7 hi ccuimðeet, 7 apaill ópionğallaib. Ba fíð pob ainsí 7 pob airpecc tuile dóib do lo 7 daðag ag eccaoine a nettuallainğ 7 a nímmğ fpi apoile, 7 ag coirrecht fpi na hainbřítaib nó hainbříta for íaopclanðuib pocenélcha epeann ap éña.

Mac méic Conmapa an taoíbe éiar do cloinn éuiléim .i. cumíða mac Słain, mic taoíg, mic conmfáa, mic conmapa, mic Słain décc. Bñ an conmfáa pin inğean emainn mic Semair mec Píapair décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1588.

Aoir Cpiořt, mile, cuicc céð, oetmóğatt, a hoet.

Mac fuibne bağaineac Niall mřpceac mac maolmuire, mic aoða mic neill do mairbað lá donnchað mac maolmuire mřpccig, mic maolmuire, mic neill i ndoirimur im řel bpiğde do řonpað. Bá hamlað do rónað indrim iar mairbað bpiain óicc aínail pémeberetmap lá niall mřpgeac, Ro hionnairbað donnchað co na luét lřnaíma i cconnaetairb lá mall beóp, 7 po baóí řeal i řřappiað gall, 7 ařhað oile ap aon lá hua neill, 7 do róine ionđraiğib foda imćian for mall mřpceac aínail ná po řaoíl mall, uap bá dóig lair ná tiocfað donnchað don tír an ccfin nó mairbað roim innre. lair mbñt do óonn-

¹ ² *Endowments*.—The word *apóe* signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

^a *Stone castle*.—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments^z. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle^a which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Dóirinis^b, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

Writers, p. 190.

^b *Dóirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoðce i noiaíraib̃ 7 i noioib̃elais̃ an típe, fuair a fíor co mbaoí mac ruibne i tpiran ioctairi basigellað, 7 po cuir luét briaða do éaircélað fair, 7 puccrað pccéla do íaccéio donnchaio go ttiocpað roim tap trair̃ aníor ar a bapað. Baoí roim co líon a cumair̃ eplaí do tfigmaí fpuir comio ann coirangattar acc an ttoiriniur [recte noiriniur] rémraíte go po ríðo pccairniur epoda ítoppa go po marbað Mac ruibne anníin co noirung móir dia luét lñaimna, 7 do cloinn tpuibne na muínan. Ro dióhdað mac ruibne dha, 7 po cuirpað a éíno go háit eliað. Mac ruibne do gairm do donnchað iarom̃.

Eoin moðarða mac aoda, mic neill óicc inec̃ ruibne do marbað la dpuing do luét lñaimna mec ruibne donnchað.

Aod mac néill mic toirpdealbair̃ b̃íraiz̃ uí basigill (tanairte basigellað) décc.

Domnall mac néill puaið mic neill uí basigill co na m̃ac do marbað lá taðcc ócc mac taðcc, mic toirpdealbair̃ uí basigill ar trair̃ rairpdaiz̃ ran tpiran ioctairi irin pfozim̃ar do íonpað.

An calbað ócc mac cuinn mic an calbair̃ uí domnaill do marbað lá dpuing do muirir̃ domnaill (.i. lá Maígnur óg ó rraitén), mic aeda mic maígnura í domnaill i coir pinne.

Maolmuire mac emainn, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaio mec ruibne do marbað lá niall garb̃ mac cuinn mic an calbair̃ uí domnaill.

Iapla tpe heogain, aod mac pirdoréa, mic cuinn bacair̃ mic cuinn do éionol plóiz̃ lánmóir̃ do toct for ua néill toirpdealbað lumað. Ní po hanad̃ lar an iapla go píaet co na plóg tap moðair̃ tap deircc go po gab̃ airpíiñ aig an eapraice lét. Ro dáil ua domnaill aod mac maígnura i ccomdaíl an iapla a élm̃na go líon a roépaide aét éína ní tamice ineaíma. Ó neill toirpdealbað baí ríde co roépaide móir̃ daon pant̃ 7 daon aonta in aghair̃ an iapla 7 uí domnaill. Robtar̃ iad baí i pparpað uí neill .i. Ait̃ ócc a m̃ac co mbuandadaib̃ iomda (.i. caprin) Uilliam mupreñ mac pibbip̃o go mbanna rair̃diuir̃ide, 7 dponz̃ do cloinn tpuibne na muínan im Mupchað na

^c *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

^d *Certain strand*, trair̃ rairpdaiz̃.—See note ^m on aē rairpdaiz̃, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

^e *Lower Third*.—See note ^c, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh^c; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand^d in the Lower Third^e, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein^f, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath^g. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

^f *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohane.

^g *Carraic-liath*, now Carriclea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^o, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

μαρτ mac maolmuirpe mic donnchaib co rocaide ele cenmoat. Niall garb, γ Αοδ mac an dfganaig uí gallcúbaip (δια νγοιρεί an tan rin Αοδh mac an calbaig uí doinnnaill) do bñt go rliocet an calbaig uile, γ co na luēt lñarñna daon pann, γ daon aonra lá huā néill, γ bá hann batrap rñde i ccairlén na rinne. Báttap dponz dia muinrip ag arlac aoda im ionnpaigib oide do eabairt ap an iarla uair baos an tiarla ag cpeachaō γ acc opdeain na tpe etip na haibñb rin .i. Pionn, γ Moðapm. Niri bó miaō laiprioñ moipm lá huall γ ionnoccbáil, γ atbert ná hionnpaigpeaō iarla i ndorca oide itip, aēt po baō i poillri laoi lánpolair nó peappao ionaipz nugra ppi. Ro comailprioñ moipm uair po ionnpaig an tiarla ap a bapaō, γ po meaōaō pññ, γ po págaib an tiarla daoine ionōa immaile pé heachaib, γ pé hédaiaib iolarōa ap éñna, an ceo lá May moipm

Μάγ εοάγαμ τιγεapna éneél pñachaō .i. Connla mac concōbaip mic laigne mic connla mic aoda décc, γ ní baos ó éñm mair mall do éneél pñacaō mic néill ppi po baō mó daōbaip eccaoine inap, γ a mac bñan, γ miall mac poia do bñt mo fpaonta ppi apoule im τιγεapnap an típe.

Εοgan manntac mac emainn, mic ploinn, mic concōbaip uí eōm τιγεapna ua pñacpñac aōne décc, γ a mac aōd buide do oipñeaō ma ionaō. Tanairpe an típe céōna do écc .i. τοιρρδεαλβας mac pñaiōpi an doipe uí eōm.

Coblaō mōpi .i. oēt pñicet long do éoēt ó pñz na ppáinne pop pñipzge ipm mbliadain po, γ aōbepaō a poile sup bó hñ po bá mñmnap leo cuan γ calaō

^b *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Bees.

ⁱ *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnoccbáil .i. méio mñman."—*O'Clery*.

^k *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

^l *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "*Classis invincibilis*," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William:

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart^h [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimityⁱ, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh^k, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet^l, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hi-bernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England^m, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousandⁿ of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam^o came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon^p, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaie, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neill, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa^q, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet^r which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

^o *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

^p *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

^q *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffee, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffee, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'ḡrífobēa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

^r *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

ζαὸ νί ζυρ α παγγατταρ δά μβαοί ρίμπα ό μμυτιρ να βαηριοζνα οτά ρυα
ζο υροβαοίρ, γ ό υροβαοίρ σο ρινη, αρ α αοί νί πο ζαδρατ ζυγίμ νό ζαβάι
ουα Ρυαιρ νά δο mac ρυίθε δοη έυρ ριμ. Δά δοη έυαιρ ριη τρά δο ζαδὰ
ό δοέαρταίξ δσαν όcc mac δσαιη, μic ρείμ, μic conéobaρ capρaίξ, γ ό gall-
έυβαιρ διρ εόη mac τυαέαι βαίβ, γ δο έυαιδ αν ιυρτιρ ζο haé cliaé, γ πο
ρccαοίρσοτ ριρ eρeαηη δια ττιζιβ.

Αοδ mac αν δccάηαιξ υί gallέυβαιρ (δια ηγοίρτι αοδ mac αν έάλβαιξ
υί δομναιλ) υο μαρβαδ λαρ αν ηγίη. Δυιβ ηγίη τρεμαρ μεc δομναιλ βή
υί δομναιλ αοδ mac μαζημπα. Δα ηαιηαιδ πο αριπέτ lé αν μαρβαδ ριη δο
ζηοιή. Αοδ δο βήτ δο ζήρ, ριη ρleaέτα δίλρ αν έάλβαιξ υί δομναιλ, γ
α μβήτ υίε υαοίη λήτ ιρ ραηη υί ηείλ έοιρρδéalβαιξ λυιγ βαοί αζ coccaδ
δο ζήρ ρέ ηua ηδομναιλ γ ρέ α cliaήαιη αν τιαρλα ό ηείλ. α. αοδ mac αν
ήρδορca. Αραιλ ele βeόρ πο μαρβαδ α βράταρ υί δεαίρδταίρ αλαρταηη
λά ηαοδ mac αν δccαηαιξ αηαιλ ρεηεβερταρ. Ρο βαταρ βeόρ ρoτα ιε
eccρaιττιρ aice ρριρ cen μοτατ ριδε. Δά ζαλαρ cριδε γ βά τοcραδ μήηαιη
lé ζαν διοζαιλ α υάβαιρ γ α δυημπα ραιρ. Ρο eccαοίη α ηιμηeαδ, γ α ή-
ετυαλαηζ ρριρ αν αήραιδ albaηαιξ βαοί ρορ α τυυίλμe γ ρορ α τυαίρτυαλ
δο ζήρ, γ ηα coηaτεέτ ηη ζαέ μαίγίη ζο πο τηηζεαίλρaτ ριδε ρρια ζομδρ
ellμα ρορ α ρορ conζρaίρρι υaίτε α ηeccρaιττιρ ρορ α μβίοδβαιδ cecib ταν
δο τοcραδ έυca. Δο ραλα δυη δοη αοδ ήρην τοέτ (λά βορρραδ βήζε γ λά
ηιηηocébáιλ μήηαιη cή ρορaίτμe α ραλαδ νό α eccρaιττιρ) ζο ηαιρμ ι
μβαιδ ρί ι μαζ ζαίβλιν. Ιαρ τοέτ δόροη δοη βαίε πο accίλ ρι α ραι-
μυιητιρ. α. ηα ηalbaηaηgh, γ πο ράιδ ρρiύ γ πο αρλαίξ ιαδ ηη cομallaδ ηη πο
ζεαίλρaτ. Δο ρόηαδ ρυρρeri ριη, υαιρ πο ιοηηρaίξρiοτ αν ταιρccal ι
μβαιδ αοδ, γ πο ζαδρατ αζά διύδραcαδ δο ραίζοιβ γ δο ρείλέραιβ ζο ρρaρ-
ccαίδρiοτ μαρβ ζαν αηηαίη, γ πο μαρβαδ βeόρ αηαιλλε ρριρ αν πο βαδ
ταίρρι λαρ δια ραιημυιητιρ.

Mac μεc conηαρa αν τaοίθε τοιρ υο clomη cυίειη. α. ταδcc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

⁵*Sir John, the son of Tuuthal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

⁶*Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal^a Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance^t. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin^u. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested^w of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

^a *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe,

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

^w *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

δομναίλ μισαίξ mic conmhá, mic donnchaíð, mic Ruaiðri do cpochað i nγαίλμ.

Mac uí concóbaíri puaið .i. mac Taidce óicc mic taidce buíðe, mic caíail puaið do cpochað i nγαίλμ beór.

O cñnnéitciξ pionn .i. brian mac doimnaíll mic donnchaíð décc, uaiène mac donnchaíð óicc mic aóða, mic amlaóib, 7 an giolla duð mac diaρμαδα mic aóða mic puaiðri uí ceinneiðciξ i neapaonταð 7 i nimpírain pé poile mon ciξeapnag 7up ab amlaíð do píðoiξpíot an ciξeapnag do poínn ícoppa ap dó, an τainn ap uaiène.

* *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, 7up ab amlaíð, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English : “O’Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died ; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Connor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which^s they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."

University of California Libraries
Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

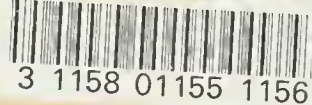
DATE SENT

APR 05 1995

DUE 3 MONTHS FROM
DATE RECEIVED

206/00 ✓

DEC 04 2004



3 1158 01155 1156

